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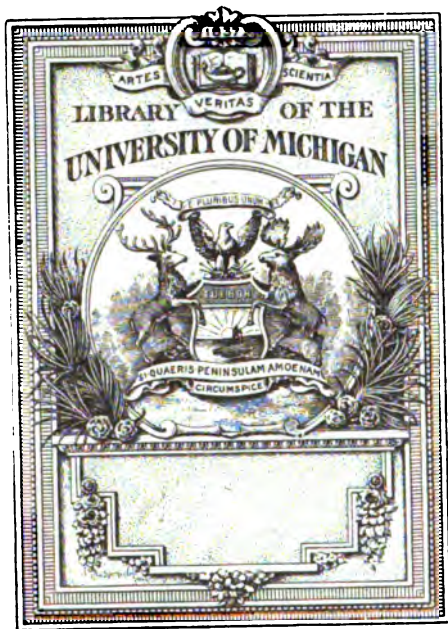
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ANNUAL REPORTS
OF THE
TRUSTEES, SUPERINTENDENT, TREASURER, AND
FINANCIAL AGENT
OF THE
NEW HAMPSHIRE, *State*
= Hospital, Concord
ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE
TO THE
GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL,
JUNE, 1880.

MANCHESTER:
JOHN B. CLARKE, STATE PRINTER.
1880.

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OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

BOARD OF VISITORS.

(EX OFFICIO.)

HIS EXCELLENCY NATT HEAD.
HON. WARREN BROWN.
HON. NATHAN PARKER.
HON. HIRAM A. TUTTLE.
HON. JAMES BURNAP.
HON. JOSEPH BURROWS.
HON. JACOB H. GALLINGER, *President of the Senate.*
HON. HENRY H. HUSE, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

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 B. R. BENNER, M. D., *First Assistant Physician.*
 A. O. PEARSON, M. D., *Second Assistant Physician.*
 J. H. CARR, *Clerk and Steward.*
 MRS. FANNY B. CARR, *Housekeeper.*

VISITING COMMITTEES FOR 1880-81.

FIRST VISIT IN EACH MONTH.

April, 1880.	WHOLE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.
May,	DR. J. F. HALL.
June,	E. A. HIBBARD.
July,	DR. WILLIAM G. PERRY.
Aug.,	JOSEPH BURROWS.
Sept.,	DEXTER RICHARDS.
Oct.,	DR. GEORGE B. TWITCHELL.
Nov.,	DR. C. P. FROST.
Dec.,	E. A. HIBBARD.
Jan., 1881.	JOHN H GEORGE.
Feb.,	DR. GEORGE B. TWITCHELL.
March,	JOSEPH B. WALKER.
April,	JOHN H. GEORGE.

SECOND VISIT IN EACH MONTH.

April, 1880.	DAVID GILLIS.
May,	DR. C. A. TUFTS.
June,	DR. C. P. FROST.
July,	WATERMAN SMITH.
Aug.,	DEXTER RICHARDS.
Sept.,	DAVID GILLIS.
Oct.,	DR. J. F. HALL.
Nov.,	JOSEPH B. WALKER.
Dec.,	DR. CHARLES A. TUFTS.
Jan., 1881.	WATERMAN SMITH.
Feb.,	JOSEPH BURROWS.
March,	DR. WILLIAM G. PERRY.
April,	WHOLE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES.

To His Excellency the Governor, and to the Honorable Council.

The trustees of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane respectfully present this, their

THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT.

The last year closed with two hundred and eighty-five patients at the asylum, — a larger number than at the end of any previous year. Since our last report the number of patients has been steadily increasing, and there seems to be reason to believe that the time is not far distant when the question of enlarged accommodations will again arise. Heretofore, the constant removal of patients kept here at public expense, to the county alms-houses, has made room in our wards for the increasing number of private patients. This relief, however, cannot be anticipated to any considerable degree in future.

The health of the household has been good, and a satisfactory degree of success has attended the earnest efforts of those having the immediate charge of its affairs. We should do injustice to these if we neglected to express our appreciation of their devotion to the important work they have undertaken. The rare scientific and practical ability of the superintendent has been supplemented by medical and other assistants of marked capacity in their several departments, who have labored together in a harmony as perfect as their devotion to their great work has been ardent. Indeed, one of the most gratifying facts to be noted in the management of the institution, is the oneness of interest apparent in those to whom it has been committed. They have done all required of them, and more ; and no incon-

siderable part of the happiness of the house is due to extra endeavors, voluntary on their part, and not exacted by requirements of this board.

We ought, also, to remark that the efficiency of a portion of these has been increased by the late renovation and improvement of the Rumford wing. This fact cannot be attributed to the novelty of the changes introduced, which have been few. Besides, the influence of novelty is of brief duration. We are to look for its origin in the more perfect harmony now existing between the halls of this wing and the wants of the inmates. A large proportion of our patients are not insensible to the genius of the place in which they dwell, but are as keenly alive to the subtle influences of sunlight and bright surroundings as in their days of perfect health. Much of the enjoyment experienced by persons of sound minds, when confined for a considerable period within doors, comes from agreeable environments. Dim light and naked walls and long halls and intense regularity of architectural design will, in a short time, produce gloom and dejection in minds the most buoyant. Much more efficient in this direction are these when minds abnormally sensitive are subjected to their depressing influences.

Since the older buildings of the asylum were erected, the treatment of the insane has undergone important modifications which have increased greatly its efficiency. This change has rendered imperative the corresponding architectural changes heretofore made, and will, from time to time, necessitate still more. Not to make them when required is to lower the institution into a position of secondary importance, and deprive our insane of the first-class advantages they have heretofore enjoyed.

It is and has been the aim of the trustees to make the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane emphatically a curative institution, and of a high class. They have sought to secure the largest percentage of cures which the appliances at command and the means of the patients will allow. Insanity is a malady of increasing frequency. It is no respecter of persons, and visits all classes alike. Its cure, however, depends much upon the efficiency of the remedies and the promptness of their appli-

cation. A glance at the statistics of our own or of any other similar institution will show the truth of this remark.

These and kindred considerations have constrained the trustees to resist efforts, from any direction, or in any interest, to depress the asylum to a low-grade institution, to be conducted at the least possible expense, with manifest indifference as to the intelligence of its immediate managers, or to the true welfare of its inmates. They have ever felt that humanity and a due regard for the true interests of the public required that it should be made as efficient for good as possible.

During the past year the low roof of the center building has been exchanged for a higher one. This alteration has greatly improved the rooms of the fourth story, and secures thirteen sleeping apartments for employes upon the floor above. It has also improved the ventilation of this portion of the house. The work is nearly completed, and will cost from five to six thousand dollars. It should have been done years ago, but the want of means has hitherto delayed it. For the details of its cost to March 31, 1880, you are respectfully referred to the accompanying report of the building committee.

The debt, originally of fifteen thousand dollars, incurred in 1874 by the addition made to the Peaslee building, has been reduced, since our last report, in the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars, and now stands at two thousand dollars. Its gradual payment from the income of the permanent funds has, for several years, prevented as liberal appropriations of aid to indigent patients as the trustees would have been glad to make. It is hoped that this balance may be extinguished during the ensuing year.

For the present condition of the permanent funds you are respectfully referred to the accompanying report of the financial agent. We believe the investments shown therein are safe and productive. The trustees feel that the expense of insuring the asylum buildings should not continue to be paid, either from current receipts from the board of patients, or from the income of funds given by individuals to enlarge the charities of the asylum. The amount paid during the last year for insurance was (\$780.97) nearly eight hundred dollars, and diminished to

that extent the amount which might otherwise have been given to needy patients.

The accompanying report of the superintendent gives a list of the several principal products of the farm and of their amounts. This has been well managed, and has become an important source of income to the asylum, furnishing, as it does, all the hay and milk, and a large part of the vegetables, required by the institution. We know of no farm in its vicinity where operations are conducted with more system ; none whose fertilizing materials are more prudently husbanded, or skillfully manipulated. From a rough tract of unproductive ground it has been gradually converted to one of the best farms in the State.

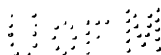
The last year has witnessed the accomplishment of some important improvements upon it. The reclamation of the meadow occupying a part of its southwesterly section has been commenced and partially finished. The rough wall upon its southerly boundary has been removed and used to support the sides of the stream which flows through it and serves as its main drainage channel. A comely and durable fence of stone posts and wooden rails has taken the place of the wall. When the improvements now in progress are completed, this will become one of the most productive tracts of grass-land upon the farm.

The limited means at command have prevented as rapid an improvement of the exercise and airing grounds of the asylum as has been desirable. Something, however, has been done in this direction each year, and their efficiency, as a curative agency, has been continually increased. But a considerable expenditure for new avenues, walks, tree belts, umbrages, etc., is yet required to make them what the true interests of the patients demand. Their number, which is continually increasing, is already so large, and varies so greatly in its character-

istic classes, as to require that out-of-door accommodations be both varied and extensive.

GEORGE B. TWITCHELL, JOSEPH BURROWS, CARLTON P. FROST, WILLIAM G. PERRY, ELLERY A. HIBBARD, DAVID GILLIS, JEREMIAH F. HALL, JOHN H. GEORGE, DEXTER RICHARDS, CHARLES A. TUFTS, WATERMAN SMITH, JOSEPH B. WALKER,	}	<i>Trustees.</i>
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CONCORD, April 14, 1880.



REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Trustees of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane.

As required, the superintendent now respectfully presents the principal facts which make the history of another year's work of the asylum, commencing with April 1, 1879, and ending March 31, 1880, being the thirty-eighth annual report.

In general, the year has been one of active labor, when measured by the number of changes in the population, as well as the demands for attention growing out of the character of the cases presented for treatment. But these labors have not been enhanced by the prevalence of any epidemic or ideopathic disease. Aside from the forms of disease involving the mind, for the treatment of which each was admitted, there has prevailed almost uninterrupted health, without a case of sickness calling for mention. The sanitary condition of the house has been steadily improving from year to year, as the improvements in ventilation and drainage have progressed.

There were on the register, at the commencement of the year, two hundred and sixty-eight patients. To that number there have been added during the year one hundred and eleven,—making the whole number who have been patients during some part of the year, three hundred and seventy-nine. Ninety-four have left the asylum, which leaves on the register as patients, on the 31st day of March, two hundred and eighty-five. The number was seventeen more at the close than at the beginning of the year, and for the whole year the average number present has been five above that of the year preceding. No year in the history of the asylum has presented as large a number on the register at one time, or as high an average for the year, or

closed with so large a number under care. There have been previous years in which the numbers of admissions and discharges have been higher. In the year 1872-73, the admissions were one hundred and ninety-four, and the discharges one hundred and seventy-two ; the movement of the population being more rapid then, but the daily average less by seven and seven-tenths, than during the last year.

The lowest number of patients on any day in the year was two hundred and sixty-three ; and the highest number, two hundred and eighty-eight. The largest number of men at one time was one hundred and thirty-one, and the smallest was one hundred and twenty-two. With the largest number of men present, there were still some vacant rooms on that side of the house.

Of women, the highest number was one hundred and fifty-seven ; and the smallest, one hundred and thirty-nine.

The highest number required every available room on that side of the house. Taking the whole year, the average number of women has been twenty higher than that of men, while the accommodations for men are considerably above those for women. If the excess of rooms were reversed, the occupancy of the house would be more convenient.

The year ends with one hundred and twenty-nine men, and one hundred and fifty-six women, — twenty-seven more women than men. In the average of the year, the ratio has been 46.3 per cent of men to 53.7 of women, and this has been true for a series of years. The same thing has been remarked in many institutions, and the question is often heard whether the liability to insanity is greater in one sex than the other. The settlement of such a question can only be found in the records of longer periods of time. In comparing the facts through the whole history of this asylum, the numbers of the two sexes approach much nearer each other. In the same way, a large number of admissions in a single year, or a short series of years, suggests the question of the increase of insanity in the community. It will be found on examination that there is very little significance to these variations. They arise from accidental or local causes, and settle nothing except in the comparison through

1874

long periods. The admissions of the last twelve years may illustrate this in a small way. The largest number admitted in any one of these twelve years was one hundred and ninety-four, in 1873 ; and the smallest, seventy-three, in 1879,— a difference of one hundred and twenty-one, or almost three times as many in one year as in the other. And these two extremes were only six years apart. The average of all these twelve years is about one hundred and twenty-seven, which represents more nearly than any one the natural demand of the community for asylum accommodations. Examine the twelve preceding years, and the average admissions will be one hundred. Take in the whole twenty-four years, and the general average will be one hundred and nine ; and this will approach still nearer a correct estimate of the wants of the community for the past quarter of a century. That local and temporary causes determine these temporary fluctuations from year to year would seem probable from concurrent events. After provision began to be generally made for the care of the pauper insane at the county alms-houses, there was a considerable falling-off, for a time, in the demand for admission to the asylum. At the same time the institutions of neighboring States were overcrowded, and from these there came a demand for all our spare rooms ; and this more than made up for the falling-off of the county patients. During a few years just past accommodations have greatly increased in some other States, and our cases from these have been gradually diminishing. These changes have been gradually causing the population of the asylum to be composed mainly of private patients, drawn principally from our own State. So that the great fluctuations referred to, throw almost no light on the question of the increase or decrease of insanity. But, taking into account the whole twenty-four years, the general average will indicate nearer than any shorter period the natural demand upon the asylum. I think the demand is nearly what it will be while the State pursues its present policy of leaving the protection and care of the dependent insane wholly to the county authorities. And it may be added, in passing, that this policy will determine mainly what class of patients will make up the population of the asylum, while it lasts. At the present time, seventy-one per cent are

self-supporting or dependent on friends, and are private patients ; while in the state asylums of most of the New England States a larger proportion than seventy-one per cent are of the dependent class. All the indications are that our present proportion of private patients will be maintained, if not increased. It is pertinent to remark, in this connection, that among these a large proportion are people of slender means, who would inevitably fall into the other class, and hence into the county asylums, were it not for aid from the state appropriation for the indigent insane, and still greater aid from the income of the funds left for this purpose by noble men and women, who are now daily, and will be in the future, held in grateful remembrance by the numerous beneficiaries of this far-seeing charity. It is a common experience to see, among families and individuals who are making truly heroic efforts to hold back an insane one from falling into the pauper condition, such gratitude for this timely charity as it is not easy to express in words.

For easy reference, most of the matters for record are condensed into tabular forms.

TABLE I.
Movement of the population.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Number at the beginning of the year.....	126	142	268
Number admitted in the year.....	54	57	111
Total number present in the year.....	180	199	379
Number discharged during the year.....	51	43	94
Discharged,—recovered.....	16	12	28
Discharged,—improved.....	13	14	27
Discharged,—not improved.....	12	10	22
Died.....	10	7	17
Number remaining at the end of the year.....	129	156	285
Average daily number present.....	127.4	147.6	275.0

TABLE II.
Admissions and discharges from the beginning of the hospital.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Admitted.....	2,092	2,010	4,102
Discharged.....	1,963	1,854	3,817
Discharged,—recovered.....	795	779	1,574
Discharged,—improved.....	465	493	958
Discharged,—not improved.....	367	307	674
Died.....	336	275	611

TABLE III.
Nativity of patients admitted in the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
New Hampshire.....	38	32	70
Massachusetts.....	4	7	11
Maine.....	2	4	6
Vermont.....	3	4	7
New York.....	1	1	2
Pennsylvania.....	1	..	1
New Jersey.....	..	1	1
Ireland.....	4	6	10
England.....	..	1	1
Scotland.....	..	1	1
Italy.....	1	..	1
	54	57	111

TABLE IV.

Ages of those admitted in the year.

	WHEN ADMITTED.			WHEN ATTACKED.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
15 to 20 years.....	2	2	4	5	3	8
20 to 25 years.....	9	4	13	8	6	14
25 to 30 years.....	3	7	10	5	7	12
30 to 35 years.....	11	4	15	8	9	17
35 to 40 years.....	6	9	15	7	5	12
40 to 45 years.....	6	4	10	4	3	7
45 to 50 years.....	2	6	8	2	7	9
50 to 60 years.....	8	11	19	10	9	19
60 to 70 years.....	4	5	9	2	6	8
70 to 80 years.....	1	5	6	2	2	4
Over 80 years.....	2	..	2	1	..	1
	54	57	111	54	57	111

TABLE V.

Residence of patients admitted in the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Merrimack County, N. H.....	12	10	22
Hillsborough County, N. H.....	9	10	19
Rockingham County, N. H....	10	10	20
Cheshire County, N. H.....	5	6	11
Grafton County, N. H.....	3	5	8
Strafford County, N. H.....	6	6	12
Belknap County, N. H.....	1	3	4
Carroll County, N. H.....	2	2	4
Vermont.....	3	3	6
Maine.....	1	..	1
Massachusetts.....	1	1	2
Connecticut.....	..	1	1
California.....	1	..	1
	54	57	111

TABLE VI.

Occupation of patients admitted in the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Farmers.....	16	..	16
Household employments.....	..	43	43
Laborers.....	8	..	8
Operatives.....	3	5	8
Shoemakers.....	4	..	4
Carpenters.....	2	..	2
Clergymen.....	2	..	2
Accountants.....	1	1	2
Salesman.....	1	..	1
Cutler.....	1	..	1
Gas-fitter.....	1	..	1
Grocer.....	1	..	1
Clark.....	1	..	1
Molder.....	1	..	1
Mechanic.....	1	..	1
Tailor.....	1	..	1
Seamstress.....	..	1	1
Stenographer.....	1	..	1
Editor.....	1	..	1
Lawyer.....	1	..	1
Student.....	..	1	1
Teacher.....	..	1	1
Sculptor.....	1	..	1
House-painter.....	1	..	1
Stable-keeper.....	1	..	1
No occupation.....	4	5	9
	54	57	111

TABLE VII.

Civil condition of patients admitted in the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Single.....	24	18	42
Married.....	24	28	52
Widows.....	..	10	10
Widowers.....	3	..	3
Divorced.....	3	1	4
	54	57	111

TABLE VIII.

By what authority committed.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
By self or friends.....	38	48	86
By town authority.....	10	7	17
By county commissioners.....	1	1	2
By courts.....	5	1	6
	54	57	111

TABLE IX.

By whom supported.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
By self or friends	35	41	76
By town or city	13	10	23
By county	5	5	10
By state	1	1	2
	54	57	111

TABLE X.

The form of disease in patients admitted in the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Acute mania	16	13	29
Chronic mania	9	9	18
Acute melancholia	11	17	28
Chronic melancholia	1	4	5
Recurrent mania .....	..	3	3
Chronic dementia	4	3	7
Senile	2	2	4
Epilepsy	2	..	2
Alcoholism	3	..	3
Opium habit .....	..	2	2
Organic disease of brain	1	1	2
Hypochondriasis	1	..	1
Paresis	2	..	2
Congenital idiosyncrasy	1	..	1
Chronic insanity	1	3	4
	54	57	111

TABLE XI.

Complications in those admitted in the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Hereditary predisposition	17	24	41
Suicidal	6	12	18
Homicidal	1	1	2
Intemperance	3	..	3
Epilepsy	2	..	2
Syphilis	2	..	2
Uterine displacement .....	..	2	2
Dyspepsia	1	1	2
Malaria .....	..	1	1
Physical deformity .....	..	2	2
Enlarged spleen	1	..	1
Paralysis and bed-sores .....	..	1	1
Impaction .....	..	1	1
Jaundice .....	..	1	1
Phthisis	1	..	1
Bright's disease	1	..	1
	35	46	81

TABLE XII.

The number of the attack in those admitted in the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
First.....	38	40	78
Second.....	10	5	15
Third.....	2	2	4
Fourth.....	2	5	7
Fifth.....	2	1	3
Eleventh.....	..	2	2
Twelfth.....	..	1	1
Thirty-eighth.....	..	1	1
	54	57	111

TABLE XIII.

Duration of insanity before admission in those admitted in the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Less than 1 month.....	9	14	23
From 1 to 3 months.....	11	6	17
From 3 to 6 months.....	9	4	13
From 6 to 9 months.....	2	10	12
From 9 to 12 months.....	2	3	5
From 12 to 18 months.....	6	2	8
From 18 months to 2 years.....	2	..	2
From 2 to 3 years.....	5	4	9
From 3 to 4 years.....	2	4	6
From 4 to 5 years.....	1	..	1
From 5 to 10 years.....	2	2	4
From 10 to 15 years.....	..	4	4
From 15 to 20 years.....	3	..	3
From 20 to 25 years.....	..	1	1
Time unknown.....	..	3	3
	54	57	111

TABLE XIV.

Duration of insanity before admission in those recovered in the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Less than 1 month.....	7	5	12
From 1 to 3 months.....	5	4	9
From 3 to 6 months.....	2	1	3
From 6 to 12 months.....	..	1	1
More than 1 year.....	2	1	3
	16	12	28

TABLE XV.

Deaths in the year, and the causes.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Exhaustion from acute mania.....	..	1	1
Melancholia with impaction.....	1	..	1
Exhaustion from paresis.....	2	..	2
Exhaustion, — senile.....	..	1	1
Bright's disease.....	1	..	1
Phthisis.....	1	1	2
Apoplexy.....	1	..	1
Organic disease of brain.....	1	2	3
Paralysis.....	1	..	1
Valvular endocarditis.....	1	..	1
Suicide by suspension.....	1	1	2
Marasmus.....	..	1	1
	10	7	17

TABLE XVI.

Ages at the time of death.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Between 20 and 30.....	1	..	1
Between 30 and 40.....	2	3	5
Between 40 and 50.....	1	1	2
Between 50 and 60.....	1	1	2
Between 60 and 70.....	5	..	5
Between 70 and 80.....	..	2	2
	10	7	17

TABLE XVII.

Ages of those remaining in hospital at the end of year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
15 to 20.....	2	1	3
20 to 30.....	15	21	36
30 to 40.....	36	30	66
40 to 50.....	26	33	59
50 to 60.....	26	34	60
60 to 70.....	11	19	30
70 to 80.....	9	15	24
Over 80.....	4	3	7
	129	156	285

TABLE XVIII.

Duration of disease in those remaining.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under 3 months.....	2	2	2
From 3 to 6 months.....	2	3	5
From 6 to 12 months.....	3	10	13
From 12 to 18 months.....	8	6	14
From 18 to 24 months.....	8	2	10
From 2 to 3 years.....	8	8	16
From 3 to 5 years.....	19	18	37
From 5 to 10 years.....	24	30	54
From 10 to 15 years.....	18	28	44
From 15 to 20 years.....	14	9	23
From 20 to 25 years.....	6	15	21
From 25 to 30 years.....	7	6	13
From 30 to 40 years.....	4	8	12
Over 40 years.....	3	3	6
Unknown.....	5	10	15
	129	156	285

TABLE XIX.

Showing results in all under treatment during the year.

	Of those in hospital at beginning of year.			Of those admitted to the hospital in the y'r.			Total both classes.	
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.
Discharged, — recovered.....	2	1	3	14	11	25	16	12
Discharged, — improved.....	5	6	11	8	8	16	13	14
Discharged, — not improved.....	7	10	17	5	..	5	12	10
Died.....	7	3	10	3	4	7	10	7
Remaining, — improved.....	28	26	64	8	21	29	36	57
Remaining, — unimproved...	77	86	163	16	13	29	93	99

TABLE XX.

Remaining at the end of the year. — Prospect.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Curable (apparently).....	22	26	48
Incurable (apparently).....	107	130	237
	129	156	285

TABLE XXI.

Showing number with suicidal propensity under treatment during the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Of those in hospital at beginning of year.....	4	3	7
Of those admitted during the year.....	6	12	18
	10	15	25

TABLE XXII.

*Showing number of admissions to this hospital of those admitted in the year. **

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Admitted the first time.....	42	41	83
Admitted the second time.....	11	6	17
Admitted the third time.....	1	2	3
Admitted the fourth time.....	..	3	3
Admitted the fifth time.....	..	1	1
Admitted the eleventh time.....	..	2	2
Admitted the twelfth time.....	..	1	1
Admitted the thirty-eighth time.....	..	1	1
	54	57	111

TABLE XXIII.

Showing the number recovered from previous insanity, in those recovered in the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
From one attack.....	10	6	16
From two attacks.....	3	2	5
From three attacks.....	2	1	3
From four attacks.....	..	1	1
From five attacks.....	1	..	1
From eleven attacks.....	..	2	2
	16	12	28

* One man and two women were admitted twice during the year. Eight men and two women had previously been patients in other hospitals.

TABLE X
*Statistics of admissions, discharges,
of the asy*

Year.	Admitted.	Discharged and died.	Recovered	Partly recovered
1843	76	29	12	10
1844	104	81	37	20
1845	88	82	37	17
1846	98	76	26	23
1847	89	87	38	17
1848	92	83	29	20
1849	81	76	36	15
1850	103	90	45	18
1851	88	98	45	25
1852	107	106	66	13
1853	132	107	65	25
1854	141	123	63	24
1855	95	91	50	20
1856	85	96	66	13
1857	97	81	47	15
1858	76	77	34	20
1859	98	85	31	22
1860	85	83	38	16
1861	106	94	34	34
1862	86	94	42	32
1863	101	85	30	32
1864	105	92	36	16
1865	107	102	42	23
1866	104	91	26	28
1867	117	107	39	24
1868	118	129	51	39
1869	95	93	42	20
1870	130	114	37	34
1871	135	163	65	37
1872	152	123	55	31
1873	194	172	61	51
1874	140	137	42	44
1875	120	140	53	37
1876	140	122	35	34
1877	119	118	36	38
1878	114	118	35	36
1879	73	81	27	23
1880	111	94	28	27

COMMENTS ON SOME FACTS IN THE FOREGOING TABLES.

Of the three hundred and seventy-nine who have been patients at some time during the year, two hundred and sixty-eight were present at its beginning, and one hundred and eleven were admitted during the year. Of those present at the opening of the year, two hundred and ten were apparently without hope of recovery. Of those admitted since, forty-one were without hope of recovery when admitted, being epileptics, paralytics, and different forms of chronic insanity. Adding these two numbers, we have two hundred and fifty-one of the population of the year who have been hopeless from the start of the year's work. This leaves one hundred and twenty-eight persons from whom all recoveries are to be expected. Among those remaining at the beginning of the year the expectation of recovery is set sufficiently high, as all who are not manifestly incurable are placed in that class, including thus some who may have but a faint ray of hope. By reference to table 19 it will be seen how unfruitful in recoveries this class has been, since it there appears that only three of the recoveries occurring in the year were of those present at the beginning, while the other twenty-five were from those admitted during the year, showing, so far as a single year's observations will go, that the hope of recovery among the recently admitted patients is over eight times greater than among the other class. This low expectation of recovery among the more permanent class is only what would be expected in the nature of the case; for in a long succession of years it is inevitable that there should be a constantly increasing number of persons who do not recover so far as to become members of a private family, and hence remain permanent residents of an asylum. It should not be forgotten, however, that a large proportion of these more permanent residents, having lost the degree of self-regulation essential to private domestic life, are still in possession of many of their faculties, and, under the conserving influences of a public institution, capable of leading rational and even enjoyable lives.

The foregoing proportions of the hopeless and the hopeful classes afford a tolerably accurate view of the conditions under which the labors of the asylum are undertaken. On a hasty

inspection of the facts, this might seem to be a discouraging enterprise ; but more thorough knowledge of the conditions involved in the cases of both classes, would go far to remove any doubt that it opens a most encouraging field of benevolence.

The curability of insanity has been much discussed of late, especially since the publication of a paper on the subject by Dr. Earle, in which he demonstrated, by comparing reported recoveries with the subsequent history of these persons, that many suffered repeated attacks, thus appearing more than once in the catalogue of recoveries. So far as the public understood that the reported recoveries represented so many different *persons*, they were misled, and the permanent curability of the disease was left in doubt. Not allowing restoration from attacks other than the first to be recoveries, the percentage of recoveries, even of cases, was made too high. At any rate, the percentage of persons was too high, unless the report furnished the means of distinguishing between first recoveries and subsequent restorations. I refer to this only for the sake of making a single suggestion. The reduction of the ratio of unquestioned recoveries seemed to be received by some as showing adversely to the former estimate of the usefulness of hospital or asylum treatment. This is not a legitimate inference from the discussion, even taking all the deductions to be correct.

It is not to be forgotten in this connection that the ratio of recoveries, greater or less, cannot be made the only test of the usefulness of hospital or asylum treatment. Of course, a radical cure of an original attack of insanity, which shall never re-appear in the same person, is highest in our estimate of good done. Still, if this could be achieved only in a much smaller than the lowest number shown, the relief of the sufferings, the mitigation of the evils otherwise to be endured, by the large number for whom complete recovery is impossible, afford hardly less reason for satisfaction.

I know it is not rare to see the fact of curability or incurability made to settle the question whether the insane shall receive the attention which recognizes the fact of disease, or be given over to the most meagre conditions of existence ; and that when the question of curability is settled negatively, the sense of obliga-

tion is satisfied, and simple subsistence for the rest of life is all the victim can claim. This standard, however, makes an unjust distinction between insanity and other diseases having at least no higher claim to sympathy and material aid. Let the same ground be taken in regard to other incurable diseases ; let it be said of the victim of consumption, rheumatism, or heart disease, they are incurable, and therefore all special mitigations are useless and a waste of expense ; they may hence be left in deariness and neglect for the rest of life.

The very suggestion would shock the better sense of all, and be met with indignation. There is no reason for this unjust discrimination against the claim of the incurable insane to all the liberal attentions bestowed by common consent on those afflicted with other forms of disease.

There is no class of sufferers from disease whose happiness is more augmented by kind offices, or who cherish stronger gratitude towards all who attempt to mitigate their sufferings and to offset their misfortunes by kind attentions. As seen from this point of view, let it be proved that a less ratio of the insane permanently recover than earlier observers had hoped and believed to be the case ; let it even appear that a large majority of the population of asylums at any one time are without hope of permanent recovery : there is in this no reason to infer that these institutions are called to a work less useful to the insane, or to the community, than if the absolute curability of insanity were ten or twenty per cent higher than it proves to be.

But, for statistical purposes, it is important to have a clear distinction appear between cases and persons recovered, whatever opinion may be held as to the genuineness of recoveries more than once in the same person. The object of table 23 is to leave on record all the facts necessary for the study of this subject. From this it is easy to derive all the information needed.

Among the admissions of the year three persons appear twice, and of course in the figures appear as six cases. One was a case removed by friends and entered in the column of results as not improved. At a subsequent period the same

person was committed and still remains. Another was removed, remained away a short period, and was returned, and after another short residence was discharged. That person is on the register as two admissions and two discharges, and, in the column of results, is once entered as without change of mental state and once as recovered. The person is now away and well. The third, representing a class appearing often in the records, was discharged, and remained well several months, was seized with another attack, was again admitted, and is still under treatment. This is one of those persons who have suffered several acute attacks of insanity during life, and have each time fully recovered and remained without the slightest sign of mental disturbance during intervals sometimes of several years, meantime much outdoing, in the struggle of life, many who have had no such burden to bear. During these intervals, no expert could detect any evidence of insanity unless it were theoretically inferred from previous attacks. This case has in each instance been classed as recovered, and, it seems to me, justly. The principle on which any other record could be made would compel us, in a second or third attack of pneumonia, pleurisy, and many other diseases which attack the same person more than once during life, to record them as never having recovered except in the first instance, notwithstanding the functions of these several organs had been normally performed during the years intervening between these attacks. Taking care to make the proper distinction between persons and cases, I think those cases occurring more times than once in a life-time are entitled to a record as real recoveries.

MORTALITY.

The number of deaths has been two per cent less than in the last year, having been a little short of four per cent of the whole residence. On the average residence it has been six and one-fifth per cent, or two and four-fifths per cent less than that of last year. The immediate cause of death in two cases was tubercular consumption, in both cases co-existing with insanity at the time of admission, and in one in the last stage. In another, valvular disease of the heart was the original cause of

the insanity and the cause of death at last, the insanity being caused directly by change in the cerebral circulation depending on the heart disease. In the case reported as caused by Bright's disease, the mania was a symptom occurring near the close of life, so marked as to render care at home impossible. One case was brought in the last stage of an organic disease of the brain, and in a state of exhaustion from bed-sores, only six days before death. After several years of exemption from casualties, we have to report two cases of self-destruction. The first of these was regarded as essentially recovered, so far that arrangements for return home were already under consideration, and all the circumstances indicated sane deliberation. Facts aside from the disease raised a doubt of the act being the product of insanity. The other was, without doubt, the result of the sudden, overwhelming impulse to the act, which so often occurs on awaking from sleep in the morning, in cases of depression. This person was left for dressing and preparation for breakfast, and, instead of that, devoted the time to the fatal suspension. In accordance with the law, coroners' inquests were held in both cases, and verdicts found in accordance with the facts. No evidence of lack of all practicable vigilance appeared in either case. Painful as are such occurrences, especially to all who are in any way chargeable with their safety, still it is a marvel, among so large numbers every moment seeking opportunity, especially considering the subtle skill with which disease arms its victim, that so few are successful in accomplishing their purpose.

TREATMENT.

I will not extend this report with much remark on this point. It occurs to me, in reviewing the work of the year, that more than the usual number of cases have presented complications with the mental affection requiring attention, either as the exciting causes, or called into action by sympathy. This fact is an indispensable element in the settlement of the line of treatment, and corroborates what experience is constantly teaching, that insanity is not a unit of disease which can be eradicated by a routine course of management, but that each case is to be a special study as much as in the field of general practice, and

each may call for a method of treatment as much its own, in detail. It is pertinent to say this, on account of the prevailing error of looking upon insanity as a special thing to be antagonized by some specific routine in which is hidden the desired corrective force. So far from this, the surest guaranty of success lies in making each case individual for both investigation and treatment, and the latter may need to be varied as much as in general practice. It might be said that this only utters a truism ; but it has been charged that treatment in asylums is only routine, and it cannot be denied that there are circumstances essential to the organization and operation of an asylum which have a necessary tendency towards the adoption of fixed and routine methods. But this, antagonized by proper enterprise and professional zeal, need never stand in the way of subjecting each case to the most rigid individual study and practice.

The point to be emphasized is this, — that practice with the insane in the public institution starts, or should, from the same stand-point with all other practice, that each case is an individual study. The fact that the patient has been judged insane has settled nothing further than the *place* of treatment. The function of the asylum is only to furnish better appliances for prosecuting the required treatment than the single family or physician can command in a single case. But the position of the practitioner therein differs in no respect from that of the one who finds such case in the private family. If, then, the position of the asylum practitioner is the same, and the demand as to his patient the same, the essentials to success should be as freely afforded. No more adverse limitations should be imposed, or auxiliaries withheld. But here is where the popular notion is often at fault. It is forgotten that there must still remain the relation of means to ends. It is assumed that the change of place is to do all. This fallacious idea is most strongly exhibited on the question of expense. Once within the asylum, it is assumed that the most difficult details of treatment can be provided almost literally without cost ; that the nature of things is suspended ; that the same things, such as time, labor, care, vigilance, faithfulness, etc., which in the private home have a pecuniary equivalent, can here be produced

almost without cost. This false theory is the most formidable obstacle in the way of the most effective treatment in acute cases which is encountered. It is like dooming the surgeon to the use of clumsy instruments in delicate surgery, or the physician to the use of cheap drugs. Asylums cannot have a fair field for the display of their full powers for effective treatment while this discrimination remains.

IMPROVEMENTS.

At your last annual meeting, the radical changes in the Rumford wing were about finished and then fully described. It may now be said, that, after a year's use of that wing, the advantages we anticipated are more than realized. The ventilation, under all circumstances, is perfect, and the generally cheerful and inviting aspect of the halls is a perpetual pleasure to the patients who occupy them.

Since the removal of the steam-boilers from the laundry building, we have been preparing to utilize the old boiler-room for the heavy washing. This change not being urgent at a particular time, we have, for the sake of economy, done it interruptedly. It is at last completed, and we have now every thing required for a first-class laundry, including the most approved apparatus for drying clothes in stormy weather. A large amount of work has been done, which in the treasurer's report appears under the heads of ordinary repairs of buildings and permanent improvements, including the work of masons, carpenters, engineer, and painting. This work has consisted largely in replacing and improving worn-out parts, and adding some new.

The principal work of the year, directed by your vote at the last annual meeting, — namely, the reconstruction of the two upper stories of the center building, was begun as soon as the season rendered it safe to open the old roof. As the work proceeded, it was found necessary, on account of the decayed state of the cupola, to make an entirely new ventilator in place of the old. The floor of the old attic was raised so as to change the height of the ceiling from about seven to ten feet, thereby greatly improving all the apartments on that floor. By adopting the French pattern for the new roof, we have secured, on the

floor formerly the old chapel, thirteen very pleasant and commodious sleeping-rooms, with a bath-room, store-rooms, and a clothes-closet to each sleeping-room. The work, as a whole, amounts to a complete rebuilding of the two upper stories of the center, and affords its most pleasant apartments. Rooms for the employés have hitherto been insufficient, but are now ample for any future necessity. In the attic, a new iron tank for water has been added to the old one, and both will have a capacity for about six thousand gallons. These tanks stand more than fifteen feet higher than the Long-pond water-flow, and are filled by a steam-pump. Hydrant pipes from these will carry water over any part of the roofs of the wings.

A separate account was opened for this work, and my statement of the receipts and expenditures on this account accompanies the report of the treasurer. This work has been kept so far separate from other departments, that the statement represents very accurately the actual expense. The small balance reported will, I hope, very nearly finish the remaining work. A large amount of work has been done on the farm and grounds, which will not speak greatly for itself, much of it being covered by grading; but I call your attention to the stone and rail fence on Fruit street and the bog road, and the change in the low grounds in the same region. The radical improvement in the old wing running north from the center, which was approved by your vote at the December meeting, on condition that it could be done without special appropriation, has not been begun. I am of opinion that this can be done the coming spring and summer, and when done will be of equal value with the changes recently made in the Rumford and Chandler wings. The work can be done economically now, as we have much of the material left over from other finished alterations, including old brick sufficient for all except the outside course of the exterior walls, and some lumber. This board needs no argument for all practicable changes which will make the house purer, more inviting and homelike for our patients.

THE CHARITIES.

By the instructions of the governor, the whole of the State

appropriation is credited in the accounts of the indigent self-supporting patients, and the same course has always been adopted by your board in the distribution of the income of the legacies. The number of beneficiaries is increasing from year to year ; but still, with aid from both these sources, the net cost to any indigent patient is reduced to a very light burden, — a condition better than is enjoyed by the same class of the insane in any other State, so far as I know. The number of beneficiaries at the close of the year is one hundred and twenty-eight.

PERSONAL CHANGES.

In May last, Dr. C. P. Bancroft resigned the position of second assistant physician, which he had faithfully filled for about one year, to enter upon the private practice of medicine, and Dr. A. O. Pearson was appointed to the vacant position. Dr. Pearson has discharged the duties in a manner proving his fitness for the place and his usefulness in it. Very few changes have occurred in the service, especially among those filling the more prominent places. These still bring to their duties the same faithfulness as heretofore, with increased experience. Not a few are on their second decade of service, and they are prominent factors in the good condition of the house.

CHAPEL SERVICES

are still conducted by Revs. D. C. Roberts, S. C. Beane, and C. E. Harrington, alternating monthly, without abatement of interest to the household. Mr. B. B. Davis, Judge Warren Clark and Mrs. Clark, and Mrs. S. B. Moore still furnish our music, — an important part of the chapel service.

INSPECTIONS.

It gives me pleasure to say that we have been remembered in the twenty-four visits of inspection by the members of your board, two in each month, besides many scattering visits kindly volunteered at other times by different members. The governor and council, too, have made several visits and taken a lively interest in the welfare of the institution.

FARM.

I can only repeat what has been said in years before, of the increasing fertility and productiveness of the farm, and refer to its products as shown in the appendix in support.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

With the spirit of kindness manifested in other years, many friends have interested themselves and extended a helping hand in our efforts for the general interest, and one and all have our most sincere thanks. Among these were Mr. Edward Kimball, Miss Lizzie Lowe, and Miss Annie Westervelt, in a burlesque operetta; Miss Marie Underwood, in choice readings; the "Concord Minstrels;" J. B. Walker, Esq., in two lectures on Count Rumford; Rev. E. L. Conger, in a lecture; Rev. W. V. Garner, in a course of lectures on various subjects; B. B. Davis and his many friends, in several vocal and instrumental concerts; Eastman's Orchestra; Ferguson's "Louisiana Quartette;" Concord Independent Club, in "Limerick Boy;" Miss Pearson and Miss Greeley, at Christmas party; Miss Carrie Dow, in "The Cricket on the Hearth;" Miss Kate Sanborn, in a lecture; Miss Dix, pictures for a hall; and Mr. Robinson, Miss Backus, and Miss Hastings, in an entertainment, elocutionary and musical. "The Concord Daily Monitor," "The People and Patriot," daily and weekly, "The Nashua Gazette," "The Union Democrat," "The Amherst Cabinet," "The Morning Star," and exchange papers from the "Monitor" office have been sent to us without charge.

Those who are immediately associated with me in the daily administration of affairs, both in the strictly professional and also in the general business departments, deserve honorable mention and recognition of their fidelity to the asylum, and efficiency in their several positions.

Gentlemen, I cannot lack hope and courage in taking up the trials and labors of a new year, while I so well know with what prudent zeal you foster every really progressive movement in our common field of labor.

J. P. BANCROFT.

N. H. ASYLUM, April 1, 1880.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

To the Trustees of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane.

The treasurer respectfully presents to the board this, the thirty-eighth annual report, embracing the receipts and expenditures for the year beginning April 1, 1879, and ending March 31, 1880.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand April 1, 1879	\$1,895.84
received for board of private patients	40,364.98
from towns for board of patients	7,815.29
from counties for board of patients	7,587.33
from State for board of patients	3,394.82
from state treasurer as aid to indigent insane	6,000.00
of J. B. Walker, financial agent, aid for the indigent insane	8,250.00
from sundry sources for stock and other articles sold	1,620.80
	<hr/>
	\$76,929.06

EXPENDITURES.

For meats	\$5,550.97
flour	2,204.40
butter and cheese	2,370.73
sugar and molasses	2,134.59
fish	826.91
coffee and tea	908.60
potatoes, vegetables, and fruits	838.13

For all other articles for the supply of the table	2,009.23
house furnishings, including beds, bedding, and furniture	4,070.56
clothing and other articles furnished to patients and charged in their accounts	3,115.18
heating and lighting	9,865.13
medical and surgical supplies	713.40
services	18,865.33
ordinary repairs of buildings	3,664.10
permanent improvements	3,710.29
provender	1,883.82
farm uses, including stock and horses, farming tools, fences, and improvements of the farm	2,749.01
labor on farm, fences, and farm improvements	2,289.63
increase of library, printing, stationery, etc.	614.24
postage, expresses, telegrams, etc.	447.77
traveling expenses of trustees	203.29
public exercises, including religious services, and all others designed to interest and occupy the patients	740.97
cash expended by vote of trustees in reconstructing roof and two upper stories of center building	3,500.00
sundry small articles not classified	290.83
Total expenditure	\$73,567.11
Cash balance carried to new account	3,361.95
	<u>\$76,929.06</u>

J. P. BANCROFT, *Treasurer*.

CONCORD, April 1, 1880.

CONCORD, April 9, 1880.

I hereby certify that I have carefully examined each item of the accounts in the foregoing report of the treasurer for one year ending March 31, 1880, and find them correct and with proper vouchers.

JOHN H. GEORGE, *Auditor*.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

TO CONDUCT THE ALTERATIONS AUTHORIZED
BY VOTE OF THE TRUSTEES ON THE CENTER
BUILDING.

DR.

Cash received of J. B. Walker, financial agent	\$2,000.00
transferred from ordinary account of treasurer	3,500.00
	<hr/>
	\$5,500.00

CR.

Cash paid for lumber	\$1,169.24
carpenters' work	1,420.79
masons and tenders	990.97
chimney-tops and iron molding	97.86
roof-lights and vane	54.50
paint, oil, and painters' work	83.78
slating	560.91
lime and cement	120.80
tin-work	209.52
windows	103.45
nails, iron, and other hardware	365.59
	<hr/>
Whole amount expended	\$5,177.41
Balance carried to new account	322.59
	<hr/>
	\$5,500.00

Respectfully submitted.

J. P. BANCROFT, *Committee.*

CONCORD, April 1, 1880.

CONCORD, April 9, 1880.

I hereby certify that I have examined the foregoing accounts
and find them correct and with proper vouchers.

JOHN H. GEORGE *Auditor.*

REPORT OF THE FINANCIAL AGENT.

To the Trustees of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane.

The financial agent respectfully presents this the fourteenth annual report of his receipts and expenditures during the asylum financial year ending March 31, 1880, and of the amounts and investments of the funds in his custody.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand April 1, 1879	\$463.99
received for five Hartford bonds	5,000.00
three New Hampshire bonds	11,600.00
one Concord bond	500.00
interest and dividends	15,470.71
from estate of Arabella Rice	731.25
State Capital Bank	12.50
	<hr/>
	\$33,778.45

EXPENDITURES.

Cash paid J. P. Bancroft, treasurer, on account of appropriation by the trustees to indigent patients	\$8,250.00
J. P. Bancroft, treasurer, appropriation for repair and improvement of the center asylum building	2,000.00
New Hampshire Savings Bank in Concord on account of principal and interest of loan	2,704.00

Cash paid for the following bonds, viz. :—

10 St. Louis bonds, premium and accrued interest	10,778.33
6 United States bonds, premium and accrued interest	7,395.25
for insurance	780.97
on account of annuity of Mrs. S. J. Wilson, salary of financial agent, safe rent, taxes and other expenses	1,146.18
Balance carried to new account	723.72
	<hr/>
	\$33,778.45

The following statement presents the amounts of the several permanent funds, at their par value, on the thirty-first day of March, 1880, and the manner of their investment :—

ADAMS FUND.

(Gift of Isaac Adams, of Sandwich.)

20 shares Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad stock	\$1,000.00
2 United States bonds	600.00
	<hr/>
	\$1,600.00

BURROUGHS FUND.

(Legacy of Rev. Charles Burroughs, D. D., of Portsmouth.)

1 St. Louis County bond	\$1,000.00
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CHANDLER FUND.

(Legacy of Abiel Chandler, of Walpole.)

25 shares Portland, Saco, and Portsmouth Railroad stock	\$2,500.00
37 shares Boston and Maine Railroad stock	3,700.00
120 shares Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad stock	6,000.00
22 shares Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railroad stock	2,200.00
10 shares Michigan Central Railroad stock	1,000.00
2 Chicago water-loan bonds	2,000.00

1	Cleveland bond	.	.	.	.	.	1,000.00
7	Concord bonds	.	.	.	.	.	5,500.00
2	Michigan Central Railroad bonds	.	.	.	.	.	2,000.00
1	New Hampshire registered bond	.	.	.	.	.	200.00
1	United States bond	.	.	.	.	.	500.00
							<hr/>
							\$26,600.00

CONANT FUND.

(Gift of John Conant, of Jaffrey.)

1	New Hampshire registered bond	.	.	.	\$4,000.00
1	Boston and Albany Railroad bond	.	.	.	1,000.00
3	shares of Boston and Maine Railroad stock	.	.	.	300.00
2	shares of Boston and Providence Railroad stock	.	.	.	200.00
1	share of Boston Exchange Company stock	.	.	.	500.00
					<hr/>
					\$6,000.00

FISK FUND.

(Legacy of Catherine Fisk, of Keene.)

This fund is held in trust by the State of New
Hampshire, and will amount, April 30, 1880, to \$17,543.16

KENT FUND.

(Legacy of Moody Kent, of Pittsfield.)

9	Hartford bonds	.	.	.	.	.	\$9,000.00
35	Maine bonds	.	.	.	.	.	28,000.00
13	Michigan Central Railroad bonds	.	.	.	.	.	13,000.00
8	Chicago (river improvement) bonds	.	.	.	.	.	8,000.00
9	Burlington and Missouri River Railroad bonds	.	.	.	.	.	9,000.00
10	Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad bonds	.	.	.	.	.	10,000.00
10	Cleveland bonds	.	.	.	.	.	10,000.00
17	Concord bonds	.	.	.	.	.	17,000.00
3	Cambridge bonds	.	.	.	.	.	3,000.00
32	shares Northern Railroad stock	.	.	.	.	.	3,200.00
100	shares Michigan Central Railroad stock	.	.	.	.	.	10,000.00
160	shares Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad stock	.	.	.	.	.	8,000.00
2	shares Boston and Providence Railroad stock	.	.	.	.	.	200.00
3	United States bonds	.	.	.	.	.	1,200.00

5 St. Louis bonds	5,000.00
50 shares Fitchburg National Bank stock	5,000.00
40 shares State National Bank stock	4,000.00
14 shares Railroad National Bank stock	1,400.00
10 shares Boston Exchange Company stock	5,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$150,000.00

KIMBALL FUND.

(Legacy of Jacob Kimball, of Hampstead.)

The Kimball fund is held in trust by the State of
New Hampshire, and amounts to . . . \$6,753.49

RICE FUND.

(Legacy of Arabella Rice, of Portsmouth.)

10 Manchester bonds	\$10,000.00
1 United States registered bond	5,000.00
5 St. Louis gold bonds	5,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$20,000.00

RUMFORD FUND.

(Legacy of Countess Rumford, of Concord.)

1 New Hampshire registered note	\$5,000.00
3 United States 1881 bonds	3,000.00
5 Burlington and Missouri River Railroad bonds	5,000.00
20 shares Boston and Providence Railroad stock	2,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$15,000.00

SHERMAN FUND.

(Legacy of Fanny S. Sherman, of Exeter.)

3 St. Louis bonds	3,000.00
1 Boston and Lowell Railroad bond	1,000.00
1 St. Louis County bond	1,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$5,000.00

SPALDING FUND.

(Legacy of Isaac Spalding, of Nashua.)

10 Cleveland bonds	\$10,000.00
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The following is a summary of the names and present amounts of the several permanent funds of the institution :—

Adams fund	\$1,600.00
Burroughs fund	1,000.00
Chandler fund	26,600.00
Conant fund	6,000.00
Fisk fund	17,543.16
Kent fund	150,000.00
Kimball fund	6,753.49
Rice fund	20,000.00
Rumford fund	15,000.00
Sherman fund	5,000.00
Spalding fund	10,000.00

\$259,496.65

The debt incurred for the erection of the addition to the Peaslee building has been reduced during the past year, in the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars, and the interest thereon is paid to April 1, 1880. The amount of principal still unpaid is two thousand dollars.

The insurance upon the asylum buildings amounts to eighty-nine thousand and one hundred dollars, and is distributed as follows, viz. :—

On main buildings and chapel	\$50,000.00
Kent building	10,000.00
addition to Peaslee building	6,000.00
furniture	5,400.00
coal-house and coal	2,500.00
barns and contents	5,200.00
boiler-house, engine, etc.	5,000.00
laundry	3,000.00
horses and carriages	1,000.00
granary and contents	1,000.00

\$89,100.00

It has frequently occurred to the financial agent that the expense of insuring the buildings and other property of the

asylum, amounting last year to seven hundred and eighty dollars and ninety-seven cents (\$780.97), is not properly chargeable to the income of the permanent funds, or to the current receipts of the treasurer.

J. B. WALKER, *Financial Agent*.

CONCORD, April 1, 1880.

I hereby certify that I have carefully examined all the items of debt and credit in the account of the financial agent, and find the entries correct and fully sustained by proper vouchers. I have also examined the certificates of stock and bonds of the asylum in the vaults of the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company, and find all of the same, and have entire confidence that the same are, safely deposited with said company.

JOHN H. GEORGE, *Auditor*.

April 6, 1880.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

PRODUCTS OF THE GARDEN.

Onions, 100 bushels.	Sugar beets, 900 bushels.
Turnips, 150 bushels.	Cucumbers, 100 bushels.
Beets, 500 bushels.	Beans, 10 bushels.
Carrots, 315 bushels.	Peas, 40 bushels.
Sweet corn, 30 bushels.	Tomatoes, 150 bushels.
Apples, 25 barrels.	Squash, 5 tons.
Cabbage, 2,500 heads.	

PRODUCTS OF THE FARM.

Hay, 90 tons.	Calves sold, 25.
Corn-fodder, 5 tons.	Pigs sold, 52.
Straw, 12 tons.	Pork fattened and sold, 6,453 pounds.
Oats, 200 bushels.	Pork for house, 2,500 pounds.
Potatoes, 1,150 bushels.	Fertilizers produced, 1,000 cart-loads.
Milk produced, 13,687 gallons.	

DIRECTIONS CONCERNING ADMISSION.

Those wishing the admission of a person to the asylum should make application to the superintendent previously to bringing the patient, unless the urgency of the case precludes it.

On application, full information as to terms, conditions, etc., and the necessary papers, will be furnished.

With the application, a brief statement of the case should be given.

Some person should accompany the patient who can give a correct history of the case, if possible.

On no account should deception be practiced. The necessity of the step and the arrangements having first been settled, the patient should be honestly informed of what is to take place.

When possible, it is better that patients should arrive in day trains.

The parties committing a patient, whether private individuals or town officers, are required to give a bond for the payment of expenses in the annexed form, signed by two responsible persons. When the bond is given by town or county officers, the certificate of responsibility is left out. The certificates of physicians should be filled and signed.

FORM OF BOND.

In consideration of the admission of _____, of the town of _____, in the county of _____ and State of _____, as a boarder at the NEW HAMPSHIRE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, in the city of Concord, We, _____, of the town of _____, in the county of _____ and State of _____, and _____, of the town of _____, in the county of _____ and State of _____, jointly and severally promise and agree, to and with the said New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, to pay to its treasurer dollars and _____ cents per week, or such other rate as may from time to time be established by said asylum therefor, while he shall remain at said asylum, together with such extra charge as may be occasioned by _____ requiring more than the ordinary care and attention ; to pay any reasonable charges for actual damage done by _____ to building or furnishings ; to assist in returning _____ to said asylum in case of elopement ; and to remove _____ from said asylum when required to do so by the superintendent ; and to pay funeral charges in case of death.

Payments to be made quarterly, and interest on all sums not paid at the end of each quarter.

Witness our hands, this day of , 188 .

Attest :

Principal. [L. S.]

Surety. [L. S.]

FORM OF PETITION.

[To be filled and signed by those desiring aid from the State appropriation, to be sent to the superintendent.]

To His Excellency the Governor of the State of New Hampshire.

Respectfully represents that , an insane person, resident of in this State, is without sufficient property or relatives, and legally liable for support at the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane. Wherefore, the undersigned prays that the said be aided by any funds appropriated by the State for the indigent insane.

Dated at , , 188 .

We, the undersigned, selectmen of , hereby certify that the representations in the above petition are in our belief true, and that said is an indigent insane person.

N. B. — Please write whether the insane person has any property, and, if so, what amount, and any other facts you may think proper, in relation to the ability of the insane person's near relatives.

NOTE. — The amount received by the applicant, it will be understood, is regulated entirely by the number who may apply for aid and the comparative need of assistance.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF INSANITY

REQUIRED FOR ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

After due inquiry and personal examination of
of , made within one week prior to date, we cer-

tify that _____ is insane, and a fit subject for treatment at the
New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane.

M. D.

M. D.

Having personal acquaintance with the signers of the above
certificate, I certify that the signatures are genuine, and the
signers reputable physicians.

L A W S

RELATING TO THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

SECTION

1. Corporate name of the asylum.
2. Trustees, how appointed.
3. Tenure of office of the trustees.
4. Trustees to manage the affairs of the asylum.
5. To appoint officers, etc.
6. Trustees not to receive compensation.
7. To make regulations.
8. May hold property in trust; no land taken for public use except by authority of the legislature.
9. Shall make report annually.
10. Board of visitors and their duties.
11. Secretary to cause report to be printed and distributed.
12. Persons dangerous to be at large may be committed to the asylum.
13. Insane persons confined in jail may be committed.
14. Insane paupers, how committed by town.
15. Insane county paupers may be committed by supreme court.

SECTION

16. Support of insane committed by court.
17. Parents, guardians, etc., may commit; Concord not to be liable.
18. Certificate of two physicians required to commit.
19. When county shall support insane person.
20. Means of support failing, county liable after notice.
21. County may recover expense paid.
22. How discharged from asylum.
23. Trustees to visit asylum and hear statements of patients.
24. Superintendent to furnish stationery, and transmit letters to trustees.
25. Inquest on patients suddenly deceased.
26. Property of asylum exempt from taxation.
27. Governor may remove insane convicts from state-prison to asylum.
28. Annual appropriation for indigent insane and for library.

SECT. 1. The asylum for the insane at Concord is a corporation under the name of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane.

SECT. 2. The government of the asylum is vested in twelve trustees, appointed and commissioned by the governor, with advice of the council; and all vacancies shall be filled in the same manner.

SECT. 3. The trustees are classified and commissioned in such manner that the offices of three trustees become vacant annually.

SECT. 4. The trustees shall take charge of the property and concerns of the asylum; shall see that its affairs are conducted properly; may enter into and bind the asylum by such contracts

relative to the support of patients and the affairs of the asylum as they may deem advantageous ; and may receive, appropriate, control, convey, or invest any property given to or owned by the asylum in such manner as they may think expedient.

SECT. 5. The trustees shall appoint a secretary, who shall keep a full and fair record of their proceedings ; a treasurer, who shall give bond for the faithful discharge of his duty ; and such physicians, officers, and assistants, with such salaries and allowances, as may from time to time be found necessary.

SECT. 6. No trustee shall receive any compensation for his services as trustee, but expenses necessarily incurred by him shall be paid by the asylum.

SECT. 7. The trustees may make such regulations for their own government, for the management of the asylum and all persons connected therewith, and for the admission and care of patients, and the same from time to time alter, as convenience may require.

SECT. 8. The trustees may take and hold in trust for the asylum any grant or devise of real estate, or any donation or bequest of personal property, and may apply the same, unless otherwise restricted, to lessen the expenses of the indigent insane. No land connected with the asylum shall be taken for a highway or other public use, except by the express authority of the legislature, for that purpose first had and obtained.

SECT. 9. The trustees shall make to the governor and council, annually, a report covering that of the superintendent to them, of the receipts and expenditures of the asylum, the number of patients admitted and discharged during each year, and all other matters connected with the general interests of the asylum, which shall be furnished to the secretary of state on or before the twentieth day of April.

SECT. 10. The governor and council, president of the senate, and speaker of the house shall constitute a board of visitors of the asylum ; shall visit and inspect the same when necessary ; examine into the condition of the patients, and the regulations and general management of the asylum ; see that the design thereof is carried into full effect ; and make to the legislature, biennially, a report, which shall be furnished to the secretary of

state on or before the twentieth day of April next before the June session.

SECT. 11. The secretary shall cause fifteen hundred copies of the reports of the superintendent, trustees, and board of visitors of the asylum to be printed and distributed, one copy each to the governor, members of the council, senate, and house, and their officers; one copy to the clerk of each town; and the remaining copies to be placed in the hands of the board of visitors, for distribution as they shall order and direct.

SECT. 12. If any insane person is in such condition as to render it dangerous that he should be at large, the judge of probate, upon petition by any person, and such notice to the selectmen of the town in which such insane person is, or to his guardian or any other person, as he may order, — which petition may be filed, notice issued, and a hearing had in vacation or otherwise, — may commit such insane person to the asylum.

SECT. 13. If any insane person is confined in any jail, the supreme court may order him to be committed to the asylum, if they think it expedient.

SECT. 14. Any insane pauper supported by any town may be committed to the asylum by order of the overseers of the poor, and there supported at the expense of such town; and such expense may be recovered by such town, of the county, town, or person chargeable with the support of such pauper, in the same manner as if he had been supported in and by the town.

SECT. 15. If the overseers neglect to make such order in relation to any insane county pauper, the supreme court, or any two judges thereof in vacation, may order such pauper to be committed to the asylum, and there supported at the expense of the county.

SECT. 16. Any insane person committed to the asylum by order of the supreme court, such person having been charged with an offense the punishment whereof as prescribed by law is death or confinement in the state-prison, shall, during his confinement in the asylum for the insane, be supported therein at the expense of the State. Any insane person committed to the asylum by any court, except as herein provided, or by any judge of probate, shall be supported by the county from which he was committed.

SECT. 17. The parent, guardian, or friends of any insane person may cause him to be committed to the asylum, with the consent of the trustees, and there supported on such terms as they may agree ; but the city of Concord shall not, in any case, be liable for the support or maintenance of any person committed to said asylum except from said city.

SECT. 18. No person shall be committed to the asylum for the insane, except by the order of the court or the judge of probate, without the certificate of two reputable physicians that such person is insane, given after a personal examination made within one week of the committal ; and such certificate shall be accompanied by a certificate from a judge of the supreme court or court of probate, or mayor, or chairman of the selectmen, testifying to the genuineness of the signatures and the respectability of the signers.

SECT. 19. Any insane person committed to the asylum by his parent, guardian, or friends, who has no means of support and no relatives of sufficient ability chargeable therewith, and no settlement in any town in this State, and who is in such condition that his discharge therefrom would be improper or unsafe, shall be supported by the county from which he was committed.

SECT. 20. When the means of support of any inmate of the asylum shall fail or be withdrawn, the superintendent of said asylum shall immediately cause notice in writing of that fact to be given to one of the county commissioners of the county from which such inmate was committed ; and such county shall be liable and holden to pay to said asylum the expense of the support of such inmate from and after the service of such notice, and for ninety days next prior thereto.

SECT. 21. The county paying the expense of the support of any inmate shall be entitled to recover the amount so paid of any town, county, or individual by law liable for the support of such inmate.

SECT. 22. Any person committed to the asylum may be discharged by any three of the trustees, or by any justice of the supreme court, whenever the cause of commitment ceases, or a further residence at the asylum is, in their opinion, not necessary ; but any person so discharged, who was under sentence of

imprisonment at the time of his commitment, the period of which shall not have expired, shall be remanded to prison.

SECT. 23. Some one of the board of trustees of the asylum shall, without previous notice, visit that institution, at least twice every month, and give suitable opportunity to every patient therein who may desire it, to make to him, in private, any statements such patient may wish to make; and, whenever in his opinion it may be deemed proper, he shall call to his aid two other members of said board, who shall, with him, make a further examination of such patient and of the statements by him made. If, in their view, the cause of commitment no longer exists, or a further residence at the asylum is not necessary, it shall be their duty to discharge such patient. Should they deem the treatment of any patient injudicious, they shall order such an immediate change of the same as to them seems proper; and, in case of failure to secure it, they shall at once summon a meeting of the whole board, whose duty it shall be to take such measures as the exigency of the case demands.

SECT. 24. It shall be the duty of the superintendent to furnish stationery to any patient who may desire it, and transmit any letter such patient may address to the board of trustees, to such member as said board shall have designated to receive such correspondence, and all such letters shall be promptly transmitted without inspection.

SECT. 25. In event of the sudden death of any patient in the asylum, a coroner's inquest shall be held, as provided for by law in other cases.

SECT. 26. The property of the asylum is exempted from taxation.

SECT. 27. The governor, with advice of the council, may remove to the asylum, to be there kept at the expense of the State, any person confined in the state-prison who is insane.

SECT. 28. The sum of six thousand dollars is annually appropriated for the maintenance of indigent insane persons belonging to this State at the asylum, for such and so many as the governor may from time to time approve; not less than two-thirds of which sum shall be applied annually to the support of private patients, exclusive of paupers maintained at public charge;

and the sum of one hundred dollars is annually appropriated toward the support and increase of the library for the insane. — *General Laws of New Hampshire, pages 60–63.*

The following persons are also exempted from military duty:—

the attendants upon the insane, employed in the asylum for the insane ;

the officers and keepers of the asylum for the insane. — *General Laws of New Hampshire, page 229, sect. 4.*

BY-LAWS

OF THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, ADOPTED
BY THE TRUSTEES AT A MEETING OF THEIR BOARD, HOLDEN
OCTOBER 31, 1878.

SECT. 1. The annual meeting of the board of trustees shall be holden at the asylum, in Concord, on the Wednesday next preceding the twentieth day of April of each year.

SECT. 2. The trustees shall, at the annual meeting, elect by ballot a president, secretary, and treasurer, who shall hold their respective offices one year, and until others are chosen in their stead. At times when either of said offices is vacant, it may be filled at a special meeting of the trustees duly called for that purpose.

SECT. 3. Notice of the annual meeting shall be given by the secretary to each trustee, either verbally or by mail, at least fourteen days previous to the day of meeting; and any meeting may be continued, by adjournment from time to time, until the business thereof shall be completed. In case of omission to notify the annual meeting, the same shall not be lost, but shall be considered as adjourned for the transaction of business, until the required notice thereof shall be given, which the secretary shall forthwith proceed to give.

SECT. 4. The president, or any four of the trustees, may call a special meeting of the trustees, whenever, in the opinion of either, it may be deemed expedient so to do; and the same notice shall be given of a special as of the annual meeting, which notice shall state specifically the business to be brought before such meeting. In case of a vacancy in the office of secretary, the president shall notify the annual meeting.

SECT. 5. A quorum of seven members shall be necessary for

the transaction of any business by the board of trustees ; but any less number, at a meeting duly called, may adjourn from time to time until a quorum be obtained.

SECT. 6. Two of the trustees shall visit the asylum each month ; and notices of the months by him selected, or to him assigned, shall be sent to each member by the superintendent before the first days of such months.

SECT. 7. No trustee shall receive any compensation for his services as trustee ; but expenses necessarily incurred in rendering the same shall be paid by the asylum.

SECT. 8. The trustees shall, at each annual meeting, appoint from their number an auditor, whose duty it shall be to examine the books and audit the accounts of the treasurer and of the financial agent for the ensuing year, and make a written report to the board.

SECT. 9. The treasurer shall give a bond, acceptable to the trustees, in the penal sum of fifteen thousand dollars, for the faithful performance of his duties, for and during such time as he shall continue to hold the office of treasurer, which bond shall be deposited with the president of the board.

SECT. 10. The treasurer shall receive, hold, and disburse all moneys coming to the asylum, except the permanent funds and the income thereof. He shall make an exhibit of the state of his books and of the property in his custody when called for by the trustees. He shall make up his accounts to the thirty-first day of March inclusive in each year, which accounts, with his report thereon, shall be laid before the trustees at their annual meeting. His books shall at all times be open to the examination of the trustees.

SECT. 11. The treasurer shall pay all bills approved by the superintendent, and in addition thereto such orders as the superintendent may draw on him for the ordinary expenditures of the asylum, when said offices are held by different individuals.

SECT. 12. The treasurer shall receive such compensation for his services as the trustees may from time to time determine.

SECT. 13. The secretary shall attend all meetings of the board of trustees, and keep a record of their proceedings. He shall also prepare, or cause to be prepared, all documents, state-

ments, and notices which may be ordered by the board, or by the president thereof.

SECT. 14. The secretary shall receive such compensation for his services as the trustees may from time to time determine.

SECT. 15. The board of trustees shall appoint a superintendent, who shall be a physician, and shall reside at the asylum. He shall have the entire control of the treatment and management of the patients ; the power to appoint and discharge all persons employed in their care ; and shall exercise a general supervision and direction of every department of the institution.

SECT. 16. The superintendent shall make a written report to the trustees, at their annual meeting, of the condition of the asylum, and embracing such other topics as may have been suggested by the progress of the institution and the experiences of the year.

SECT. 17. The superintendent shall receive for his services, in addition to furnished apartments, board, lights, and fuel, for himself and family, such a salary as the trustees may from time to time determine.

SECT. 18. The superintendent shall furnish, to the acceptance of the trustees, a bond for the faithful performance of his duties, in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, which bond shall be kept by the president of the asylum.

SECT. 19. The superintendent shall appoint two assistant physicians, who shall reside at the asylum. They shall possess such characters and qualifications as will enable them to discharge the ordinary duties of the superintendent, and shall at all times perform such duties as he may assign them, and to his acceptance.

SECT. 20. The assistant physicians shall receive such compensation for their services as the trustees may from time to time determine, in addition to furnished apartments, lights, fuel, and board.

SECT. 21. All funds, amounting to one thousand dollars and upwards, which have heretofore been or which may hereafter be given to the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, shall, unless otherwise ordered by their donors, be entered upon the books of the financial agent as permanent funds, with the sur-

names of the donors attached to each, and be forever kept intact. The income of each shall be expended from time to time in accordance with the conditions upon which it was given, or, in the absence of conditions, in such manner as the trustees shall deem to be for the highest interest of the asylum and its patients.

SECT. 22. There shall be chosen, by ballot, a financial agent, who shall have charge of the permanent funds of the asylum, shall collect, and, under the advice of the finance committee, from time to time invest, manage, and disburse any moneys arising therefrom. He shall be, *ex officio*, a member of the finance committee, shall give a satisfactory bond for the faithful performance of his trust in the penal sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, and continue in office until his successor is elected. He shall receive for his services such compensation as the trustees shall from time to time determine.

SECT. 23. The trustees shall annually choose two from their board, who, with the financial agent, shall constitute a finance committee, and have general supervision and control of the permanent funds of the asylum, with power to sell and transfer any stocks, bonds, and other securities belonging to said funds, whenever in their judgment it may be expedient so to do.

SECT. 24. Besides attending the annual meeting, the trustees shall severally visit the asylum twice each year, in such months as they may select or as may be assigned to them ; make a thorough examination of the house and of the condition of the patients ; and, before leaving, make a record of their respective visits in a book to be kept at the asylum for that purpose.

SECT. 25. These by-laws may be altered or amended at any annual meeting, by a vote of two-thirds of the trustees present, or at a special meeting called for that purpose.

SERVICE MANUAL.

A strict observance of the following rules is the established condition of all contracts for service with the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane ; and any applicant for a position, not willing to observe them strictly, will do better to seek employment elsewhere.

1. Any employé wishing to leave the premises, to go into the city or elsewhere, must apply at the office, that such absence may be understood ; and all must be at the asylum by 9.30 o'clock in the evening, unless away later by permission.

2. It is expected that all persons employed will consider, that, on the conditions of their respective contracts, they have engaged their time and best services to the asylum ; that they are under obligations to do every duty assigned them, promptly and faithfully ; that they will feel personally interested in the good care, safety, and welfare of the patients ; and that they will give their personal influence in support of good order and the established regulations of the institution. To this end, it is most desirable that all should cultivate quiet, kind, and dignified manners, and correct habits in all things, considering always that this is no less for the interest of the employé than for that of the employer.

3. Those proposing to discontinue their services will give at least thirty days' notice, that time may be given to supply their places.

4. That the house may be quiet, it is expected that all will be at their own rooms after 9.30 o'clock in the evening, at which time the house is closed for the night. After this time, the quiet of the house must not be disturbed by passing and conversation. All must bear in mind that the repose of the pa-

tients is a thing of prime importance. All having duties must rise at the morning bell, and proceed to the performance of the same.

5. No light must be carried about the buildings except in a lantern, and the greatest care must be taken in the use of matches, that none be left exposed. A little carelessness in this thing might be followed with the most serious consequences. No smoking will be allowed on the asylum premises. There will be no exception to this rule, unless smoking is prescribed by a medical officer, in a particular case.

6. No one will invite visitors to stop in the house, without permission to do so ; but, on application, all reasonable privileges will be granted.

7. No one shall employ a patient to do private work for him or herself, without the consent of the superintendent, assistant superintendent, or other officer authorized to give such permission ; and no one is allowed to trade or make bargains with patients.

8. Provision is made to afford each person employed a vacation of two weeks in the year, during which time the duties of the position will be done by a substitute ; but the superintendent does not guarantee to retain the place of any one for a longer term of absence. On leaving for a vacation, or permanently, every one will deliver his or her keys at the office.

9. Whenever patients are encouraged to engage in any kind of labor, it is with a view to their own benefit ; and hence no one will be taken from the halls for that purpose unless some order to that effect has been given in the case.

10. The person taking patients to labor will be held strictly responsible for their safety, kind care, and safe return to their respective halls.

11. All farmers or others to whom patients are entrusted for labor, will remember that they are not to be treated as servants ; they will avoid all appearance of commanding, and will exercise the greatest care that no willing one shall be made a drudge, or work too long. It will be treated as a grave offense if any employé shall take advantage of the willingness or mental weakness of any patient, to impose on such one the harder

or more unpleasant parts of the work on which they are employed. The head farmer is required to see that this rule is obeyed in spirit and letter, and report promptly to the superintendent any violation of the same.

12. As far as practicable, provision will be made to give each employé opportunity to be absent from duty for church services on Sunday a due proportion of the time; and any whose ordinary labor is wholly suspended on Sunday are liable to be called on to relieve others whose duties continue, a portion of the time, and such must hold themselves in readiness to be so called on. It is expected that all employés, whose duties do not interfere, will be present at the regular Sunday service in the chapel.

STEWARD.

The steward will have the general oversight of the buildings, farm, stock, and premises. It will be his duty to attend to ordinary business transactions, and see that asylum property, in every department, is saved, kept in its proper place, protected from harm or waste, and properly used. He will see that everything about the premises is kept in good order, that the grounds near the house are kept clean, free from waste and rubbish; and will extend the same supervision to the basements and attics, and see that the person to whom it is assigned to care for these spaces discharges his duty faithfully. He will see that all animals are properly taken care of, and that carriages, tools, and implements are kept in repair and stored in their places when not in use; and, generally, he will be responsible to the superintendent for the good condition of property and premises, and must promptly notify him of anything adverse to the welfare of the asylum which comes to his knowledge. He will attend to procuring ordinary supplies for subsistence, except so far as otherwise provided for by the superintendent, and see that such goods are delivered and stored in their proper places. He will see that the house is closed and the doors locked at the appointed hour at night, and hold himself ready to discharge any special duty required by the superintendent.

CLERK.

It will be the duty of the clerk to keep the books and accounts in a neat and accurate manner, take systematic care of all papers connected therewith, and perform any special clerical work required by the superintendent.

HOUSEKEEPER.

SECT. 1. The housekeeper will have the general management of the internal domestic affairs. The labor in the kitchen, laundry, and sewing-department will be done under her direction ; and those employed in these departments will hold themselves subject to her orders in the discharge of their duties. She will attend to the good condition of all apartments connected with the general housekeeping ; will see that they are properly furnished and kept in good order. She will see that all the work in her departments is done in accordance with the general instructions of the superintendent.

SECT. 2. She will have the care of all goods and material used in her department, and will see that they are saved and economically used ; all bedding and articles manufactured for housekeeping purposes will be under her care ; and she must see that they are not wasted or given out needlessly. She will have the care of the making of any clothing furnished to female patients, and will be required to keep an accurate account of the cost of such clothing or other articles furnished to any one. The cost of any articles furnished for patients must be returned by her to the supervisor, to be entered in the accounts of such patients.

SECT. 3. It is the duty of the housekeeper to report to the superintendent any instance of misconduct, failure in the proper discharge of duty, or violation of the established regulations, occurring in her department and not promptly rectified by the delinquent. It will also be her duty to report, to the person who keeps the time-book, the times of commencing and leaving duty of all employed in her department.

SUPERVISORS.

SECT. 1. The supervisors in their respective departments will have the general oversight of the halls and the patients ;

and the prudence and tact with which their duties are performed will be an important factor in the condition of the house. It is expected that they will see that the rules of the house relating to the patients are observed in every particular ; that all patients are treated with uniform respect and kindness ; and it is their imperative duty to report immediately to the superintendent or assistant superintendent any instance of neglect, incivility, or ill-usage of a patient, or any violation of the established rules.

SECT. 2. They will see that all medicines prescribed are faithfully and in a proper manner administered, and that all directions of the medical officers are strictly obeyed.

SECT. 3. They will be expected to pass as much time in the halls as the proper discharge of other duties will allow ; will instruct new attendants in their duties, and, as much as possible, assist in efforts to interest and employ the patients.

SECT. 4. The supervisors must see that the dining-rooms are furnished with the necessary utensils ; that the attendants take proper care of the dining-rooms ; that the cupboards are sweet and in order, the tables neatly set, and the meals properly served.

SECT. 5. They will have the general charge of the clothing of patients, and an oversight of the beds and bedding of the halls ; the attendants must report to them any deficiency in either, which may exist ; and it is their duty to see that such wants are supplied.

SECT. 6. On the admission of patients, their clothing will be taken in charge by the supervisors, entered in the book provided for the purpose, and each article plainly marked. All articles afterwards furnished or received, will be cared for in the same manner.

The clothing of patients leaving must be compared with the record, neatly packed, and delivered at the office by the appropriate supervisor.

Any knives, razors, or other dangerous article in possession of a patient on admission, must be brought to the office for safe-keeping and record.

SECT. 7. They will pay special attention to the sick, report promptly at the office any change of symptoms, see that they

have proper attention, and that any special diet prescribed is delicately prepared and served.

SECT. 8. After passing through the halls and learning the condition of the patients early in the morning, the supervisors will very briefly report to the physicians any sickness or other fact demanding attention before the morning visits.

SECT. 9. Before the Sunday chapel service, and other occasions of public gathering, the supervisors will see that the patients are properly dressed for the occasion, and accompanied to the chapel by their attendants.

SECT. 10. The supervisors will report to the clerk the times of commencing and leaving off work on the part of the attendants employed in their respective departments.

SECT. 11. In general, the supervisors are expected to hold themselves in readiness to carry into practical effect the instructions of the superintendent, and to use all their personal influence in support of the spirit and design of these regulations.

ATTENDANTS.

SECT. 1. In all their intercourse with the patients, the attendants are required to treat them with respect and civility, to be kind and gentle in manner, and avoid roughness of every kind. They must answer, as far as they can, the civil questions of a patient, and attend to every reasonable request. They must be calm and quiet under provocation, never scold, threaten, or recriminate, and make every request in a respectful manner.

SECT. 2. In the care of the insane, sympathy, kindness, and tact should take the place of force and display of authority. But if at any time the use of force becomes a necessity, the *manner* of using it should take away its offensiveness; and *force* should never be resorted to without the presence of sufficient assistance to render a violent struggle unnecessary.

SECT. 3. A cheerful look, a kind manner, a respectful demeanor, and expressions of sympathy will do much to quiet the excited, and give the attendant influence and easy control over patients, and render duty easy and agreeable.

SECT. 4. The opposition which the insane make often arises from delusions that lead them to believe they are to be injured

in some way ; and for this reason, every effort to control them, to administer food, medicine, or baths, or to do anything for them, should be made in the most kind and delicate manner, that their confidence may be secured and retained. On the other hand, cross words, angry looks, or violent acts destroy their confidence, and diminish their chances of recovery. No one must risk the consequences of such measures.

SECT. 5. A blow or a kick is never to be inflicted on a patient by any employé under any circumstances. Any violation of this rule will be treated as a grave offense.

SECT. 6. Mechanical restraint must never be put on a patient without the authority of a medical officer.

SECT. 7. The attendant should be an example of good manners, avoiding all rude and ungentlemanly or unladylike habits not suited to the well-ordered household. They should treat each other and all with civility and politeness ; cherish a high sense of obligation ; and never forget the golden rule, to do by others as, in changed circumstances, one would wish to be done by. By this simple means the attendant is sure to gain, not only self-respect, but an easy control and personal influence.

SECT. 8. Attendants should hear with patience and answer with caution ; should never promise what cannot safely be performed, and having made a promise, be faithful in its execution.

SECT. 9. The peculiarities of patients must never be made a subject of sport or ridicule, but rather withheld from publicity, with tender regard for their feelings and welfare.

SECT. 10. The attendants must rise at the ringing of the morning bell, and at once commence the labors of the day. On opening the sleeping-rooms of the patients they shall greet the occupants with expressions of kindness, see that they rise (if able), are properly dressed, washed, and prepared for breakfast at the appointed hour.

SECT. 11. As soon as practicable after the patients have arisen from bed, the attendants must see that the night vessels are removed from the rooms and the beds thrown open for airing ; and as soon as other duties will allow, they will remove all soiled bedding and see that the beds are put in good order.

SECT. 12. Immediately after breakfast the halls and patients'

rooms must be made clean and put in good order, and so kept at all times. Scrupulous care must be given to the water-closets, which will require frequent rinsing with hot water, and the use of disinfectants. The same care must be taken of the wash-bowls, and a sufficiency of clean towels must be at hand, as well as combs and brushes for the hair.

The attendants will follow the same rule of cleanliness in the care of the halls, windows, spaces, back stairs, and dining-rooms, never being satisfied until they are as clean as they can be made. Patients able and willing to assist in these labors are to be encouraged to do so, *but never compelled to work*. The attendants are held responsible for the complete execution of these requirements.

SECT. 13. The attendants will ever be watchful of the state of the atmosphere in the halls, and report to the office any evidence of impurity which is beyond their power to correct otherwise.

SECT. 14. The attendants must see that clean linen is put on each bed once in every week, and oftener if necessary; and if a sufficient supply of this or of towels is not at hand, the fact must be promptly reported to the supervisor.

SECT. 15. The attendants must see that the tables are properly laid; that everything about them is perfectly clean, and that they are made as inviting as practicable. During meals the attendants must always be present and wait on the table in a respectful and delicate manner, such as they would be willing to have adopted toward themselves under like circumstances. *Patients must not be hurried through their meals*, to hasten the clearing of the table. The attendants must use special care that no knife, fork, or other article is carried from the table by any patient.

SECT. 16. It is obviously improper for the attendants, after the hall work is done, to retire to their own rooms and leave the patients alone during hours of duty; their time and attention are due to the patients, and must be devoted to keeping them quiet and tidy; preventing improper conduct of every sort, or lapsing into listlessness and torpor; to efforts to preserve their self-respect, and to carry into effect the general direction of the

physicians. These ends are to be sought by efforts to keep patients occupied, either in work, reading, games, or judicious social intercourse.

SECT. 17. Visiting from hall to hall during hours of duty, without special business, or going away to other parts of the premises out of one's field of service, is wholly improper and not allowed.

SECT. 18. The attendants are expected to know how every patient in their charge is employed, and to be vigilant, by every means in their power, to better the condition of every one.

SECT. 19. The attendants must not allow a patient to be taken from the halls by any one employed in other departments, unless a general or special permission from a medical officer to that effect has been given; nor will the patients leave the halls before breakfast or on Sunday without the same permission.

SECT. 20. The attendants must always be alive to the welfare of those in their charge, and in the night hold themselves ready to rise and assist the night attendant, if the condition of a patient requires it. They will come to the office for medicines or instructions when needed, and follow all directions carefully. After giving medicines, they should wash and return the glasses *at once*.

SECT. 21. If damage is done to buildings or property by patients, the attendants will report it to their supervisor.

SECT. 22. The attendants are never to give up their keys, except at the office, on leaving, nor are they ever to admit strangers into the halls without special permission.

SECT. 23. *The attendants will always take care that the clothing worn by patients is adapted to the season and the occasion. In case of sudden change from heat to cold, they must make at once the needed change in clothing.*

SECT. 24. It is particularly expected of attendants to see that every patient is cleanly in person; that the hair and nails are attended to; that any rent in clothing is properly mended; that the garments worn are kept buttoned or hooked; and that any stains from carelessness in eating are promptly removed. Each attendant should keep at hand a sponge and soap, and a small stock of sewing utensils, as needles, thread, buttons, hooks and eyes, etc., for immediate use when needed.

SECT. 25. When the physicians visit the halls, one of the attendants must be at hand to give any information required, to accompany them to any patient's room, or render any other assistance needed.

SECT. 26. Each patient will take a warm bath each week, unless made an exception by direction of the physician. In particular cases of weakness or special delicacy, the sponge bath may be substituted for the tub ; in such cases, as well as those who may desire to bathe more frequently, the attendant should apply to the attending physician for specific directions.

The attendants must superintend the baths of patients, and not leave the halls with the bath-rooms open (unless exceptions are made), and in no case must an epileptic or suicidal patient bathe without the presence of an attendant.

SECT. 27. In suitable weather all patients who are able will go out for exercise, accompanied by their respective attendants, on such conditions as shall from time to time be prescribed. In these out-door exercises the attendants must see that no one strays from the party ; and so regulate the speed of walking, or the character of other exercise, as to suit, as well as may be, the average of persons present. They must try to avoid all appearance of restraint, and seek to make these occasions as enjoyable as possible. Preference should be given to walks within the asylum grounds ; but when walks are taken into the city, it is not permitted to visit stores, hotels, railroad stations, or other public places, except by permission previously obtained. In the airing-courts the same rules for the care of patients will be observed as apply to the halls. The attendants must not allow any rubbish to accumulate on the ground of the courts.

SECT. 28. The attendants must shave those patients who do not desire to wear the beard. In shaving, great care must be taken to have the razor in good order, and to shave easily and neatly. No other patient should be present, and the razors must be kept under lock and key in the attendant's room.

SECT. 29. The attendants, in their respective halls, will strictly observe the instructions of the superintendent in regard to the time for the patients' retiring ; and in assisting them to bed they must practice the same delicacy and courtesy enjoined

elsewhere in these rules. Before closing the doors for the night they must see that the patients are comfortably in bed ; *and it is especially enjoined* that they offer gentle and patient assistance to the feeble and aged, and leave all with a kind "good-night."

NIGHT ATTENDANTS.

SECT. 1. The night attendants will visit the office at eight o'clock in the evening to receive their instructions for the night, and go on duty at once. They will continue in charge of their respective sections of the house until after the ringing of the rising bell, at the times established, after which they will be relieved by the attendants.

They must be always awake, vigilant, and faithful, giving their whole attention to the condition of the house and the patients. They must make their respective rounds, not hastily, thus leaving a large part of the time to be spent at the office, but dividing it between the various apartments as directed. They must pass through the halls in the most quiet manner, being especially careful in opening and closing doors, and make the personal observations required with the most respectful delicacy, disturbing the patient as little as possible.

They must be especially watchful of the sick ; minister tenderly to their wants, carry out scrupulously all instructions in regard to them, and report to a physician any unfavorable change of condition.

They must promptly attend to the call of patients, ascertain their wants, and satisfy them, if practicable.

They must do all in their power to soothe and quiet any who may be wakeful or timid, and assure them of their safety.

SECT. 2. They must be especially vigilant in the care of those inclined to suicide or self-injury, and neglect no effort to be assured of the safety of such, in accordance with the specific directions they receive in each case.

SECT. 3. They must be always watchful in regard to fire and, if it occurs, must at once, and in the most quiet manner, inform the officers and employés, without a general alarm, and proceed to extinguish it. They must frequently inspect the attics of their respective departments, and see that the iron doors are kept shut.

The safety, the comfort, and the lives of large numbers are entrusted, in a great measure, to the night attendants, and a degree of vigilance and faithfulness, corresponding to the magnitude of the interests at stake, is expected of them in the execution of all instructions given them.

SECT. 4. It is the imperative duty of the night attendants to report any irregularity or violation of the rules of the house which may come to their knowledge, to the superintendent, and not to make the same a subject of remark elsewhere.

SECT. 5. During public exercises in the chapel on Sunday, and other occasions, it is made the duty of the night attendants to look to the condition of the halls in the absence of the attendants.

COOK.

Under the direction of the matron, the cook will have the supervision of the work in the kitchen, the care of utensils, and of supplies of provision within the kitchen premises.

The cook must see that the kitchen and all utensils are kept clean, and in perfect order ; that good order is preserved in the kitchen ; and that each employé performs all duties assigned in a proper manner.

The cook shall see that all food is prepared as directed, is made palatable and inviting, and sent to the halls hot. Special care must be taken in preparing messes for the sick, that they are nicely cooked, and sent to the patients in acceptable form.

The cook will report to the matron any instance of failure in duty, or violation of the rules, occurring in the department.

Persons employed elsewhere in the institution will not be allowed to loiter about the kitchen premises or bakery.

If any meat, butter, or other articles of food of poor quality are furnished for use, the head cook must promptly report it to the steward or superintendent.

BAKER.

The baker will see that the baking-room, oven, and all utensils belonging to his department, are kept scrupulously clean at all times ; that the house is kept supplied with the various kinds

of bread prescribed ; and he must keep his stock of bread sufficiently in advance of the demand, that it may not be eaten absolutely new. On the mornings designated, he will make warm rolls or biscuit in season for breakfast.

It is his duty to report at once to the superintendent or steward any defect he may discover in the quality of the flour or other material for food furnished to his department.

PORTER.

The porter will have the whole charge of the food car ; will keep it always clean and in good order ; will, at the appointed time, take the prepared meals from the kitchen to the several dumb-waiters, and deliver them to the attendants, who shall be present at the call of the slide-bell, assist the porter in running up the dumb-waiter if necessary, and remove the meals carefully to the dining-rooms. In this, care must be taken by all that the food and utensils are handled gently, and that the meals reach the tables in good order. In like manner must the dishes and slops be received from the attendants by the porter, and by him be properly disposed of.

The porter will be responsible for keeping the basement and attics swept, and everything in its place. It is also his duty to fill the under-beds for the female attendants, great care being taken that the sacks be not soiled in the process. He will also remove the discarded beds each morning, to the place designated. At the appointed times, the porter will attend to the delivery of ice to the hall attendants and others, according to instructions of the superintendent. He will see that any objects thrown from the windows during the night are removed promptly in the morning ; and will hold himself ready to perform any item of duty required by the superintendent.

ENGINEER.

The engineer will be responsible for the good care of the boilers, engine, steam and water pumps, and all parts of the machinery, which must be kept in repair and in good running order. He shall promptly attend to the repairs needed in steam or water apparatus, or other repairs or alterations assigned to

him. It will be his duty to see that the boilers are properly fired, and the fuel used in the most economical and efficient manner. He will see that the radiators, air-chambers, and flues are properly adjusted for heat and ventilation, and that the amount of steam generated is wisely adapted to the state of the weather. It will be his duty in summer to attend to all needed alterations and repairs in steam-heating apparatus, preparatory to the demands of winter.

He must, at all times, be so thoroughly familiar with the location and condition of all hydrants, hose, or water-cocks provided for the extinguishing of fire, that he can put them in operation instantly, if needed. He will also be expected to hold himself in readiness to attend to any special duty required by the superintendent.

FARMER.

The head farmer will have the immediate supervision of the farm laborers, the laying-out of the work, and the direction of the care and use of the stock and farming utensils; and all farm laborers will look to him for specific directions as to their duties.

It is his duty to see that all farm fences are kept in repair, and that everything on the farm and about the farm buildings is kept in perfect order, that the stock is well cared for, that every farmer performs his duty well, and that all material is properly and economically used. He will report to the clerk the time of service of each person in his department, and to the superintendent any fault or failure in duty on the part of any under his charge.

SUCCESSION OF OFFICERS.

TRUSTEES.

Commissioned.	Name.	Residence.
1840, June 20.	Daniel Abbot,	Nashua.
June 20.	Amos Twitchell,	Keene.
June 20.	Ichabod Bartlett,	Portsmouth.
June 20.	John Conant,	Jaffrey.
June 20.	Joseph Low,	Concord.
June 20.	Charles H. Peaslee,	Concord.
June 20.	Ira St. Clair,	Deerfield.
June 20.	Charles A. Cheever,	Portsmouth.
June 20.	John P. Hale,	Dover.
June 20.	Charles J. Fox,	Nashville.
June 20.	Samuel Swasey,	Haverhill.
June 20.	John S. Wells,	Lancaster.
1841, June 15.	Enos Stevens,	Charlestown.
June 15.	George W. Kittredge,	Newmarket.
June 15.	Joseph Low, re-appointed,	Concord.
1843, June 19.	Moses Norris, jr.,	Pittsfield.
June 19.	Ira St. Clair, re-appointed,	Deerfield.
June 19.	Charles J. Fox, “	Nashville.
1845, June 30.	Abiel Walker, <i>vice</i> Joseph Low,	Concord.
June 30.	A. McFarland, <i>vice</i> G. W. Kittredge,	Meredith.
June 30.	Timothy Hall, <i>vice</i> Enos Stevens,	Keene.
June 30.	Luke Woodbury, <i>vice</i> C. J. Fox,	Antrim.
June 30.	Wm. Plumer, jr., <i>vice</i> S. E. Cones,	Epping.
Dec. 23.	Jas. Farrington, <i>vice</i> A. McFarland,	Rochester.
1846, July 10.	Nathaniel S. Berry,	Hebron.
July 10.	George B. Upham,	Claremont.
July 10.	William Plumer,	Londonderry.

1847, Aug.	9.	Jos. B. Walker, <i>vice</i> A. Walker,	Concord.
Aug.	9.	Israel Hunt, jr.,	Nashua.
Aug.	9.	Warren Lovell,	Meredith.
Aug.	9.	Thomas Shannon,	Moultonboro'.
1848, June	26.	William Plumer, re-appointed,	Epping.
June	26.	Franklin Pierce,	Concord.
June	26.	Charles H. Peaslee, re-appointed,	Concord.
June	26.	R. Metcalf, <i>vice</i> G. B. Upham,	Newport.
1849, July	3.	Joseph B. Walker, re-appointed,	Concord.
July	3.	Joseph H. Smith,	Dover.
July	3.	Amos A. Parker,	Fitzwilliam.
1850, July	5.	Ralph Metcalf, re-appointed,	Newport.
July	5.	Isaac Ross, <i>vice</i> N. S. Berry,	Hanover.
July	5.	David Pillsbury, <i>vice</i> Wm. Plumer,	Chester.
1851, July	4.	Chas. Burroughs, <i>vice</i> T. Shannon,	Portsmouth.
July	4.	Israel Hunt, re-appointed,	Nashua.
July	4.	Warren Lovell, "	Laconia.
1852, June	19.	Franklin Pierce, "	Concord.
June	19.	William Plumer, "	Epping.
June	19.	Chas. H. Peaslee, "	Concord.
1853, July	1.	Joseph B. Walker, "	Concord.
July	1.	Joseph H. Smith, "	Dover.
July	1.	Amos A. Parker, "	Fitzwilliam.
1854, July	15.	Ralph Metcalf, "	Newport.
July	15.	Samuel Herbert, "	Rumney.
July	15.	Enoch D. Yeaton, "	Wakefield.
Sept.	29.	I. A. Richardson, <i>vice</i> Wm. Plumer,	Durham.
1855, July	10.	Rufus Clement,	Concord.
July	10.	Alvah Smith, <i>vice</i> Ralph Metcalf,	Lempster.
July	10.	Charles Burroughs, re-appointed,	Portsmouth.
1856, Feb.	23.	Timothy Haynes, <i>vice</i> R. Clement,	Concord.
July	11.	John Preston,	New Ipswich.
July	11.	Chas. H. Peaslee, re-appointed,	Concord.
1857, June	30.	George B. Twitchell,	Keene.
June	30.	Joseph B. Walker, re-appointed,	Concord.
June	30.	John H. White,	Lancaster.
1858, June	26.	Jeremiah F. Hall,	Wolfeboro'.
June	26.	Ralph Metcalf, re-appointed,	Newport.

1858,	June 26.	Samuel Herbert, re-appointed,	Rumney.
	Sept. 28.	Edward Wyman, <i>vice</i> R. Metcalf,	Newport.
1859,	June 27.	Charles Burroughs, re-appointed,	Portsmouth.
	June 28.	Timothy Haynes, "	Concord.
	June 27.	Woodbury Melcher,	Gilford.
1860,	June 27.	J. A. Richardson, re-appointed,	Durham.
	June 27.	Charles H. Peaslee, "	Concord.
	June 27.	John Preston, "	New Ipswich.
1861,	July 2.	George B. Twitchell, "	Keene.
	July 2.	Joseph B. Walker, "	Concord
	July 2.	John H. White, "	Lancaster.
1862,	July 2.	John Conant, "	Jaffrey.
	July 2.	Isaac Spalding,	Nashua.
	July 2.	Moses Clark,	Landaff.
1863,	June 29.	Charles W. Flanders,	Concord.
	June 29.	Charles Burroughs, re-appointed,	Portsmouth.
	June 29.	Woodbury Melcher, "	Laconia.
1864,	July 7.	Charles H. Peaslee, "	Concord.
	July 7.	John Preston, "	New Ipswich.
	July 7.	William G. Perry, "	Exeter.
1865,	July 16.	George B. Twitchell, "	Keene.
	July 16.	Joseph B. Walker, "	Concord.
	July 16.	David R. Burnham,	Plymouth.
1866,	June 22.	Charles A. Tufts,	Dover.
	June 22.	John Conant, re-appointed,	Jaffrey.
	June 22.	Isaac Spalding,	Nashua.
	Oct. 23.	Isaac Adams, <i>vice</i> C. H. Peaslee,	Sandwich.
1867,	June 19.	Charles Burroughs, re-appointed,	Portsmouth.
	June 19.	Woodbury Melcher, "	Laconia.
	June 19.	Ebenezer S. Towle,	Concord.
1868,	April 13.	I. Goodwin, <i>vice</i> C. Burroughs,	Portsmouth.
	July 1.	Isaac Adams, re-appointed,	Sandwich.
	July 1.	Waterman Smith, "	Manchester.
	July 1.	William G. Perry, "	Exeter.
	July 1.	Ebenezer S. Towle, "	Concord.
1869,	July 1.	Joseph B. Walker, "	Concord.
	July 1.	George B. Twitchell, "	Keene.
	July 1.	Denison R. Burnham, "	Plymouth.

1870,	Jan.	3.	John W. Sanborn, <i>vice</i> Isaac Adams,	Wakefield.
	July	8.	Isaac Spalding, re-appointed,	Nashua.
	July	8.	Charles A. Tufts, "	Dover.
	July	8.	Dexter Richards, "	Newport.
	Nov.	17.	Ellery A. Hibbard, <i>vice</i> W. Melcher,	Laconia.
1871,	Aug.	9.	Ellery A. Hibbard, re-appointed,	Laconia.
	Aug.	9.	George W. Haven,	Portsmouth.
	Aug.	9.	Henry Colony,	Keene.
1872,	July	16.	Waterman Smith, re-appointed,	Manchester.
	July	16.	William G. Perry, "	Exeter.
	July	16.	John W. Sanborn, "	Wakefield.
1873,	Oct.	23.	Joseph B. Walker, "	Concord.
	Oct.	23.	George B. Twitchell, "	Keene.
	Oct.	23.	Josiah Minot,	Concord.
1874,	July	8.	Isaac Spalding, re-appointed,	Nashua.
	July	8.	Charles A. Tufts, "	Dover.
	July	8.	Dexter Richards, "	Newport.
1875,	July	26.	Ellery A. Hibbard, "	Laconia.
	July	26.	Charles H. Bell,	Exeter.
	July	26.	Albert Smith,	Peterboro'.
1876,	June	22.	David Gillis,	Nashua.
	July	20.	William G. Perry, re-appointed,	Exeter.
	July	20.	Waterman Smith, "	Manchester.
	July	20.	Joseph B. Burrows,	Plymouth.
	Aug.	10.	John V. Barron, <i>vice</i> J. Minot,	Concord.
1877,	Oct.	17.	Joseph B. Walker, re-appointed,	Concord.
	Oct.	17.	George B. Twitchell, "	Keene.
	Oct.	17.	John V. Barron, "	Concord.
1878,	May	2.	John H. George, <i>vice</i> J. V. Barron,	Concord.
	May	2.	Carlton P. Frost, <i>vice</i> A. Smith,	Hanover.
	July	8.	Dexter Richards, re-appointed,	Newport.
	July	8.	Charles A. Tufts, "	Dover.
	July	8.	David Gillis, "	Nashua.
1879,	July	30.	Ellery A. Hibbard, "	Laconia.
	July	30.	Jeremiah F. Hall,	Portsmouth.
	Aug.	14.	Carlton P. Frost, re-appointed,	Hanover.

PRESIDENTS.

John H. Steele,	1839-1840
John Conant,	1840-1846
George B. Upham,	1847-1848
William Plumer,	1848-1855
Charles Burroughs,	1855-1868
Isaac Spalding,	1868-1875
George B. Twitchell,	1875-

SECRETARIES.

Dixie Crosby,	1839-1841
Charles H. Peaslee,	1841-1848
Joseph B. Walker,	1848-

TREASURERS.

James Thorn,	1839-1840
Joseph Low,	1840-1846
John Atwood,	1846-1847
Andrew McFarland,	1847-1852
John E. Tyler,	1852-1857
Jesse P. Bancroft,	1857-

SUPERINTENDENTS.

George Chandler,	1842-1845
Andrew McFarland,	1845-1852
John E. Tyler,	1852-1857
Jesse P. Bancroft,	1857-

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OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

BOARD OF VISITORS.

(EX OFFICIO.)

HIS EXCELLENCY NATT HEAD.

HON. WARREN BROWN.

HON. NATHAN PARKER.

HON. HIRAM A. TUTTLE.

HON. JAMES BURNAP.

HON. JOSEPH BURROWS.

HON. JACOB H. GALLINGER, *President of the Senate.*

HON. HENRY H. HUSE, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

GEORGE B. TWITCHELL, M. D., Keene, *President.*

JOSEPH B. WALKER, Concord, *Secretary.*

DAVID GILLIS, Nashua.

CHARLES A. TUFTS, M. D., Dover.

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WILLIAM G. PERRY, M. D., Exeter.

JOHN H. GEORGE, Concord.

WATERMAN SMITH, Manchester.

DEXTER RICHARDS, Newport.

JEREMIAH F. HALL, M. D., Portsmouth.

C. P. FROST, M. D., Hanover.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

J. P. BANCROFT, M. D., *Superintendent and Treasurer.*
 B. R. BENNER, M. D., *First Assistant Physician.*
 E. O. PEARSON, M. D., *Second Assistant Physician.*
 J. H. CARR, *Clerk and Steward.*
 MRS. FANNY B. CARR, *Housekeeper.*

VISITING COMMITTEES FOR 1881-82.

FIRST VISIT IN EACH MONTH.

April, 1881.	WHOLE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.
May,	DAVID GILLIS.
June,	DEXTER RICHARDS.
July,	DR. WILLIAM G. PERRY.
Aug.,	DR. C. P. FROST.
Sept.,	DR. J. F. HALL.
Oct.,	DR. GEORGE B. TWITCHELL.
Nov.,	DEXTER RICHARDS.
Dec.,	E. A. HIBBARD.
Jan., 1882.	DAVID GILLIS.
Feb.,	DR. GEORGE B. TWITCHELL.
March,	JOHN H. GEORGE.
April,	WHOLE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

SECOND VISIT IN EACH MONTH.

May, 1881.	JOSEPH B. WALKER.
June,	WATERMAN SMITH.
July,	E. A. HIBBARD.
Aug.,	JOHN H. GEORGE.
Sept.,	DR. C. A. TUFTS.
Oct.,	JOSEPH B. WALKER.
Nov.,	WATERMAN SMITH.
Dec.,	DR. CHARLES A. TUFTS.
Jan., 1882.	DR. C. P. FROST.
Feb.,	DR. J. F. HALL.
March,	DR. WILLIAM G. PERRY.
April,	WHOLE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives.

The undersigned, in their official capacity, in compliance with the requirements of law, have made many visits to the asylum during the past two years without giving previous notice to the superintendent. It gives us pleasure to be able to report that we have invariably found the house pervaded by an air of neatness and good order that commends its management to the approval of the friends of the unfortunate inmates. This stricken class of people are entitled to the kindest treatment, and we believe that they receive it at our asylum. No one can enter this institution without being struck by the homelike appearance of all its departments. From the kitchen in the basement to the uppermost room in the building every provision for the comfort and health of the patients that money judiciously expended can provide seems to have been made. With abundance of sunlight and fresh air in the building, and ample airing and exercise grounds surrounding it, the trustees and superintendent seem to have left nothing undone, with the means at their command, to promote the happiness, and, as far as possible, restore the health of the inmates.

The long experience of Dr. Bancroft, in charge of this asylum, coupled with his sound judgment and professional accomplishments, has made the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane a model of its kind. And so long as such men as now compose the board of trustees are willing to assume the responsibilities of that position and discharge its duties without remuneration, the legislature can safely leave the management of the asylum

in their hands, assured that they will require of all their appointees that the dictates of humanity shall govern them in their treatment of the patients, and that the strictest principles of economy consistent with the true design of the asylum will be exercised in the disbursement both of the funds of the institution and the state appropriations.

NATT HEAD, Governor,
WARREN BROWN,
HIRAM A. TUTTLE,
NATHAN PARKER,
JAMES BURNAP,
JOSEPH BURROWS,

Board of Visitors.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES.

To His Excellency the Governor and to the Honorable Council.

The Trustees of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane respectfully present this, their

THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT.

We herewith transmit to your honorable body the accompanying reports of the superintendent, treasurer, and financial agent of the asylum, to which you are respectfully referred for information in detail relative to the operations under their immediate supervision, during the asylum year ending March 31, 1881.

It will be seen from that of the superintendent, that the year closed with a larger number of patients under treatment, by seventeen, than that officer has ever before reported, and exceeds by twenty-four the average number in the institution at the close of the five several years last past ;—in other words, the number of patients has been gradually increasing until now the house is substantially full. The rooms temporarily occupied by foreign patients will afford accommodations for a few more from our own State ; but, should the increase of numbers continue to equal that of the past year, every apartment will be speedily filled and additional accommodations required.

We have deemed it our duty to call your attention to this important fact, in the belief that seasonable provision should be made by the next legislature to meet the demands quite likely to be made upon the institution before the session of another, in 1883. We are the more earnest in this representation, as we

know of no good ground upon which the treatment afforded by the asylum can be restricted to a part only of those requiring it.

The balance of the debt incurred some years ago for the erection of the addition to the Peaslee building, amounting, at the date of our last report, to two thousand dollars, has since then been paid in full. The present condition of the permanent funds of the asylum is set forth at length in the accompanying report of the financial agent. His accounts, as well as those of the treasurer, have been carefully examined by an auditor appointed for that purpose, whose reports thereon are also submitted for your inspection. We are happy to say that the asylum continues self-supporting and is free from debt. The funds given to it for benevolent purposes are judiciously invested, and the income derived therefrom has been of important service to patients of limited means, as well as in promoting some of the more general objects of the institution.

The embarrassment at times heretofore experienced from the want of a sufficient supply of pure water has been removed during the past year, and, we trust, forever. A well fifty feet in diameter and fifteen feet deep was sunk last autumn in the valley south of the Kent building, which has since afforded good water in great abundance. It was constructed in a time of drouth, when all streams and springs in this vicinity were low, but immediately upon its completion it gave a daily yield of one hundred and forty-four thousand gallons, or three barrels per minute, an amount far in excess of all the wants of the asylum ; and there are indications that this quantity will be increased as soon as the melting snows and spring rains have been fully felt and the ground has attained its normal degree of saturation.

As appears by the report of the superintendent, the Kimball wing has been greatly improved, the past year, by the erection upon its west side of an ample bay-window of four stories. This admits additional sunlight to all its halls and an increase of room of much value. Others are greatly needed, which, it is hoped, may be secured at no distant day. The architecture of the original building is, in many respects, very defective, and its errors can be mitigated only by repeated modifications of a similar character.

The farm proves of much importance to the asylum, both as a source of pecuniary income and as a curative agent, affording recreation and exercise to a portion of its patients during the mild seasons of the year. The value of out-of-door diversion in the treatment of mental disease is now more highly appreciated than formerly, and is, not infrequently, a remedial means of great worth. No asylum for the insane should be without ample grounds, and the wisdom of the founders of this institution in making liberal provisions in this direction is becoming more and more apparent year by year.

The comparative amounts and values of the products of the farm during the first and last asylum years are shown in the following statements. That of 1843 has been copied from the superintendent's report of 1844, while that of 1880 has been carefully prepared by Mr. Hiram A. Marsh, the foreman of the asylum farm. We commend them to your examination.

PRODUCTS OF ASYLUM FARM IN 1843.

" Hay, 15 tons at \$8	\$120.00
Corn, 55 bushels at 70 cts.	38.50
Potatoes, 70 bushels	17.50
Pumpkins, 3 loads	4.50
Turnips, 4 bushels	1.00
Ruta-bagas, 100 bushels	20.00
Beets, 6 bushels	1.80
Carrots, 55 bushels	13.75
Parsnips, 5 bushels	1.40
Onions, 5 bushels	1.40
Winter squashes, 35 bushels	20.00
Pease, 8 bushels	8.00
Summer vegetables	10.00
Pork fattened, 1,157 lbs. at 6 cents	69.42
Beef	96.75
Milk, 4,380 quarts at 3 cts.	131.40
Butter, 50 pounds at 12½ cts.	6.25
Total	<hr/> \$561.67

The stock on hand consists of one horse, one yoke of oxen, six cows and four swine."

PRODUCTS OF ASYLUM FARM IN 1880.

100 tons of hay at \$20	\$2,000.00
10 tons of corn-fodder at \$6.	60.00
8 tons of straw at \$12	96.00
950 bushels of potatoes at 75 cts.	712.50
110 bushels of oats at 50 cts.	55.00
21 calves at \$3	63.00
54 pigs at \$4	216.00
8,400 lbs. pork at 7 cts.	588.00
91,248 quarts of milk at 4 cts.	3,649.92
25 barrels of apples at \$1	25.00
200 bushels table beets at 40 cts.	80.00
30 tons sugar beets at \$5	150.00
21 tons mangel-wurzels, at \$4	84.00
50 bushels of cucumbers at \$1	50.00
150 bushels of onions at \$1.50	225.00
100 bushels of carrots at 40 cts.	40.00
50 bushels of tomatoes at \$1	50.00
17 bushels of beans at \$1.25	21.25
40 bushels of turnips at 40 cts.	16.00
47 bushels of pease at \$1.50	70.50
168 dozen sweet corn at 15 cts.	25.20
10 tons squashes at \$20	200.00
2,500 lbs. cabbage at \$1.50 per cwt.	37.50
3,000 heads celery at \$1.25 per dozen	312.50
Total	\$8,827.37

While these statements do not give the net returns, that for 1880 amply suffices to show that, viewed from an agricultural standpoint merely, the asylum farm is yielding results surpassed by few others of equal size in the State. Aside from the land occupied by the asylum buildings, airing inclosures, pond, barns, etc., it has an area of about one hundred acres, and this has afforded, the past year, a gross income of eighty-eight dollars and twenty-seven cents per acre. We know of no farm where some ninety-one thousand quarts of milk have been more cheaply produced, or of better quality. We know of no herd of forty cattle whose normal demands for sustenance are more judiciously or exactly supplied. We know of no barns better adapted to the

saving of animal fertilizers than those upon this farm, where skillful manipulation, aided by a judicious use of absorbents, has produced, during the past year, five hundred cords of good manure, or an average of five cords per acre of the whole farm area. Upon no farm within our knowledge in New Hampshire has thorough drainage shown better results than have been realized upon this.

The asylum buildings have, by successive additions from time to time, become quite extensive, and the annual expense of insurance thereon has become large, amounting last year to seven hundred and seventy-three dollars and ten cents. As the State has made no provision for the payment of this, it is necessarily met from the income of the permanent funds, so that the sum available for the aid of indigent patients and the furtherance of other benevolent purposes is reduced in that amount. We would respectfully suggest that other provision be made to meet this expense, and that no part of the income of the funds be diverted from the purpose to subserve which they have been given to the institution by their several donors.

At no period of its existence has the asylum been in higher prosperity than at present. The extensive knowledge and mature experience of its superintendent, aided by the efforts of able assistant physicians and of devoted employés in its different departments, are maintaining it upon a high plane of extensive usefulness.

GEORGE B. TWITCHELL,
JOSEPH BURROWS,
CARLTON P. FROST,
WILLIAM G. PERRY,
ELLERY A. HIBBARD,
DAVID GILLIS,
JEREMIAH F. HALL,
JOHN H. GEORGE,
DEXTER RICHARDS,
CHARLES A. TUFTS,
WATERMAN SMITH,
JOSEPH B. WALKER,

Trustees.

CONCORD, April 18, 1881.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Trustees of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane.

In accordance with the statute, the superintendent presents this, the thirty-ninth annual report, embracing the operations of the year beginning April 1, 1880, and ending March 31, 1881.

At the beginning of the year there were at the asylum two hundred and eighty-five patients, — one hundred and twenty-nine being men, and one hundred and fifty-six being women. There were admitted during the year one hundred and thirty-four, — seventy-one men and sixty-three women. The whole number under care was four hundred and nineteen, — two hundred men and two hundred and nineteen women. Ninety-five have been discharged in the year, — fifty-four men and forty-one women ; and twenty-two have died, — ten men and twelve women. The year closed with three hundred and two patients, — one hundred and thirty-six men and one hundred and sixty-six women.

The largest number of men at any time was one hundred and forty-one, and the smallest number one hundred and twenty-six. The largest number of women was one hundred and sixty-six, and the smallest one hundred and fifty-two.

The daily average for the whole year was, of men, one hundred and thirty-three and three-tenths, and of women, one hundred and fifty-eight and six-tenths ; and the total average was two hundred and ninety-one and nine-tenths. The average number for the year was about seventeen higher than that of the year preceding, and there were seventeen more patients at the close than at the beginning of the year. The average number of women was twenty-five and a fraction above that of men, and the year closes with thirty more women than men.

The four hundred and nineteen *cases* under care during the year represent four hundred and thirteen persons, — five men and one woman being reādmittēd. The five men proved not sufficiently self-controlling to get on well at home, and after a time were returned. These are all included in the class discharged not recovered; some improved and others not. The one woman representing two cases was discharged recovered, being one of a class subject to attacks of acute insanity at intervals varying in length. In the intervening periods this person possesses every natural faculty, and is registered recovered. Tables I. and II., in connection with this explanation, will show the distinction between persons and cases registered recovered, and obviate any liability to error in the number of persons restored, growing out of the registry of the same person more than once. The number of cases recovered in the year was thirty-three. Twenty-one of them had never been insane before, but twelve had been insane at some time before, and these are on record somewhere as recovered one or more times before this. In order to estimate accurately the number of persons recovered from insanity in a given period, all instances of re-recovery must be deducted from the total for the same period. Thus, Table II. will show that only twenty-one persons have been added to the list of persons cured, twelve having appeared in some previous list. But so far as relates to the agencies of the asylum and the instances of relief to suffering individuals, the proper number of cures is thirty-three. This is twenty-four and six-tenths per cent on the whole number of admissions. Sixty-three and one-half per cent of the recoveries were from first attacks, and thirty-six and one-half per cent from those having previously been insane and recovered. Care has been taken to include in the list of recoveries from other than the first attack no cases of mere remission in those properly classed as recurrent mania, but only those restored to the prolonged use of their faculties. Such remissions have been registered on discharge as improved. In connection with the apparently low percentage of genuine recoveries, it should be noticed how large a proportion of those admitted are the subjects of chronic disease in various forms, and incurable at the start. To this

division belong those affected with epilepsy, paralysis, senile decay, paresis, and general chronic insanity. These are brought to the asylum rarely with any expectation of a cure, but generally for the alleviation of distressing symptoms, protection from danger, either to patient or others, and the regulating influences which cannot be realized in society at large. To this class belong fifty-five of those admitted in the last year. This constitutes over forty per cent of all admissions, and gives a good reason for the great accumulation of incurables in all institutions for the insane, which, at this time will be shown, by Table XXIII., to be over eighty-three per cent at this institution. It is noticeable how large a share of the work of the asylum is bestowed upon those who have no reasonable hope of restoration to permanent mental health. But this labor can hardly be reckoned of less service, either to the patient or the community, than that bestowed on the curable class, especially when the dangers and distresses from which these patients and the public are protected are intelligently estimated. The many reliefs brought to this incurable class, by medical treatment and skilled care, are a great solace to loving friends, for which many are both able and willing to provide through the remainder of life.

MORTALITY.

The number of deaths occurring in the year was twenty-two. Reckoned on the number of cases under care, it was five and two-tenths per cent; on the average number, it was seven and one-half per cent. An inspection of Table XIX. will show the special causes of death. In all cases but one, death was the result of the cerebral diseases for which the several persons were under treatment. The exceptional case was one of double pneumonia in an aged man with chronic insanity of long standing.

Of the two cases of suicide, one was an epileptic who had never exhibited evidence of the existence of suicidal tendency, and hence was not under constant observation in the night. The other was under special care, but adroitly used a few minutes allowed for dressing to suspend herself with an article of dress. In this connection it may be stated that of those under

treatment during the year, forty-seven —eighteen men and twenty-nine women — manifested suicidal impulses, and many of these in great intensity. This number is over sixteen per cent of the average number under care. Much of the time one, and often three, extra night attendants have been required to meet the demands for safety of this class of cases.

The case of pneumonia referred to was the only instance of intercurrent sickness which has not readily yielded to treatment. The sanitary condition of the house has been all that could be desired.

TABLE I.
General Statistics.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Patients in hospital April 1, 1880.....	129	156	285
Admitted within the year.....	71	68	134
Whole number of cases within the year.....	200	219	419
Discharged within the year.....	54	41	95
Viz., as recovered from first attack.....	10	11	21
" as recovered from other than first attack.....	5	7	12
" as much improved.....	5	3	8
" as improved.....	20	11	31
" as unimproved.....	14	9	23
Deaths.....	10	12	22
Patients remaining April 1, 1881.....	136	166	302
Number of different persons within the year.....	195	218	413
" " " admitted.....	66	62	128
" " " recovered.....	14	18	32
Daily average number of patients.....	133.3	156.6	299.9

TABLE II.
Showing results in all under treatment during the year.

	Of those in hospital at beginning of year.			Of those admitted during the year.			Total both classes.	
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.
Discharged, — recovered.....	2	9	11	13	9	22	15	18
Discharged, — improved.....	15	10	25	10	4	14	25	14
Discharged, — unimproved.....	10	4	14	4	5	9	14	9
Died.....	5	4	9	5	8	13	10	12
Remaining, — improved.....	16	22	38	17	22	39	33	44
Remaining, — unimproved.....	81	107	188	22	15	37	103	122

TABLE III.
Admissions and discharges from the beginning of the hospital.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Admitted.....	2,163	2,073	4,236
Discharged.....	2,017	1,895	3,912
Discharged, — recovered.....	810	797	1,607
Discharged, — improved.....	490	507	997
Discharged, — unimproved.....	381	316	697
Died.....	346	287	633

TABLE IV.

Showing the number of recovery in those recovered in the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
From first attack.....	10	11	21
From second attack.....	3	2	5
From fourth attack.....	1	4	5
From fifth attack.....	1	..	1
From twelfth attack.....	..	1	1
	15	18	33

TABLE V.

Duration of insanity before admission in those recovered in the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Less than 1 month.....	7	7	14
From 1 to 3 months.....	4	3	7
From 3 to 6 months.....	..	1	1
From 6 to 12 months.....	2	5	7
More than one year.....	2	2	4
	15	18	33

TABLE VI.

Showing number of admissions to this hospital of those admitted in the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Admitted the first time.....	53	47	100
Admitted the second time.....	9	6	15
Admitted the third time.....	4	2	6
Admitted the fourth time.....	2	3	5
Admitted the fifth time.....	2	2	4
Admitted the seventh time.....	1	..	1
Admitted the twelfth time.....	..	1	1
Admitted the thirteenth time.....	..	2	2
	71	63	134

TABLE VII.

The number of the attack in those admitted in the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
First.....	52	42	94
Second.....	9	6	15
Third.....	1	6	7
Fourth.....	2	3	5
Fifth.....	3	2	5
Sixth.....	1	..	1
Twelfth.....	..	2	2
Thirteenth.....	..	1	1
Unknown.....	3	1	4
	71	63	134

TABLE VIII.

Duration of insanity before admission in those admitted in the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Less than 1 month.....	13	15	28
From 1 to 3 months.....	13	6	19
From 3 to 6 months.....	4	5	9
From 6 to 9 months.....	7	10	17
From 9 to 12 months.....	3	2	5
From 12 to 18 months.....	7	5	12
From 18 months to 2 years.....	1	..	1
From 2 to 3 years.....	5	4	9
From 3 to 4 years.....	5	5	10
From 4 to 5 years.....	1	..	1
From 5 to 10 years.....	4	7	11
From 10 to 15 years.....	2	1	3
From 15 to 20 years.....	1	..	1
Time unknown.....	5	3	8
	71	63	134

TABLE IX.

The form of disease in patients admitted in the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Acute mania.....	13	13	26
Chronic mania.....	10	13	23
Recurrent mania.....	6	9	15
Acute melancholia.....	8	5	13
Alcoholism.....	6	..	6
Chronic insanity.....	3	1	4
Acute insanity.....	1	..	1
Chronic melancholia.....	2	5	7
Paresis.....	1	2	3
Monomania.....	2	..	2
Senile insanity.....	6	2	8
Epilepsy.....	3	..	3
Acute dementia.....	1	..	1
Chronic dementia.....	8	9	17
Opium habits.....	..	2	2
Hysterical mania.....	..	2	2
Delirium of typhoid fever.....	1	..	1
	71	63	134

TABLE X.

Complications in those admitted in the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Hereditary predisposition.....	27	28	55
Suicidal.....	12	14	26
Homicidal.....	6	1	7
Epilepsy.....	4	1	5
Paralysis.....	1	..	1
Phthisis.....	1	..	1
Loss of sight.....	1	..	1
Dyspepsia.....	..	1	1
Syphilis.....	1	..	1
Alcoholism.....	1	..	1
Rheumatism.....	1	..	1
Neuralgic dysmenorrhea.....	..	1	1
Uterine disease.....	..	5	5
Leucorrhœa.....	..	2	2
Physical deformity.....	1	..	1
Bright's disease.....	..	1	1
	56	54	110

TABLE XI.

Showing number with suicidal propensity under treatment during the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Of those in hospital at beginning of year.....	6	15	21
Of those admitted during the year.....	12	14	26
	18	29	47

TABLE XII.

Ages of those admitted in the year.

	WHEN ADMITTED.			WHEN ATTACKED.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under 15 years.....	.	1	1	3	1	4
15 to 20 years.....	6	2	8	7	4	11
20 to 25 years.....	9	5	14	6	8	14
25 to 30 years.....	4	7	11	6	5	11
30 to 35 years.....	7	7	14	7	10	17
35 to 40 years.....	7	7	14	7	11	18
40 to 45 years.....	8	10	18	5	4	9
45 to 50 years.....	12	5	17	10	6	16
50 to 60 years.....	12	11	23	12	9	21
60 to 70 years.....	6	7	13	4	4	8
70 to 80 years.....	3	1	4	2	1	3
Over 80 years.....	2	..	2	2	..	2
	71	63	134	71	63	134

TABLE XIII.

Civil condition of those admitted in the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Single.....	32	23	55
Married.....	32	30	62
Widows.....	..	9	9
Widowers.....	6	..	6
Divorced.....	1	1	2
	71	63	134

TABLE XIV.

Occupation of those admitted in the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Farmers.....	18	..	18
Household employments.....	..	46	46
Laborers.....	8	..	8
Operatives.....	4	6	10
Carpenters.....	6	..	6
Clerks.....	3	..	3
Merchants.....	2	..	2
Wheelwrights.....	2	..	2
Physicians.....	2	..	2
Teamsters.....	2	..	2
Tanners.....	2	..	2
Shoemakers.....	2	..	2
Bar tenders.....	2	..	2
Wool broker.....	1	..	1
House painter.....	1	..	1
Machinists.....	3	..	3
Stone cutter.....	1	..	1
Cooper.....	1	..	1
Molder.....	1	..	1
Clergyman.....	1	..	1
Seamstresses.....	..	3	3
Teachers.....	..	4	4
No occupation.....	9	4	13
	71	63	134

TABLE XV.

Nativity of patients admitted in the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
New Hampshire.....	43	34	77
Massachusetts.....	10	4	14
Vermont.....	3	5	8
Maine.....	2	4	6
Connecticut.....	2	2	4
New York.....	..	2	2
Ireland.....	4	9	13
England.....	1	..	1
Canada.....	3	2	5
Nova Scotia.....	1	1	2
France.....	1	..	1
Portugal.....	1	..	1
	71	63	134

TABLE XVI.

Residence of those admitted in the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Merrimack County, N. H.	13	12	25
Hillsborough County, N. H.	19	17	36
Rockingham County, N. H.	13	4	17
Sullivan County, N. H.	4	1	5
Cheshire County, N. H.	5	5	10
Belknap County, N. H.	2	3	5
Grafton County, N. H.	2	4	6
Strafford County, N. H.	3	4	7
Carroll County, N. H.	1	2	3
Cocoe County, N. H.	2	1	3
Vermont	2	2	4
Connecticut	2	3	5
Massachusetts	1	3	4
Canada	1	1	2
California	1	..	1
Maine .....	..	1	1
	71	63	134

TABLE XVII.

By what authority committed.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
By self or friends	48	51	99
By town authority	15	8	23
By county commissioners	4	..	4
By court	3	4	7
By governor and council	1	..	1
	71	63	134

TABLE XVIII.

By whom supported.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
By self or friends	47	52	99
By town or city	14	8	22
By county	9	3	12
By state	1	..	1
	71	63	134

TABLE XIX.

Deaths in the year, and the causes.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Acute mania.....	..	4	4
Acute mania with acute pharyngitis.....	..	1	1
Chronic mania.....	2	2	4
Chronic dementia.....	..	3	3
Chronic melancholia	1	..	1
Parasels.....	1	..	1
Parasels with acute dysentery	1	..	1
Obscure organic disease of brain.....	1	1	2
Paralysis	1	..	1
Apoplexy.....	1	..	1
Double pneumonia.....	1	..	1
Suicide by suspension	1	1	2
	10	12	22

TABLE XX.

Ages at the time of death.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Between 20 and 30.....	..	2	2
Between 30 and 40.....	2	3	5
Between 40 and 50.....	2	2	4
Between 50 and 60.....	3	2	5
Between 60 and 70.....	..	3	3
Between 70 and 80.....	2	..	2
Over 80.....	1	..	1
	10	12	22

TABLE XXI.

Ages of those remaining in hospital at the end of year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under 15.....	..	1	1
15 to 20.....	5	2	7
20 to 30.....	18	23	41
30 to 40.....	38	51	89
40 to 50.....	31	33	64
50 to 60.....	24	28	52
60 to 70.....	10	20	30
70 to 80.....	6	15	21
Over 80.....	4	3	7
	126	166	292

TABLE XXII.

Duration of disease in those remaining.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under 3 months.....	4	5	9
From 3 to 6 months.....	2	1	3
From 6 to 12 months.....	6	9	15
From 12 to 18 months.....	8	7	15
From 18 to 24 months.....	6	6	12
From 2 to 3 years.....	13	9	22
From 3 to 5 years.....	12	19	31
From 5 to 10 years.....	26	34	60
From 10 to 15 years.....	20	24	44
From 15 to 20 years.....	15	13	28
From 20 to 25 years.....	4	11	15
From 25 to 30 years.....	9	12	21
From 30 to 40 years.....	5	9	14
Over 40 years.....	5	3	8
Unknown.....	1	4	5
	136	166	302

TABLE XXIII.

Remaining at the end of the year. — Prospect.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Curable (apparently).....	25	26	51
Incurable (apparently).....	111	140	251
	136	166	302

TABLE XXIV.

Statistics of admissions, discharges, and deaths, from the opening of the asylum.

Year.	Admitted.	Discharged and died.	Recovered	Partly recovered.	Unimproved.	Died.	Whole number.	Now in asylum.
1843	76	29	12	10	6	1	76	47
1844	104	81	37	20	19	5	151	70
1845	88	82	37	17	22	6	158	76
1846	98	76	26	23	16	11	174	98
1847	89	87	38	17	23	9	187	100
1848	92	83	29	20	26	8	192	109
1849	81	76	36	15	11	14	180	114
1850	103	90	45	18	20	7	217	127
1851	88	98	45	25	16	12	215	117
1852	107	106	66	13	16	11	224	118
1853	132	107	65	25	11	8	250	143
1854	141	123	68	24	22	14	284	161
1855	95	91	50	20	9	12	248	155
1856	85	96	66	13	7	10	250	154
1857	97	81	47	15	7	12	251	170
1858	76	77	34	20	5	18	248	169
1859	98	85	31	22	18	14	267	182
1860	85	83	38	16	12	17	267	184
1861	106	94	34	34	10	16	290	196
1862	86	94	42	32	7	13	282	188
1863	101	85	30	32	17	16	289	204
1864	105	92	36	16	17	28	309	217
1865	107	102	42	23	14	22	324	223
1866	104	91	26	28	16	21	327	236
1867	117	107	39	24	27	17	353	246
1868	118	129	51	39	18	21	364	235
1869	95	93	42	20	9	22	330	237
1870	130	114	37	34	20	28	367	258
1871	135	163	65	37	29	32	388	225
1872	152	123	55	31	16	21	377	254
1873	184	172	61	51	27	38	448	276
1874	140	137	42	44	27	22	416	281
1875	120	140	53	37	30	20	401	261
1876	140	122	35	34	27	26	401	279
1877	119	118	36	38	27	17	398	280
1878	114	118	35	36	30	17	394	276
1879	78	81	27	23	8	23	349	268
1880	111	94	28	27	22	17	379	285
1881	134	117	33	39	23	22	419	302

IMPROVEMENTS.

The principal change in the wings, not belonging to ordinary repairs, is the projection built on the west side of the Kimball division. This, with the corresponding one on the south, is the oldest part of the asylum, and was most unfavorably situated in regard to light, fronting slightly to the northeast. As it was, these halls had a gloomy aspect, the direct sunlight leaving them about ten o'clock in the morning. About midway of the wing on the west side, the space of two rooms, seventeen feet of the outside wall have been taken out, and the inside wall removed, leaving the opening to the west. A projection, or bay, of corresponding width has been thrown out eleven feet, and the whole supplied with eight large windows. This affords a new sitting-room seventeen by twenty-two feet, extending out into the court-yard, and exposed to the direct sun nearly all day. The change has completely transformed the aspect of the halls of this wing, and no part of the house is more bright and cheerful. These new rooms became at once the great attraction for the patients, where, around the center tables and windows, are sure to be found most of those at all socially inclined or interested in games. They also prove to be attractive evening rooms. We have availed ourselves of this favorable occasion to much improve the facilities for warming and ventilating this part of the house, and these are now made complete in all respects. In addition to this a chimney was built and a coal grate put in the upper hall, occupied by the most responsible class of men, so that, when desired, an open fire can be enjoyed. The material is on hand for finishing the improvements projected in this wing, by adding a small bay-window to the north end. This was not attempted with the one just described, as it was not practicable to open the building on two sides at the same time while occupied, and when the first was inclosed it was too late in the season to commence the other. It will be done as soon as the weather is warm enough.

THE VERANDA.

In obedience to your vote passed at the annual meeting, the veranda in front of the center building was erected and finished during the summer and autumn in accordance with a design fur-

nished by Mr. George D. Rand of Boston, and approved by the board. The work was done by the asylum masons and carpenters, and of the best material and in the best manner. The roof, being exposed to heavy slides of snow and ice, was covered with heavy sheet copper, as in the end being more economical than either tin or lighter copper. The general verdict on this improvement has been very favorable.

WATER SUPPLY.

A steady increase in demand for water is the universal experience. The want of the asylum has come to be about 25,000 gallons a day. The old spring in the valley would not supply over 6,000 gallons, at most. For the balance we were dependent on the city water and the pond near the asylum. The head of the city water will not force it up within fifteen feet of our main tank even at high water, so that, in depending on that, we should be compelled to use the pump. This expense, added to the cost of the water itself, would make the water bill very heavy, and hence impracticable. The water from the asylum pond is, much of the time, objectionable from its impurity. It has been used for laundry and steam purposes. It is very desirable to have good water for drinking in all parts of the house. The unprecedented scarcity of water of all kinds seemed to mark last autumn as the time to make the attempt to secure a full supply of pure spring water. The nearest practicable point, about forty-five yards from the house, was selected, and a circular excavation large enough to leave a clear diameter, after stoning, of fifty feet was made to the depth of fifteen feet. The earth removed was used to fill the unsightly valley near, accomplishing two objects at once. As the excavation was deepened the flow of water soon became so great that it required a steam pump of the capacity of one hundred and eighty barrels an hour to keep it clear. At the depth of fifteen feet we reached a stratum of quicksand and gravel four feet deep, full of water. Here the flow became so great that with the means within our reach it was not practicable to excavate lower, and the flagging of the wall was laid even here with much difficulty. This was of granite blocks three feet long, fifteen inches wide, and laid transversely to the

the line of the circle. On this was built a wall of granite blocks two feet in thickness, and backed up with small cobble-stones. This was carried so far above the surrounding earth that the surface water will flow away from the well in all directions. The pumps were kept in operation till the bottom was leveled, cleared, and spread with clean gravel. The well was then allowed to fill from the springs below. In the first ten hours the fill was three feet, or forty-four thousand gallons. In the week which elapsed before drawing the water for use it accumulated to the depth of seven feet and four inches, equal to one hundred and seven thousand gallons. This was at a time of extreme drouth. There has been no covering over the well, and yet there has been no freezing of consequence. Since November, water for all uses, including stock at the barn, has been drawn from the well, and at no time has there been a depth less than four feet and eight inches or fifty-eight thousand gallons, left after pumping the full supply for twenty-four hours. The water is perfectly clear, without taste, and of the temperature of forty-two degrees. Though not soft as rain water, it is fit for all uses. A four-inch pipe was laid through a brick archway, connecting the well with the pump which raises the water and forces it into the highest tanks in the attic of the center building. The pump is a new No. 9 Blake pattern of the capacity of two hundred and sixty-one gallons per minute. This settles, in the most satisfactory manner, the all important question of an abundant supply of pure water for any probable future demand.

In accordance with the vote of the board in December, the house to protect the well is being built and will be completed in the month of May. An incidental result of the excavation of this well is the filling of the wet valley in which it is located, without special expense, — a work which it was an object to have done even if the filling were to be drawn from a distance. It is now nearly ready to receive the surface of loam preparatory to seeding, and planting trees, when this will become one of the most attractive spots upon the grounds for the patients.

NEW BOILER.

Two of the old boilers have been in use seventeen years, and

called for frequent repairs. I did not regard it prudent to run the risk of commencing the last winter with these alone, lest one or more might become disabled and leave us helpless in winter weather. With the advice of individual trustees, I procured the building of a first-class steel boiler of one hundred horse-power, under the supervision of Mr. James N. Lauder, at the Northern Railroad shops. This was set in December, and the winter has proved the wisdom of the course taken. While on the subject I may add that the old boilers have shown so many signs of decay from use that it would seem to me wise to procure still another new one as soon as practicable, to take the place of two of the oldest. The demand for steam will continue to increase with every improvement, especially in ventilation, and it is economy to have sufficient boiler power to supply the needed steam without forcing the fires. Owing to the unprecedented cold of the past winter the demand for steam has been at least twenty-five per cent above that of any previous winter in my experience ; but the whole house has been uniformly comfortable.

PROTECTION FROM FIRES.

The large steam pump described is of sufficient power to force a large stream of water to any part of the buildings. To avail of that in case of fire, I have procured three hundred feet of two-and-one-half-inch linen hose, to be kept attached to a hydrant-pipe connected with the main supply-pipe. At short notice the large pump can be brought to bear through this hydrant and hose upon any part of the buildings. The fire alarm of the city has been extended to the asylum, and with these two additional facilities at hand our sense of safety will be much increased.

FUTURE WANTS.

ICE-HOUSE.

During the coming season a new ice-house will be required to take the place of the old one, now so much decayed that it would not probably stand for another winter. I availed myself of the more moderate price of last winter to include in

the contract for brick being used now a sufficient number for the ice-house. The great luxury of a full supply of ice is a very inexpensive one, as, while cutting, our neighbors call for more than enough to cover expenses.

ADDITIONAL ACCOMMODATIONS.

The demand for room has been, for the last two years, and especially the last year, quite equal to the supply on the side for women. At times, for a few days, we have been crowded. If the number of admissions of women should increase as it has in the past, the time is at hand when additional rooms will be imperatively needed. This has been apparent for two years, and has already received your attention. At your December meeting an informal consideration of the subject ended in the passage of a vote that the superintendent be requested to express, in the next annual report, his views as to the best form in which to build additional rooms, if such should be decided on. I have endeavored to weigh carefully the features and capabilities of the present buildings, with a view to see how far they afford the best means of meeting the wants, for care and treatment, of the great variety of cases presented for admission. The experience in a long series of years, derived from the examination of new cases, with a view to adapt accommodations to the special characteristics of the applicants, affords a good estimate of the features most needed to make our resources varied enough for the demand. Calling freshly to mind the difficulty hitherto frequently experienced in providing accommodations nicely adapted to the special wants of particular cases, I have no hesitation in recommending an increase of room, not an extension of the present buildings, but one detached, and at a moderate distance from the Rumford wing toward the south. Such building should be, in external form and style, as nearly as practicable that of the private dwelling, modified only so far as to admit of the interior adjustments required by the special uses to which the house is to be devoted. A building could be constructed to accommodate from fifteen to twenty-five patients requiring considerable variety in their individual surroundings and attentions, and still retain externally

and internally all the appearances of a private dwelling. Like the private house it might contain rooms varying in size and situation, — rooms isolated or in suites. There might be the common sitting-room, the single sleeping-room, or the same connected with private sitting-room, as in a large family with a diversity of members or a small hotel designed to accommodate guests varying considerably in their wants, tastes, and means. This arrangement would differ materially from all the main features existing in the present building and cover a class of wants not at present, in my estimation, sufficiently provided for. This is the strongest reason for its adoption. For a portion of our accommodation some departure from the stereotyped style of wards essentially alike in aspect is a real desideratum, in order to satisfy the demands of the great variety of persons requiring accommodations here.

This being the only institution in the State attempting the remedial treatment of the insane, it is called upon to provide for every form of mental disease and every class of persons, from the chronic and hopeless to the acute and recent, demanding the vigilant use of the most approved remedial measures, from persons supported from the public treasury to those of high social position and possessed of abundant means to procure the best appliances within reach. We are called upon to provide for all. These last demand what they need, and are not willing to go from the State for it, but they cannot be gratified without greater diversity of accommodations. It should be considered that the fact of insanity does not reduce all personal tastes to a single standard, but leaves these, in large proportion, intact, leaves a large majority entirely able to gratify their personal tastes and preferences without risk of injury. If this is true, a single type of situation and surroundings should not be expected to be sufficient to meet the legitimate wants of every class of those mentally diseased. Such a thing might just as well be asked in general society; for an invasion of mental disease, even in the gravest forms, is quite likely to leave the personal sensibilities normal, and, of all times, this is the last when these should be lightly regarded. As a rule, the refined person does not become gross, or the coarse delicate. In other words,

insanity does not transfer its subjects into a new category of human beings with identical wants. It is one of the mistakes of the uninformed to assume this, and this assumption was carried into the plans of most of the asylums of earlier date. In these, some features, such as liability to violent impulse, failure of self-control, and consequent need of safeguards, were sufficiently recognized. These features were emphasized out of due proportion to the number of cases demanding an exceptional architecture. This fact accounts for the rigid monotony of most of these buildings. It has too much limited the range of classifications, both as to number and character, and tended to reduce all to a dead level, with insufficient regard to individual peculiarities. The effect of this has been to render very difficult the attempt to vary the influences and adapt them to the indications growing out of individual constitution, habits of life, and form of disease, in a satisfactory degree. With resources thus limited, it is not rare to find any possible classification of a patient beset with grave objections, or lacking in some important demand in the case. That objection will sometimes consist in the necessity of subjecting the patient to the society of incompatible associates, sometimes in the imposition of limitations of personal freedom, demanded, indeed, for the safety and welfare of others, but unnecessary and irksome to the one in question. Again, it may consist in the necessity of exposing the patient to the constant presence of morbid manifestations in others, tending to counteract the best-planned remedial measures.

The list of difficulties might be greatly extended, but this is sufficient to suggest that the relative association of the insane in an institution bears a very grave relation, not only to the final results of treatment, but to their peace, comfort, and contentment while under care. It is no less an object to protect the morbidly sensitive mind from all adverse influences than to provide the best direct remedial measures.

Much thought has been bestowed, and diverse opinions held, upon the subject of classification in asylums, but the fact will remain, that a given environment will impress the sane and the insane of the same class in much the same manner; and this

fact is a strong reason why classification should grow out of individual conditions rather than an arbitrary principle. Large wards composed of persons in advanced stages of disease are practicable, and the contacts mutually harmless ; but it is otherwise with recent attacks, in which many of the faculties are in healthy operation, and the sensibilities morbidly alive. With such, a single adverse influence, whether it be a thing seen or heard, or an inference from the report of the senses, is liable to become important in the final issue. For example, it cannot be harmless for one in acute melancholia to be associated with those who represent mental disease in its last stages unrelieved. The mind, already leaning towards despair, will be sure to see its own end pictured in the fellow-patient. This I have often observed. The same may be said with regard to the convalescent classes. Here, too, the nervous sensibilities are impressible, and the condition calls for hope-inspiring surroundings.

The same objection exists to associating characters rendered incompatible by some one marked trait or moral quality, while, so far as other symptoms are concerned, the two might require similar care. Such would be the case with associating the aggressive with the timid and feeble ; those of gross habits with their opposites in tastes. This general idea might be supported by many facts illustrative of the point, but this is sufficient to bring us to the point to be made,—that the individual conditions, mental and physical, of the patients dependent on the asylum for treatment and general care, are much more various than are our present resources for meeting, in the most successful manner, their diversified conditions. In this remark I am not under-rating the fitness and completeness of our resources for the cases to which they are adapted, but there are other demands which they do not contemplate. They do not cover all the ground.

We cannot consider too carefully the principle on which buildings should be constructed, which, measured by the present knowledge of insanity, can be regarded as offering complete equipment for the best care and remedial treatment of all forms of insanity under a single management. The details should grow out of a careful study of a considerable number of indi-

vidual cases, representing every phase of insanity arising in all situations in life. In doing this, it should be borne in mind, as before said, that mental disease rarely changes the personal attributes and tastes of the patient ; that, although insane, he is still himself in general, and the same he would be if, in general society, afflicted with some other form of disease ; that the individual tastes and preferences as to surroundings and attentions, so far as they are not perverted by disease, are entitled to the same consideration bestowed upon them in other situations. This would call for great variety and flexibility in construction and appurtenances. It would require the abandonment of the notion, so long held, that insanity is a unit of condition, which can be compressed into a narrow definition, or embraced in half a score of classes. Experience has taught nothing plainer than that the insane differ as widely in their personal requirements and their need of discriminating ministrations as the sane ; and they will suffer in comparison with other invalids, while buildings are so constructed and attendance so organized as to forbid a variation of stimuli equal to that enjoyed in general practice.

As this asylum and most of the older (at least) are planned, all patients are obliged to be associated, for day life, with *some* one of nine classes. The only exceptions we have to this are in the Peaslee building, where so much departure from the old plan has been made as to secure three additional subdivisions. It is not possible to reduce the individual demands justly requiring recognition, among three hundred patients, into this number of groups, in any such way as to avoid bringing together marked incompatibilities, and making associations mutually objectionable. The attempt requires the imposition of unnecessary personal restrictions on some, or the granting of unsafe latitude to others. Two persons, for example, may agree in a single symptom, such as being maniacal, and so far as that symptom goes they are in the same class ; but they have *other* traits demanding consideration. One may be offensively vulgar, profane, or obscene, while the other may be strictly observant of purity of thought and propriety of speech. The former would leave the society of the other voluntarily when in

health ; should he be obliged to be in such distasteful domestic contact when sick ? So of two other persons : one may have been bred in gross and repulsive habits, while the other shares the refinements of the home from which he comes ; still, they may agree in some circumstance, which, on this broad plan of classification, compels their association. Disease or previous character may render one treacherous and untrustworthy, while another may be normally responsible. In any considerable numbers there is great diversity in the need of personal restrictions. Safety demands them for *some*; others need little or none, but are annoyed and humiliated by them. Again, the previous manner of life makes a great difference in the legitimate *necessities* of different persons ; as in general society one of liberal antecedents justly needs some things which others would not enjoy or even use, if they had them furnished. The fact of disease offers to my mind no good reason for reducing the two to identical surroundings, especially when the class with the greater wants may be able and willing to bear any burden which the supply of such wants entails.

There are found in every hospital patients whose mental disease leads them to mischief-making and greatly sharpens their faculties for perpetrating it. No just estimate can be made of the pernicious influence such persons exert on their fellow-sufferers. These, if no others, should be provided for apart from the general hospital society. I recently saw, at Cheadle, in England, a happy solution of the vexed question these cases everywhere present. Among the cottages which form a part of that admirable hospital, Mr. Mould the superintendent showed me one of very small dimensions, with separate accommodations for two patients, each with a patch of garden attached, for employment. With fields of operations thus reduced, two persons of this class, having been removed from the public wards where their influence had been most pernicious, were living with their attendants in peace and comfort. Neither the landscape, the sunshine, the birds, nor the furnishings of their apartments suffered any annoyance from their abnormal tendencies, and the relief accruing to their former associates was incalculable. Cases and considerations like the foregoing give strength to the state-

ment already made, that the great diversity of demand in the persons coming under asylum care and treatment, growing out of wide differences in temperament, forms of disease, natural tastes, and other circumstances, calls for a corresponding variety in situation and the influences needed to meet, in the best manner, the wants of the whole. The resources depended on to meet so great a diversity of individual conditions ought, in justice, to possess great flexibility, and embrace a great range of possible changes. While this principle applies to all agencies entering into care and treatment, it has special force as applied to the question of building. A mistake or a deficiency in this direction is important in proportion to the difficulty of its correction.

If this general view is correct, it will go far to sustain the recommendation that any additions which may be made to the buildings of this asylum should be in a form differing from those already provided, — be supplementary to these, covering new ground. They should be designed to meet symptoms and conditions for which the present buildings are either deficient or objectionable. The present buildings are in good condition and well arranged for a considerable proportion of the insane needing care, but embrace some features unnecessary for another portion, and lack the presence of features which would much enhance their capabilities for usefulness. • The very irresponsible class and those subject to troublesome impulses are well provided with the protection and safeguards their condition requires. But there is always an important minority, who, while in need of medical treatment and those regulating influences not easily found outside an organized institution, still do not require the amount of repression needed by the majority. For those not needing this it would be better that it should be omitted altogether in building; for any unnecessary suggestion of deficiency in the power of self-control on the part of the patient is distasteful and objectionable. For those whose mental condition does not demand any radical departure from ordinary methods of living and the usages of general society, such should not be made. General custom should be the ideal to be followed until the emergencies of disease call for the exception.

Even though the exceptions are many, much is gained by adherence, as far as possible, to the ordinary forms and methods of living followed in the society of the sane. In proportion as this can be done, will residence at an asylum, for treatment or needed care, be relieved of the unjust prejudices which have existed against it. But a set of buildings, in order to realize this and meet the wants of all shades of character and condition among patients, must be so planned as to admit of a great diversity of apartments as to character and location, including the possibility of much subdivision. Without this, a discriminating classification is impossible. They should afford retired rooms for the single person, facilities for the association of a few, and the public or larger ward. This last is an object on grounds of economy, and not less for sociability among those adapted to this arrangement. This institution is obliged to provide for all forms of mental disease in all classes of persons, and, therefore, all these features should be represented.

More and more, each year, general routine methods are giving place to individual care and treatment, — those more reliable have larger latitude, and self-dependence is trusted to the outer limit consistent with safety and a prudent regard to the liabilities in the case. It is easy to see how much more readily and effectively such a principle can be carried into practice with the help of properly adjusted buildings than in those so monotonous in construction as to enforce a disregard of the nicer differences in personal character and symptoms which any considerable number of cases is sure to present. We constantly have a very respectable minority of patients, whose condition, while it requires medical and moral treatment, and the sustaining influences of an institution, calls for no restrictive surroundings, or methods suggestive of deficiency in the self-controlling power. For these, the presence of restrictive agencies is not only superfluous but annoying, and I know of no reason why they should be provided that would not apply equally well to the prescription of an identical medical treatment for every form and stage of general diseases. We have now, and for a long time have had, a sufficient number of each sex of this class of patients to fill one such house as I have recommended. The

call for this is less urgent on the side for men, since the number of men is less than that of women in proportion to the room ; and, further, some of the features desired have, in a small measure, been secured in the modified plan of the Peaslee building. But for the female patients such a house would be of the greatest value, and all its parts would be in demand at once.

Without entering at all into architectural details, I have simply intended to open the subject for your consideration, regarding it of the chief importance that these ideas should find a prominent place in any plans devised for extending the accommodations for patients. I may add that the plan of building ordinary houses for the use of those patients who require few restrictions, is not an untried one ; nor is the fitness of such houses, for a varying proportion of those needing hospital care, doubtful. The method is in successful operation at Morningside, near Edinburgh, an institution under the care of Dr. T. S. Clouston, and one of the foremost in the world. All classes of the insane are treated there, — from persons supported at the public expense, to those in affluent circumstances ; and all forms of mental disease are represented. Those needing least restriction are situated in houses not differing essentially from ordinary residences for the same grade of people. The same plan is carried still further at Cheadle, already referred to. The patients here are all private, but of all grades as regards means, in all forms of mental disease, and of every degree of reliability. Those requiring more restriction of liberty and a stricter supervision live in the central wings, built on a plan similar to our own. This was the original institution, and the isolated cottages have been added from time to time, as supplementary to the main buildings, with a view to increase, while adding so much room, the possible variations of scene and situation, and thus meet more fully the individual peculiarities ever sure to arise. Those in whom fewer faculties are disturbed, or, if disturbed, not in such way as to forbid some good degree of self-control and reliability, are safely and pleasantly located, with their attendants, in these houses, under the same medical supervision as those in the central wards. Thus situated, they are relieved from such

personal annoyances as are liable to arise from association with larger numbers with incompatible traits, in the more public wards.

I would not be understood to say that this plan could with advantage be extended over the whole ground, or that larger associated wards are not well adapted to a considerable proportion of average patients. On the other hand, with a discriminating selection of the persons to be associated, they may be made not only socially agreeable, but the individuals may become useful to each other. So far as this is the case, considerations of economy and convenience furnish strong reasons for the adoption of the plan.

At Cheadle, the number of these supplementary houses has increased to eight or more in the neighborhood, besides two at the sea-coast for persons with means to pay expenses. By the courtesy of Mr. Mould the superintendent I visited these cottages with him last summer, and saw their occupants in their ordinary daily life with much satisfaction. I was strongly impressed with the success of this natural and flexible method of adapting residences to the individual wants of a portion of the insane under treatment. I have no figures, but have the impression that not less than one-fourth of the patients of that institution live in these cottages, the balance being in the central blocks. The extent to which this could be carried must depend on the character of the patient, the form of disease, and many circumstances liable to fluctuation. The attempt to expand this one happy feature into a universal plan dogmatically would be chimerical. This is the fallacy into which those fall who write up the subject from a theoretical rather than a practical starting-point.

One of the indirect results of adopting this modified plan of buildings (as far as practicable) will be to diminish the contrast between life in the institution and ordinary domestic life. In the degree to which this can be done, will be lessened the reluctance felt to resorting to a public institution for care and treatment urgently needed, yet impracticable at home, both on the part of the patient and friends.

For the reasons offered, as well as many not touched upon,

which each year's observation has strengthened in my mind, I cannot doubt that, when you shall add more room, it will be both safe and wise to do it in such modified form as will cover new ground, leave out features already sufficiently supplied, add others hitherto wanting, and thus multiply the remedial resources of the asylum.

Furnished with leading ideas, a skillful architect should be able to do more than add a given number of rooms. Every added room may be made to meet, and happily provide for, some future emergency for which no provision now exists.

THE CHARITIES.

The state appropriation has been credited in the accounts for board of one hundred and twenty-eight different persons, and one hundred and forty-one have received assistance from the income from legacies. The average balance which these beneficiaries have to pay from private means is not far from two and one-half dollars per week. Even with this material help, a few every year are unable to meet the balance, and become dependent on the public. An increase of the state appropriation would probably be a measure of public economy.

In the success which has attended the labors of the past year, credit is due to my faithful associates. The medical staff remains unchanged, and all other prominent positions are filled by the same persons as one year ago, and with much efficiency.

Miss Nancy B. Foss, almost eighteen years an attendant, faithful, kind, and sympathizing, after a short illness was taken away by death. Her prolonged time of service was filled with faithful labor and usefulness, and her memory is cherished by many whom she kindly cared for in their distresses, as well as by all who knew her.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Our grateful thanks are due to the following persons, for the benevolent interest they have shown in the asylum during the past year, viz: To Mr. George A. Blanchard, for two lectures; to the "Unity Club," Mr. Frank Cressey, Mrs. H. J. Crippen,

Mrs. H. S. Edmunds, Dr. C. I. Lane, and Mr. Perley Underhill, for a dramatic entertainment ; to Eastman's orchestra, for an instrumental concert ; to Mrs. H. M. Miller, for a public reading ; to Rev. C. E. Harrington, for a lecture ; to Mr. G. W. Wilson, for an out-door lecture on the stars with his telescope ; to Straw's Band, for an instrumental concert ; to Mr. Henri G. Blaisdell, Mr. J. H. Morey, Miss Lou Sargent, Miss Nellie Baker, Mrs. F. E. Brown, Mrs. C. W. Neal, Miss Ida A. Blake, Dr. H. M. French, Mr. Harry Kimball, Mr. B. B. Davis, Mr. David Clark of Manchester, Dr. William G. Carter, Mr. William P. Fisk, Miss Jennie Greeley, and Miss Fannie Emerson, for sacred and social music on many occasions ; to the "Tile Club," for a musical entertainment ; to St. John's church, for sacred music ; to Miss March, Miss Cora Fuller, Miss Chamberlin, Miss Ober, and Mr. Sanborn, for a musical entertainment embracing songs, piano, flute, and whistling ; to Mr. O. A. Robinson, for recitations ; to Miss Peckham of Boston, for an evening reading ; to Mr. Denman Thompson, for a presentation of "Joshua Whitcomb" ; to the "Concord Amateur Minstrels," for a variety entertainment ; to the publishers of the following newspapers, for gratuitous copies of their issues, viz: the Concord "Daily People and Patriot," the "Daily Monitor," the "Nashua Gazette," the "Union Democrat," the "Amherst Cabinet," and the "Morning Star," and to the Concord press for exchange papers.

In making acknowledgments, the successful dramatic entertainments given by members of our own household should not be passed over. These have been prepared in moments seized while on duty, and have possessed much merit.

The asylum has been steadily and constantly improving its resources for usefulness, and, under your judicious direction, I have full faith in its future progress in the humane work which it has been appointed to do.

J. P. BANCROFT.

N. H. ASYLUM, April 1, 1881.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

To the Trustees of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane.

The treasurer respectfully presents to the board this, the

THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT,
for the year ending March 31, 1881.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand April 1, 1880	\$3,361.95
for board of private patients	45,556.94
for board of patients supported by towns	8,539.04
for board of patients supported by counties	5,293.47
of state treasurer for board of criminal insane	2,928.85
of state treasurer for the indigent insane	6,000.00
of state treasurer for asylum library (2 years)	200.00
of J. B. Walker, financial agent, income from legacies for aid to the indigent insane	11,250.00
for stock and other articles sold	2,097.45
	<hr/>
	\$85,227.70

DISBURSEMENTS.

For meats	\$5,904.48
flour	2,046.85
butter and cheese	3,469.89
sugar and molasses	2,147.42
fish	740.23
coffee and tea	748.74

For potatoes, other vegetables, and fruit . . .	\$1,976.99
all other articles of food	1,467.31
furniture and furnishing goods	6,039.83
clothing and all articles furnished to patients and charged in their accounts, including	
burial expenses	4,236.82
lighting and warming	9,419.05
medical and surgical supplies	924.70
services	18,370.44
ordinary repairs and renewals	7,050.21
improvements	4,229.72
cash transferred to special account for building	
extension of Kimball wing, and veranda	3,888.37
provender	1,695.85
oxen, horses, cows, and farming implements	1,974.53
farm labor and labor on grounds	1,706.84
construction of well for water supply	1,583.39
new steel steam boiler	1,968.08
library, stationery, printing, etc.	314.76
postage, express, and telegraph	375.58
traveling expenses of trustees	248.62
Sunday services and all public exercises	622.20
miscellaneous expenses	379.07
Whole amount expended	<u>\$83,529.97</u>
Cash carried to new account	1,697.73
	<u>\$85,227.70</u>

SPECIAL ACCOUNT OF CONSTRUCTION OF NEW ADDITION TO
THE KIMBALL WING AND VERANDA.

Received by transfer from ordinary account . . .	\$3,888.37
balance from old account of permanent improvements	322.59
	<u>\$4,210.96</u>

EXPENDED.

For lumber	\$1,030.85
bricks	105.00
lime and cement	183.30
slate roofing	136.22
copper roofing veranda	391.58
masons' work	1,080.83
carpenters' work	738.62
painters' work	190.00
windows and doors	232.17
stairs, center building	85.85
	<hr/>
	\$4,174.42
Balance carried to new account of permanent im-	
provements	36.54
	<hr/>
	\$4,210.96

J. P. BANCROFT, *Treasurer*.

N. H. ASYLUM, April 1, 1881.

I hereby certify that I have carefully examined each item of the treasurer's accounts, and find them correct with proper vouchers, and the treasurer's accounts are kept in a very satisfactory manner.

J. F. HALL, *Auditor*.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL

REPORT OF THE FINANCIAL AGENT.

To the Trustees of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane.

The financial agent respectfully presents this, the annual report of his receipts and expenditures during the asylum financial year ending March 31, 1881, and of the amounts and investments of the several funds in his custody.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand April 1, 1880	\$723.72
received for six Hartford bonds	6,000.00
one New Hampshire note	5,000.00
sixteen Maine bonds	16,000.00
three Cleveland bonds	3,000.00
twenty-two shares Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railroad stock	4,400.00
interest and dividends from April 1, 1881	16,278.46
refunded	219.86
	<hr/>
	\$51,622.04

EXPENDITURES.

Cash paid J. P. Bancroft, treasurer, appropriations to indigent patients	\$11,250.00
New Hampshire Savings Bank, principal and interest due on loan	2,098.17
for ten Boston and Lowell Railroad bonds, premium and accrued interest	\$10,714.00
forty-four shares Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railroad stock	4,400.00
twelve Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad bonds, premium and accrued interest	12,698.75
eight Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad bonds, premium and accrued interest	8,315.55
insurance	773.10
annuity of Sarah J. Wilson, taxes, salary of financial agent, safe rent, and sundry other expenses	1,219.34
Balance carried to new account	153.13
	<hr/>
	\$51,622.04

The following statement presents the amounts of the several permanent funds, at their par value, on the first day of April, 1881, and the manner of their investment :—

ADAMS FUND.

(Gift of Isaac Adams, of Sandwich.)

20 shares Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad stock	\$1,000.00
2 United States bonds	600.00
	<hr/>
	\$1,600.00

BURROUGHS FUND.

(Legacy of Rev. Charles Burroughs, D. D., of Portsmouth.)

1 St. Louis County bond	\$1,000.00
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CHANDLER FUND.

(Legacy of Abiel Chandler, of Walpole.)

25 shares of Portland, Saco, and Portsmouth Railroad stock	\$2,500.00
37 shares Boston and Maine Railroad stock	3,700.00
120 shares Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad stock	6,000.00
44 shares Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railroad stock	4,400.00
10 shares Michigan Central Railroad stock	1,000.00
2 shares Chicago water-loan bonds	2,000.00
1 Cleveland bond	1,000.00
7 Concord bonds	5,500.00
2 Michigan Central Railroad bonds	2,000.00
1 New Hampshire registered bond	200.00
1 United States bond	500.00
	<hr/>
	\$28,800.00

CONANT FUND.

(Gift of John Conant, of Jaffrey.)

1 New Hampshire registered bond	\$4,000.00
1 Boston and Albany Railroad bond	1,000.00
3 shares Boston and Maine Railroad stock	300.00
2 shares Boston and Providence Railroad stock	200.00
1 share Boston Exchange Company stock	500.00
	<hr/>
	\$6,000.00

FISK FUND.

(Legacy of Catherine Fisk, of Keene.)

This fund is held in trust by the State of New Hampshire, and amounted, June 1, 1880, to \$17,543.16

KENT FUND.

(Legacy of Moody Kent, of Pittsfield.)

3 Hartford bonds	\$3,000.00
19 Maine bonds	12,000.00

13	Michigan Central Railroad bonds	\$13,000.00
8	Chicago River Improvement bonds	8,000.00
9	Burlington and Missouri River Railroad bonds	9,000.00
18	Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad bonds	18,000.00
7	Cleveland bonds	7,000.00
17	Concord bonds	17,000.00
3	Cambridge bonds	3,000.00
3	United States bonds	1,200.00
7	Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Rail- road bonds	7,000.00
10	Boston and Lowell Railroad bonds	10,000.00
5	St. Louis bonds	5,000.00
32	shares Northern Railroad stock	3,200.00
100	shares Michigan Central Railroad stock	10,000.00
160	shares Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad stock	8,000.00
2	shares Boston and Providence Railroad stock	200.00
50	shares Fitchburg National Bank stock	5,000.00
40	shares State National Bank stock	4,000.00
14	shares Railroad National Bank stock	1,400.00
10	shares Boston Exchange Company stock	5,000.00
		<hr/>
		\$150,000.00

KIMBALL FUND.

(Legacy of Jacob Kimball, of Hampstead.)

The Kimball fund is held in trust by the State of
New Hampshire, and the interest is annually
paid to the asylum, amounting to \$6,753.49

RICE FUND.

(Legacy of Arabella Rice, of Portsmouth.)

10	Manchester bonds	\$10,000.00
1	United States registered bond	5,000.00
5	St. Louis gold bonds	5,000.00
		<hr/>
		\$20,000.00

RUMFORD FUND.

(Legacy of Countess Rumford, of Concord.)

5 Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad bonds	\$5,000.00
3 United States 1881 bonds	3,000.00
5 Burlington and Missouri River Railroad bonds	5,000.00
20 shares Boston and Providence Railroad stock	2,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$15,000.00

SHERMAN FUND.

(Legacy of Fanny S. Sherman, of Exeter.)

3 St. Louis bonds	\$3,000.00
1 Boston and Lowell Railroad bond	1,000.00
1 St. Louis County bond	1,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$5,000.00

SPALDING FUND.

(Legacy of Isaac Spalding, of Nashua.)

10 Cleveland bonds	\$10,000.00
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The following is a summary of the names and amounts of the several permanent funds of the institution : —

Adams fund	\$1,600.00
Burroughs fund	1,000.00
Chandler fund	28,800.00
Conant fund	6,000.00
Fisk fund	17,543.16
Kent fund	150,000.00
Kimball fund	6,753.49
Rice fund	20,000.00
Rumford fund	15,000.00
Sherman fund	5,000.00
Spalding fund	10,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$261,696.65

The insurance upon the asylum buildings amounts to eighty-nine thousand and one hundred dollars, and is distributed as follows, viz. : —

On main buildings and chapel	\$50,000.00
Kent building	10,000.00
addition to Peaslee building	6,000.00
furniture	5,400.00
coal-house and coal	2,500.00
barns and contents	5,200.00
boiler-house, engine, etc.	5,000.00
laundry	3,000.00
horses and carriages	1,000.00
granary and contents	1,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$89,100.00

The balance of the debt incurred for the erection of the Peaslee building, outstanding at the date of my last report, has since been paid.

Respectfully submitted.

J. B. WALKER, *Financial Agent*.

CONCORD, April 1, 1881.

I hereby certify that I have carefully examined all the items of debt and credit in the account of the financial agent, and find the entries correct and fully sustained by proper vouchers. I have also examined the certificates of stock and bonds of the asylum in the vaults of the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company, and find all of the same, and have entire confidence that the same are safely deposited with said company.

J. F. HALL, *Auditor*.

April 11, 1881.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

DIRECTIONS CONCERNING ADMISSION.

Those wishing the admission of a person to the asylum should make application to the superintendent previously to bringing the patient, unless the urgency of the case precludes it.

On application, full information as to terms, conditions, etc., and the necessary papers, will be furnished.

With the application, a brief statement of the case should be given.

Some person should accompany the patient who can give a correct history of the case, if possible.

On no account should deception be practiced. The necessity of the step and the arrangements having first been settled, the patient should be honestly informed of what is to take place.

When possible, it is better that patients should arrive in day trains.

Patients should not bring valuable property, when committed, and the asylum cannot become responsible for its keeping. Such articles should be left at home unless the patient is fully responsible for its care.

The parties committing a patient, whether private individuals or town officers, are required to give a bond for the payment of expenses in the annexed form, signed by two responsible persons. When the bond is given by town or county officers, the certificate of responsibility is left out. The certificates of physicians should be filled and signed in all cases except those committed by courts.

FORM OF BOND.

In consideration of the admission of _____, of the town of _____, in the county of _____ and State of _____, as a boarder at the **NEW HAMPSHIRE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE**, in the city of Concord, we, _____, of the town of _____, in the county of _____ and State of _____, and _____, of the town of _____, in the county of _____ and State of _____, jointly and severally promise and agree, to and with the said New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, to pay to its treasurer dollars and _____ cents per week, or such other rate as may from time to time be established by said asylum therefor, while he shall remain at said asylum, together with such extra charge as may be occasioned by _____ requiring more than the ordinary care and attention ; to pay any reasonable charges for actual damage done by _____ to building or furnishings ; to assist in returning _____ to said asylum in case of elopement ; and to remove _____ from said asylum when required to do so by the superintendent ; and to pay funeral charges in case of death.

Payments to be made quarterly, and interest on all sums not paid at the end of each quarter.

Witness our hands, this _____ day of _____, 188 .

Attest :

Principal. [L. S.]

Surety. [L. S.]

FORM OF PETITION.

[To be filled and signed by those desiring aid from the state appropriation, to be sent to the superintendent.]

To His Excellency the Governor of the State of New Hampshire.

Respectfully represents that _____, an insane person, resident of _____ in this State, is without sufficient property or relatives, and legally liable for _____ support at the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane. Wherefore, the under-

We, the undersigned, selectmen of _____, hereby certify that the representations in the above petition are in our belief true, and that said _____ is an indigent insane person.

NOTE. — The amount received by the applicant, it will be understood, is regulated entirely by the number who may apply for aid and the comparative need of assistance.

REQUIRED FOR ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

M. D.

M. D.

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L A W S

RELATING TO THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

SECTION

1. Corporate name of the asylum.
2. Trustees, how appointed.
3. Tenure of office of the trustees.
4. Trustees to manage the affairs of the asylum.
5. To appoint officers, etc.
6. Trustees not to receive compensation.
7. To make regulations.
8. May hold property in trust; no land taken for public use except by authority of the legislature.
9. Shall make report annually.
10. Board of visitors and their duties.
11. Secretary to cause report to be printed and distributed.
12. Persons dangerous to be at large may be committed to the asylum.
13. Insane persons confined in jail may be committed.
14. Insane paupers, how committed by town.
15. Insane county paupers may be committed by supreme court.

SECTION

16. Support of insane committed by court.
17. Parents, guardians, etc., may commit; Concord not to be liable.
18. Certificate of two physicians required to commit.
19. When county shall support insane person.
20. Means of support failing, county liable after notice.
21. County may recover expense paid.
22. How discharged from asylum.
23. Trustees to visit asylum and hear statements of patients.
24. Superintendent to furnish stationery, and transmit letters to trustees.
25. Inquest on patients suddenly deceased.
26. Property of asylum exempt from taxation.
27. Governor may remove insane convicts from state-prison to asylum.
28. Annual appropriation for indigent insane and for library.

SECT. 1. The asylum for the insane at Concord is a corporation under the name of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane.

SECT. 2. The government of the asylum is vested in twelve trustees, appointed and commissioned by the governor, with advice of the council; and all vacancies shall be filled in the same manner.

SECT. 3. The trustees are classified and commissioned in such manner that the offices of three trustees become vacant annually.

SECT. 4. The trustees shall take charge of the property and concerns of the asylum; shall see that its affairs are conducted properly; may enter into and bind the asylum by such contracts

relative to the support of patients and the affairs of the asylum as they may deem advantageous ; and may receive, appropriate, control, convey, or invest any property given to or owned by the asylum in such manner as they may think expedient.

SECT. 5. The trustees shall appoint a secretary, who shall keep a full and fair record of their proceedings ; a treasurer, who shall give bond for the faithful discharge of his duty ; and such physicians, officers, and assistants, with such salaries and allowances, as may from time to time be found necessary.

SECT. 6. No trustee shall receive any compensation for his services as trustee, but expenses necessarily incurred by him shall be paid by the asylum.

SECT. 7. The trustees may make such regulations for their own government, for the management of the asylum and all persons connected therewith, and for the admission and care of patients, and the same from time to time alter, as convenience may require.

SECT. 8. The trustees may take and hold in trust for the asylum any grant or devise of real estate, or any donation or bequest of personal property, and may apply the same, unless otherwise restricted, to lessen the expenses of the indigent insane. No land connected with the asylum shall be taken for a highway or other public use, except by the express authority of the legislature, for that purpose first had and obtained.

SECT. 9. The trustees shall make to the governor and council, annually, a report covering that of the superintendent to them, of the receipts and expenditures of the asylum, the number of patients admitted and discharged during each year, and all other matters connected with the general interests of the asylum, which shall be furnished to the secretary of state on or before the twentieth day of April.

SECT. 10. The governor and council, president of the senate, and speaker of the house shall constitute a board of visitors of the asylum ; shall visit and inspect the same when necessary ; examine into the condition of the patients, and the regulations and general management of the asylum ; see that the design thereof is carried into full effect ; and make to the legislature, biennially, a report, which shall be furnished to the secretary of

state on or before the twentieth day of April next before the June session.

SECT. 11. The secretary shall cause fifteen hundred copies of the reports of the superintendent, trustees, and board of visitors of the asylum to be printed and distributed, one copy each to the governor, members of the council, senate, and house, and their officers; one copy to the clerk of each town; and the remaining copies to be placed in the hands of the board of visitors, for distribution as they shall order and direct.

SECT. 12. If any insane person is in such condition as to render it dangerous that he should be at large, the judge of probate, upon petition by any person, and such notice to the selectmen of the town in which such insane person is, or to his guardian or any other person, as he may order, — which petition may be filed, notice issued, and a hearing had in vacation or otherwise, — may commit such insane person to the asylum.

SECT. 13. If any insane person is confined in any jail, the supreme court may order him to be committed to the asylum, if they think it expedient.

SECT. 14. Any insane pauper supported by any town may be committed to the asylum by order of the overseers of the poor, and there supported at the expense of such town; and such expense may be recovered by such town of the county, town, or person chargeable with the support of such pauper, in the same manner as if he had been supported in and by the town.

SECT. 15. If the overseers neglect to make such order in relation to any insane county pauper, the supreme court, or any two judges thereof in vacation, may order such pauper to be committed to the asylum, and there supported at the expense of the county.

SECT. 16. Any insane person committed to the asylum by order of the supreme court, such person having been charged with an offense the punishment whereof as prescribed by law is death or confinement in the state-prison, shall, during his confinement in the asylum for the insane, be supported therein at the expense of the State. Any insane person committed to the asylum by any court, except as herein provided, or by any judge of probate, shall be supported by the county from which he was committed.

SECT. 17. The parent, guardian, or friends of any insane person may cause him to be committed to the asylum, with the consent of the trustees, and there supported on such terms as they may agree ; but the city of Concord shall not, in any case, be liable for the support or maintenance of any person committed to said asylum except from said city.

SECT. 18. No person shall be committed to the asylum for the insane, except by the order of the court of the judge of probate, without the certificate of two reputable physicians that such person is insane, given after a personal examination made within one week of the committal ; and such certificate shall be accompanied by a certificate from a judge of the supreme court or court of probate, or mayor, or chairman of the selectmen, testifying to the genuineness of the signatures and the respectability of the signers.

SECT. 19. Any insane person committed to the asylum by his parent, guardian, or friends, who has no means of support and no relatives of sufficient ability chargeable therewith, and no settlement in any town in this State, and who is in such condition that his discharge therefrom would be improper or unsafe, shall be supported by the county from which he was committed.

SECT. 20. When the means of support of any inmate of the asylum shall fail or be withdrawn, the superintendent of said asylum shall immediately cause notice in writing of that fact to be given to one of the county commissioners of the county from which such inmate was committed ; and such county shall be liable and holden to pay to said asylum the expense of the support of such inmate from and after the service of such notice, and for ninety days next prior thereto.

SECT. 21. The county paying the expense of the support of any inmate shall be entitled to recover the amount so paid of any town, county, or individual by law liable for the support of such inmate.

SECT. 22. Any person committed to the asylum may be discharged by any three of the trustees, or by any justice of the supreme court, whenever the cause of commitment ceases, or a further residence at the asylum is, in their opinion, not necessary ; but any person so discharged, who was under sentence of

imprisonment at the time of his commitment, the period of which shall not have expired, shall be remanded to prison.

SECT. 23. Some one of the board of trustees of the asylum shall, without previous notice, visit that institution, at least twice every month, and give suitable opportunity to every patient therein who may desire it, to make to him, in private, any statements such patient may wish to make ; and, whenever in his opinion it may be deemed proper, he shall call to his aid two other members of said board, who shall, with him, make a further examination of such patient and of the statements by him made. If, in their view, the cause of commitment no longer exists, or a further residence at the asylum is not necessary, it shall be their duty to discharge such patient. Should they deem the treatment of any patient injudicious, they shall order such an immediate change of the same as to them seems proper ; and, in case of failure to secure it, they shall at once summon a meeting of the whole board, whose duty it shall be to take such measures as the exigency of the case demands.

SECT. 24. It shall be the duty of the superintendent to furnish stationery to any patient who may desire it, and transmit any letter such patient may address to the board of trustees, to such member as said board shall have designated to receive such correspondence, and all such letters shall be promptly transmitted without inspection.

SECT. 25. In event of the sudden death of any patient in the asylum, a coroner's inquest shall be held, as provided for by law in other cases.

SECT. 26. The property of the asylum is exempted from taxation.

SECT. 27. The governor, with advice of the council, may remove to the asylum, to be there kept at the expense of the State, any person confined in the state-prison who is insane.

SECT. 28. The sum of six thousand dollars is annually appropriated for the maintenance of indigent insane persons belonging to this State at the asylum, for such and so many as the governor may from time to time approve ; not less than two-thirds of which sum shall be applied annually to the support of private patients, exclusive of paupers maintained at public charge ;

and the sum of one hundred dollars is annually appropriated toward the support and increase of the library for the insane.
— *General Laws of New Hampshire, pages 60–63.*

The following persons are also exempted from military duty:—

.
the attendants upon the insane, employed in the asylum for the insane ;

.
the officers and keepers of the asylum for the insane. — *General Laws of New Hampshire, page 229, sect. 4.*

BY-LAWS

OF THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, ADOPTED
BY THE TRUSTEES AT A MEETING OF THEIR BOARD, HOLDEN
OCTOBER 31, 1878.

SECT. 1. The annual meeting of the board of trustees shall be holden at the asylum, in Concord, on the Wednesday next preceding the twentieth day of April of each year.

SECT. 2. The trustees shall, at the annual meeting, elect by ballot a president, secretary, and treasurer, who shall hold their respective offices one year, and until others are chosen in their stead. At times when either of said offices is vacant, it may be filled at a special meeting of the trustees duly called for that purpose.

SECT. 3. Notice of the annual meeting shall be given by the secretary to each trustee, either verbally or by mail, at least fourteen days previous to the day of meeting ; and any meeting may be continued, by adjournment from time to time, until the business thereof shall be completed. In case of omission to notify the annual meeting, the same shall not be lost, but shall be considered as adjourned for the transaction of business, until the required notice thereof shall be given, which the secretary shall forthwith proceed to give.

SECT. 4. The president, or any four of the trustees, may call a special meeting of the trustees, whenever, in the opinion of either, it may be deemed expedient so to do ; and the same notice shall be given of a special as of the annual meeting, which notice shall state specifically the business to be brought before such meeting. In case of a vacancy in the office of secretary, the president shall notify the annual meeting.

SECT. 5. A quorum of seven members shall be necessary for the transaction of any business by the board of trustees ; but any less number, at a meeting duly called, may adjourn from time to time until a quorum be obtained.

SECT. 6. Two of the trustees shall visit the asylum each month ; and notices of the months by him selected, or to him assigned, shall be sent to each member by the superintendent before the first days of such months.

SECT. 7. No trustee shall receive any compensation for his services as trustee ; but expenses necessarily incurred in rendering the same shall be paid by the asylum.

SECT. 8. The trustees shall, at each annual meeting, appoint from their number an auditor, whose duty it shall be to examine the books and audit the accounts of the treasurer and of the financial agent for the ensuing year, and make a written report to the board.

SECT. 9. The treasurer shall give a bond, acceptable to the trustees, in the penal sum of fifteen thousand dollars, for the faithful performance of his duties, for and during such time as he shall continue to hold the office of treasurer, which bond shall be deposited with the president of the board.

SECT. 10. The treasurer shall receive, hold, and disburse all moneys coming to the asylum, except the permanent funds and the income thereof. He shall make an exhibit of the state of his books and of the property in his custody when called for by the trustees. He shall make up his accounts to the thirty-first day of March inclusive in each year, which accounts, with his report thereon, shall be laid before the trustees at their annual meeting. His books shall at all times be open to the examination of the trustees.

SECT. 11. The treasurer shall pay all bills approved by the superintendent, and in addition thereto such orders as the superintendent may draw on him for the ordinary expenditures of the asylum, when said offices are held by different individuals.

SECT. 12. The treasurer shall receive such compensation for his services as the trustees may from time to time determine.

SECT. 13. The secretary shall attend all meetings of the board of trustees, and keep a record of their proceedings. He

shall also prepare, or cause to be prepared, all documents, statements, and notices which may be ordered by the board, or by the president thereof.

SECT. 14. The secretary shall receive such compensation for his services as the trustees may from time to time determine.

SECT. 15. The board of trustees shall appoint a superintendent, who shall be a physician, and shall reside at the asylum. He shall have the entire control of the treatment and management of the patients; the power to appoint and discharge all persons employed in their care; and shall exercise a general supervision and direction of every department of the institution.

SECT. 16. The superintendent shall make a written report to the trustees, at their annual meeting, of the condition of the asylum, and embracing such other topics as may have been suggested by the progress of the institution and the experiences of the year.

SECT. 17. The superintendent shall receive for his services, in addition to furnished apartments, board, lights, and fuel, for himself and family, such a salary as the trustees may from time to time determine.

SECT. 18. The superintendent shall furnish, to the acceptance of the trustees, a bond for the faithful performance of his duties, in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, which bond shall be kept by the president of the asylum.

SECT. 19. The superintendent shall appoint two assistant physicians, who shall reside at the asylum. They shall possess such characters and qualifications as will enable them to discharge the ordinary duties of the superintendent, and shall at all times perform such duties as he may assign them, and to his acceptance.

SECT. 20. The assistant physicians shall receive such compensation for their services as the trustees may from time to time determine, in addition to furnished apartments, lights, fuel, and board.

SECT. 21. All funds, amounting to one thousand dollars and upwards, which have heretofore been or which may hereafter be given to the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, shall, unless otherwise ordered by their donors, be entered upon the

books of the financial agent as permanent funds, with the surnames of the donors attached to each, and be forever kept intact. The income of each shall be expended from time to time in accordance with the conditions upon which it was given, or, in the absence of conditions, in such manner as the trustees shall deem to be for the highest interest of the asylum and its patients.

SECT. 22. There shall be chosen, by ballot, a financial agent, who shall have charge of the permanent funds of the asylum, shall collect, and, under the advice of the finance committee, from time to time invest, manage, and disburse any moneys arising therefrom. He shall be, *ex officio*, a member of the finance committee, shall give a satisfactory bond for the faithful performance of his trust in the penal sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, and continue in office until his successor is elected. He shall receive for his services such compensation as the trustees shall from time to time determine.

SECT. 23. The trustees shall annually choose two from their board, who, with the financial agent, shall constitute a finance committee, and have general supervision and control of the permanent funds of the asylum, with power to sell and transfer any stocks, bonds, and other securities belonging to said funds, whenever in their judgment it may be expedient so to do.

SECT. 24. Besides attending the annual meeting, the trustees shall severally visit the asylum twice each year, in such months as they may select or as may be assigned to them ; make a thorough examination of the house and of the condition of the patients ; and, before leaving, make a record of their respective visits in a book to be kept at the asylum for that purpose.

SECT. 25. These by-laws may be altered or amended at any annual meeting, by a vote of two-thirds of the trustees present, or at a special meeting called for that purpose.

SERVICE MANUAL.

A strict observance of the following rules is the established condition of all contracts for service with the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane ; and any applicant for a position, not willing to observe them strictly, will do better to seek employment elsewhere.

1. Any employé wishing to leave the premises, to go into the city or elsewhere, must apply at the office, that such absence may be understood ; and all must be at the asylum by 9.30 o'clock in the evening, unless away later by permission.

2. It is expected that all persons employed will consider, that, on the conditions of their respective contracts, they have engaged their time and best services to the asylum ; that they are under obligations to do every duty assigned them, promptly and faithfully ; that they will feel personally interested in the good care, safety, and welfare of the patients ; and that they will give their personal influence in support of good order and the established regulations of the institution. To this end, it is most desirable that all should cultivate quiet, kind, and dignified manners, and correct habits in all things, considering always that this is no less for the interest of the employé than for that of the employer.

3. Those proposing to discontinue their services will give at least thirty days' notice, that time may be given to supply their places.

4. That the house may be quiet, it is expected that all will be at their own rooms after 9.30 o'clock in the evening, at which time the house is closed for the night. After this time, the quiet of the house must not be disturbed by passing and conversation. All must bear in mind that the repose of the pa-

tients is a thing of prime importance. All having duties must rise at the morning bell, and proceed to the performance of the same.

5. No light must be carried about the buildings except in a lantern, and the greatest care must be taken in the use of matches, that none be left exposed. A little carelessness in this thing might be followed with the most serious consequences. No smoking will be allowed on the asylum premises, except in the smoking-room provided for that purpose.

6. No one will invite visitors to stop in the house, without permission to do so ; but, on application, all reasonable privileges will be granted.

7. No one shall employ a patient to do private work for him or herself, without the consent of the superintendent, assistant superintendent, or other officer authorized to give such permission ; and no one is allowed to trade or make bargains with patients.

8. Provision is made to afford each person employed a vacation of two weeks in the year, during which time the duties of the position will be done by a substitute ; but the superintendent does not guarantee to retain the place of any one for a longer term of absence. On leaving for a vacation, or permanently, every one will deliver his or her keys at the office.

9. Whenever patients are encouraged to engage in any kind of labor, it is with a view to their own benefit ; and hence no one will be taken from the halls for that purpose unless some order to that effect has been given in the case.

10. The person taking patients to labor will be held strictly responsible for their safety, kind care, and safe return to their respective halls.

11. All farmers or others to whom patients are entrusted for labor, will remember that they are not to be treated as servants ; they will avoid all appearance of commanding, and will exercise the greatest care that no willing one shall be made a drudge, or work too long. It will be treated as a grave offense if any employé shall take advantage of the willingness or mental weakness of any patient, to impose on such one the harder or more unpleasant parts of the work on which they are em-

ployed. The head farmer is required to see that this rule is obeyed in spirit and letter, and report promptly to the superintendent any violation of the same. As occupation is a thing of the greatest value to most patients, every employé is required to do all in his or her power to interest them in it in some form, and make it attractive.

SECT. 12. As far as practicable, provision will be made to give each employé opportunity to be absent from duty for church services on Sunday a due proportion of the time ; and any whose ordinary labor is wholly suspended on Sunday are liable to be called on to relieve others whose duties continue, a portion of the time, and such must hold themselves in readiness to be so called on. It is expected that all employés, whose duties do not interfere, will be present at the regular Sunday service in the chapel.

STEWARD.

The steward will have the general oversight of the buildings, farm, stock, and premises. It will be his duty to attend to ordinary business transactions, and see that asylum property, in every department, is saved, kept in its proper place, protected from harm or waste, and properly used. He will see that everything about the premises is kept in good order, that the grounds near the house are kept clean, free from waste and rubbish ; and will extend the same supervision to the basements and attics, and see that the person to whom it is assigned to care for these spaces discharges his duty faithfully. He will see that all animals are properly taken care of, and that carriages, tools, and implements are kept in repair and stored in their places when not in use ; and, generally, he will be responsible to the superintendent for the good condition of property and premises, and must promptly notify him of anything adverse to the welfare of the asylum which comes to his knowledge. He will attend to procuring ordinary supplies for subsistence, except so far as otherwise provided for by the superintendent, and see that such goods are delivered and stored in their proper places. He will see that the house is closed and the doors locked at the appointed hour at night, and hold himself ready to discharge any special duty required by the superintendent.

CLERK.

It will be the duty of the clerk to keep the books and accounts in a neat and accurate manner, take systematic care of all papers connected therewith, and perform any special clerical work required by the superintendent.

HOUSEKEEPER.

SECT. 1. The housekeeper will have the general management of the internal domestic affairs. The labor in the kitchen, laundry, and sewing-department will be done under her direction; and those employed in these departments will hold themselves subject to her orders in the discharge of their duties. She will attend to the good condition of all apartments connected with the general housekeeping; will see that they are properly furnished and kept in good order. She will see that all the work in her departments is done in accordance with the general instructions of the superintendent.

SECT. 2. She will have the care of all goods and material used in her department, and will see that they are saved and economically used; all bedding and articles manufactured for housekeeping purposes will be under her care; and she must see that they are not wasted or given out needlessly. She will have the care of the making of any clothing furnished to female patients, and will be required to keep an accurate account of the cost of such clothing or other articles furnished to any one. The cost of any articles furnished for patients must be returned by her to the supervisor, to be entered in the accounts of such patients.

SECT. 3. It is the duty of the housekeeper to report to the superintendent any instance of misconduct, failure in the proper discharge of duty, or violation of the established regulations, occurring in her department and not promptly rectified by the delinquent. It will also be her duty to report, to the person who keeps the time-book, the times of commencing and leaving duty of all employed in her department.

SUPERVISORS.

SECT. 1. The supervisors in their respective departments will have the general oversight of the halls and the patients;

and the prudence and tact with which their duties are performed will be an important factor in the condition of the house. It is expected that they will see that the rules of the house relating to the patients are observed in every particular ; that all patients are treated with uniform respect and kindness ; and it is their imperative duty to report immediately to the superintendent or assistant superintendent any instance of neglect, incivility, or ill-usage of a patient, or any violation of the established rules.

SECT. 2. They will see that all medicines prescribed are faithfully and in a proper manner administered, and that all directions of the medical officers are strictly obeyed.

SECT. 3. They will be expected to pass as much time in the halls as the proper discharge of other duties will allow ; will instruct new attendants in their duties, and, as much as possible, assist in efforts to interest and employ the patients.

SECT. 4. The supervisors must see that the dining-rooms are furnished with the necessary utensils ; that the attendants take proper care of the dining-rooms ; that the cupboards are sweet and in order, the tables neatly set, and the meals properly served.

SECT. 5. They will have the general charge of the clothing of patients, and an oversight of the beds and bedding of the halls ; the attendants must report to them any deficiency in either, which may exist ; and it is their duty to see that such wants are supplied.

SECT. 6. On the admission of patients, their clothing will be taken in charge by the supervisors, entered in the book provided for the purpose, and each article plainly marked. All articles afterwards furnished or received, will be cared for in the same manner.

The clothing of patients leaving must be compared with the record, neatly packed, and delivered at the office by the appropriate supervisor.

Any knives, razors, or other dangerous article in possession of a patient on admission, must be brought to the office for safe-keeping and record.

SECT. 7. They will pay special attention to the sick, report promptly at the office any change of symptoms, see that they

have proper attention, and that any special diet prescribed is delicately prepared and served.

SECT. 8. After passing through the halls and learning the condition of the patients early in the morning, the supervisors will very briefly report to the physicians any sickness or other fact demanding attention before the morning visits.

SECT. 9. Before the Sunday chapel service, and other occasions of public gathering, the supervisors will see that the patients are properly dressed for the occasion, and accompanied to the chapel by their attendants.

SECT. 10. The supervisors will report to the clerk the times of commencing and leaving off work on the part of the attendants employed in their respective departments.

SECT. 11. In general, the supervisors are expected to hold themselves in readiness to carry into practical effect the instructions of the superintendent, and to use all their personal influence in support of the spirit and design of these regulations.

ATTENDANTS.

SECT. 1. In all their intercourse with the patients, the attendants are required to treat them with respect and civility, to be kind and gentle in manner, and avoid roughness of every kind. They must answer, as far as they can, the civil questions of a patient, and attend to every reasonable request. They must be calm and quiet under provocation, never scold, threaten, or recriminate, and make every request in a respectful manner.

SECT. 2. In the care of the insane, sympathy, kindness, and tact should take the place of force and display of authority. But if at any time the use of force becomes a necessity, the *manner* of using it should take away its offensiveness; *and force* should never be resorted to without the presence of sufficient assistance to render a violent struggle unnecessary.

SECT. 3. A cheerful look, a kind manner, a respectful demeanor, and expressions of sympathy will do much to quiet the excited, and give the attendant influence and easy control over patients, and render duty easy and agreeable.

SECT. 4. The opposition which the insane make often arises from delusions that lead them to believe they are to be injured

in some way ; and for this reason, every effort to control them, to administer food, medicine, or baths, or to do anything for them, should be made in the most kind and delicate manner, that their confidence may be secured and retained. On the other hand, cross words, angry looks, or violent acts destroy their confidence, and diminish their chances of recovery. No one must risk the consequences of such measures.

SECT. 5. A blow or a kick is never to be inflicted on a patient by any employé under any circumstances. Any violation of this rule will be treated as a grave offense.

SECT. 6. Mechanical restraint must never be put on a patient without the authority of a medical officer.

SECT. 7. The attendant should be an example of good manners, avoiding all rude and ungentlemanly or unladylike habits not suited to the well ordered household. They should treat each other and all with civility and politeness ; cherish a high sense of obligation ; and never forget the golden rule, to do by others as, in changed circumstances, one would wish to be done by. By this simple means the attendant is sure to gain, not only self-respect, but an easy control and personal influence.

SECT. 8. Attendants should hear with patience and answer with caution ; should never promise what cannot safely be performed, and having made a promise, be faithful in its execution.

SECT. 9. The peculiarities of patients must never be made a subject of sport or ridicule, but rather withheld from publicity, with tender regard for their feelings and welfare.

SECT. 10. The attendants must rise at the ringing of the morning bell, and at once commence the labors of the day. On opening the sleeping-rooms of the patients they shall greet the occupants with expressions of kindness, see that they rise (if able), are properly dressed, washed, and prepared for breakfast at the appointed hour.

SECT. 11. As soon as practicable after the patients have arisen from bed, the attendants must see that the night vessels are removed from the rooms and the beds thrown open for airing ; and as soon as other duties will allow, they will remove all soiled bedding and see that the beds are put in good order.

SECT. 12. Immediately after breakfast the halls and patients'

rooms must be made clean and put in good order, and so kept at all times. Scrupulous care must be given to the water-closets, which will require frequent rinsing with hot water, and the use of disinfectants. The same care must be taken of the wash-bowls, and a sufficiency of clean towels must be at hand, as well as combs and brushes for the hair.

The attendants will follow the same rule of cleanliness in the care of the halls, windows, spaces, back stairs, and dining-rooms, never being satisfied until they are as clean as they can be made. Patients able and willing to assist in these labors are to be encouraged to do so, *but never compelled to work*. The attendants are held responsible for the complete execution of these requirements.

SECT. 13. The attendants will ever be watchful of the state of the atmosphere in the halls, and report to the office any evidence of impurity which is beyond their power to correct otherwise.

SECT. 14. The attendants must see that clean linen is put on each bed once in every week, and oftener if necessary ; and if a sufficient supply of this or of towels is not at hand, the fact must be promptly reported to the supervisor.

SECT. 15. The attendants must see that the tables are properly laid ; that everything about them is perfectly clean, and that they are made as inviting as practicable. During meals the attendants must always be present and wait on the table in a respectful and delicate manner, such as they would be willing to have adopted toward themselves under like circumstances. *Patients must not be hurried through their meals*, to hasten the clearing of the table. The attendants must use special care that no knife, fork, or other article is carried from the table by any patient.

SECT. 16. It is obviously improper for the attendants, after the hall work is done, to retire to their own rooms and leave the patients alone during hours of duty ; their time and attention are due to the patients, and must be devoted to keeping them quiet and tidy ; preventing improper conduct of every sort, or lapsing into listlessness and torpor ; to efforts to preserve their self-respect, and to carry into effect the general direction of the

physicians. These ends are to be sought by efforts to keep patients occupied, either in work, reading, games, or judicious social intercourse.

SECT. 17. Visiting from hall to hall during hours of duty, without special business, or going away to other parts of the premises out of one's field of service, is wholly improper and not allowed.

SECT. 18. The attendants are expected to know how every patient in their charge is employed, and to be vigilant, by every means in their power, to better the condition of every one.

SECT. 19. The attendants must not allow a patient to be taken from the halls by any one employed in other departments, unless a general or special permission from a medical officer to that effect has been given ; nor will the patients leave the halls before breakfast or on Sunday without the same permission.

SECT. 20. The attendants must always be alive to the welfare of those in their charge, and in the night hold themselves ready to rise and assist the night attendant, if the condition of a patient requires it. They will come to the office for medicines or instructions when needed, and follow all directions carefully. After giving medicines, they should wash and return the glasses *at once*.

SECT. 21. If damage is done to buildings or property by patients, the attendants will report it to their supervisor.

SECT. 22. The attendants are never to give up their keys, except at the office, on leaving, nor are they ever to admit strangers into the halls without special permission.

SECT. 23. *The attendants will always take care that the clothing worn by patients is adapted to the season and the occasion. In case of sudden change from heat to cold, they must make at once the needed change in clothing.*

SECT. 24. It is particularly expected of attendants to see that every patient is cleanly in person ; that the hair and nails are attended to ; that any rent in clothing is properly mended ; that the garments worn are kept buttoned or hooked ; and that any stains from carelessness in eating are promptly removed. Each attendant should keep at hand a sponge and soap, and a small stock of sewing utensils, as needles, thread, buttons, hooks and eyes, etc., for immediate use when needed.

SECT. 25. When the physicians visit the halls, one of the attendants must be at hand to give any information required, to accompany them to any patient's room, or render any other assistance needed.

SECT. 26. Each patient will take a warm bath each week, unless made an exception by direction of the physician. In particular cases of weakness or special delicacy, the sponge bath may be substituted for the tub; in such cases, as well as those who may desire to bathe more frequently, the attendant should apply to the attending physician for specific directions.

The attendants must superintend the baths of patients, and not leave the halls with the bath-rooms open (unless exceptions are made), and in no case must an epileptic or suicidal patient bathe without the presence of an attendant.

SECT. 27. In suitable weather all patients who are able will go out for exercise, accompanied by their respective attendants, on such conditions as shall from time to time be prescribed. In these out-door exercises the attendants must see that no one strays from the party; and so regulate the speed of walking, or the character of other exercise, as to suit, as well as may be, the average of persons present. They must try to avoid all appearance of restraint, and seek to make these occasions as enjoyable as possible. Preference should be given to walks within the asylum grounds; but when walks are taken into the city, it is not permitted to visit stores, hotels, railroad stations, or other public places, except by permission previously obtained. In the airing-courts the same rules for the care of patients will be observed as apply to the halls. The attendants must not allow any rubbish to accumulate on the ground of the courts.

SECT. 28. The attendants must shave those patients who do not desire to wear the beard. In shaving, great care must be taken to have the razor in good order, and to shave easily and neatly. No other patient should be present, and the razors must be kept under lock and key in the attendant's room.

SECT. 29. The attendants, in their respective halls, will strictly observe the instructions of the superintendent in regard to the time for the patients' retiring; and in assisting them to bed they must practice the same delicacy and courtesy enjoined elsewhere

in these rules. Before closing the doors for the night they must see that the patients are comfortably in bed ; *and it is especially enjoined that they offer gentle and patient assistance to the feeble and aged, and leave all with a kind "good-night."*

NIGHT ATTENDANTS.

SECT. 1. The night attendants will visit the office at eight o'clock in the evening to receive their instructions for the night, and go on duty at once. They will continue in charge of their respective sections of the house until after the ringing of the rising bell, at the times established, after which they will be relieved by the attendants.

They must be always awake, vigilant, and faithful, giving their whole attention to the condition of the house and the patients. They must make their respective rounds, not hastily, thus leaving a large part of the time to be spent at the office, but dividing it between the various apartments as directed. They must pass through the halls in the most quiet manner, being especially careful in opening and closing doors, and make the personal observations required with the most respectful delicacy, disturbing the patient as little as possible.

They must be especially watchful of the sick ; minister tenderly to their wants, carry out scrupulously all instructions in regard to them, and report to a physician any unfavorable change of condition

They must promptly attend to the call of patients, ascertain their wants, and satisfy them, if practicable.

They must do all in their power to soothe and quiet any who may be wakeful or timid, and assure them of their safety.

SECT. 2. They must be especially vigilant in the care of those inclined to suicide or self-injury, and neglect no effort to be assured of the safety of such, in accordance with the specific directions they receive in each case.

SECT. 3. They must be always watchful in regard to fire, and, if it occurs, must at once, and in the most quiet manner, inform the officers and employes, without a general alarm, and proceed to extinguish it. They must frequently inspect the attics of their respective departments, and see that the iron doors are kept shut.

The safety, the comfort, and the lives of large numbers are entrusted, in a great measure, to the night attendants, and a degree of vigilance and faithfulness, corresponding to the magnitude of the interests at stake, is expected of them in the execution of all instructions given them.

SECT. 4. It is the imperative duty of the night attendants to report any irregularity or violation of the rules of the house which may come to their knowledge, to the superintendent, and not to make the same a subject of remark elsewhere.

SECT. 5. During public exercises in the chapel on Sunday, and other occasions, it is made the duty of the night attendants to look to the condition of the halls in the absence of the attendants.

COOK.

Under the direction of the matron, the cook will have the supervision of the work in the kitchen, the care of utensils, and of supplies of provisions within the kitchen premises.

The cook must see that the kitchen and all utensils are kept clean, and in perfect order ; that good order is preserved in the kitchen ; and that each employé performs all duties assigned in a proper manner.

The cook shall see that all food is prepared as directed, is made palatable and inviting, and sent to the halls hot. Special care must be taken in preparing messes for the sick, that they are nicely cooked, and sent to the patients in acceptable form.

The cook will report to the matron any instance of failure in duty, or violation of the rules, occurring in the department.

Persons employed elsewhere in the institution will not be allowed to loiter about the kitchen premises or bakery.

If any meat, butter, or other articles of food of poor quality are furnished for use, the head cook must promptly report it to the steward or superintendent.

BAKER.

The baker will see that the baking-room, oven, and all utensils belonging to his department, are kept scrupulously clean at all times ; that the house is kept supplied with the various kinds

of bread prescribed ; and he must keep his stock of bread sufficiently in advance of the demand, that it may not be eaten absolutely new. On the mornings designated, he will make warm rolls or biscuit in season for breakfast.

It is his duty to report at once to the superintendent or steward any defect he may discover in the quality of the flour or other material for food furnished to his department.

PORTER.

The porter will have the whole charge of the food car; will keep it always clean and in good order ; will, at the appointed time, take the prepared meals from the kitchen to the several dumb-waiters, and deliver them to the attendants, who shall be present at the call of the slide bell, assist the porter in running up the dumb-waiter if necessary, and remove the meals carefully to the dining-rooms. In this, care must be taken by all that the food and utensils are handled gently, and that the meals reach the tables in good order. In like manner must the dishes and slops be received from the attendants by the porter, and by him be properly disposed of.

The porter will be responsible for keeping the basement and attics swept, and everything in its place. It is also his duty to fill the under-beds for the female attendants, great care being taken that the sacks be not soiled in the process. He will also remove the discarded beds each morning, to the place designated. At the appointed times, the porter will attend to the delivery of ice to the hall attendants and others, according to instructions of the superintendent. He will see that any objects thrown from the windows during the night are removed promptly in the morning ; and will hold himself ready to perform any item of duty required by the superintendent.

ENGINEER.

The engineer will be responsible for the good care of the boilers, engine, steam and water pumps, and all parts of the machinery, which must be kept in repair and in good running order. He shall promptly attend to the repairs needed in steam

or water apparatus, or other repairs or alterations assigned to him. It will be his duty to see that the boilers are properly fired, and the fuel used in the most economical and efficient manner. He will see that the radiators, air-chambers, and flues are properly adjusted for heat and ventilation, and that the amount of steam generated is wisely adapted to the state of the weather. It will be his duty in summer to attend to all needed alterations and repairs in steam-heating apparatus, preparatory to the demands of winter.

He must, at all times, be so thoroughly familiar with the location and condition of all hydrants, hose, or water-cocks provided for the extinguishing of fire, that he can put them in operation instantly, if needed. He will also be expected to hold himself in readiness to attend to any special duty required by the superintendent.

FARMER.

The head farmer will have the immediate supervision of the farm laborers, the laying-out of the work, and the direction of the care and use of the stock and farming utensils; and all farm laborers will look to him for specific directions as to their duties.

It is his duty to see that all farm fences are kept in repair, and that everything on the farm and about the farm buildings is kept in perfect order, that the stock is well cared for, that every farmer performs his duty well, and that all material is properly and economically used. He will report to the clerk the time of service of each person in his department, and to the superintendent any fault or failure in duty on the part of any under his charge.

MAR 19 1907

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

Trustees, Superintendent, Treasurer,

AND FINANCIAL AGENT

OF THE

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TO THE

GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL,

JUNE, 1882.

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OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

BOARD OF VISITORS.

(EX-OFFICIO.)

HIS EXCELLENCY CHARLES H. BELL.

HON. THOMAS G. JAMESON.

HON. LYMAN D. STEVENS.

HON. JOHN W. WHEELER.

HON. GEORGE H. STOWELL.

HON. ARTHUR L. MESERVE.

HON. JOHN KIMBALL, *President of the Senate.*

HON. CHESTER B. JORDAN, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

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WATERMAN SMITH, Manchester.

DEXTER RICHARDS, Newport.

JEREMIAH F. HALL, M. D., Portsmouth.

C. P. FROST, M. D., Hanover.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

C. P. BANCROFT, M. D., *Superintendent*.
 B. R. BENNER, M. D., *First Assistant Physician*.
 E. O. PEARSON, M. D., *Second Assistant Physician*.
 MR. J. H. CARR, *Clerk and Steward*.
 MRS. FANNY B. CARR, *Housekeeper*.
 MR. MIRAM O. MARSH, *Farmer*.

 VISITING COMMITTEE FOR 1882-'83.

FIRST HALF OF MONTHS.

April, 1882.	JOSEPH B. WALKER.
May,	DR. C. P. FROST.
June,	E. A. HIBBARD.
July,	DR. W. G. PERRY.
August,	DR. J. F. HALL.
September,	J. BURROWS.
October,	DR. G. B. TWITCHELL.
November,	WATERMAN SMITH.
December,	E. A. HIBBARD.
Jan., 1883,	JOHN H. GEORGE.
February,	DR. G. B. TWITCHELL.
March,	J. BURROWS.
April,	DAVID GILLIS.

SECOND HALF OF MONTHS.

April, 1882,	WHOLE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.
May,	WATERMAN SMITH.
June,	DR. C. A. TUFTS.
July,	DAVID GILLIS.
August,	JOHN H. GEORGE.
September,	DEXTER RICHARDS.
October,	DR. C. A. TUFTS.
November,	DR. J. F. HALL.
December,	DR. C. P. FROST.
Jan., 1883,	JOSEPH B. WALKER.
February,	DEXTER RICHARDS.
March,	DR. WM. G. PERRY.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES.

To His Excellency the Governor and to the Honorable Council:

The Trustees of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane present this their

FORTIETH ANNUAL REPORT.

It affords them pleasure to assure you that the condition of the asylum during the past year has been one of continued prosperity and enhanced efficiency. The number of patients under treatment at the date of this report is two hundred and eighty-two. The whole number during the year has been four hundred and six, of which thirty-eight have been discharged as recovered, twenty-six as improved, and twenty-seven as not improved.

The alterations of the last few years, made in the house by various renovations and enlargements, have greatly facilitated the efforts made in behalf of the patients, and rendered them more effective than they could otherwise have been. We would also mention important improvements of the grounds and the increased productiveness of the farm. As evidence of the latter, they respectfully refer you to a statement in detail of its various crops the past year, and of their wholesale market values. The abundant and never-failing spring of pure water, to which allusion was made in a previous report, is demonstrating

more and more its great pecuniary and sanitary value. The cost at established rates of the amount of water used by the institution, if purchased of the city water-works, would be at least twelve hundred dollars per annum.

For a statement in detail of the receipts and expenditures of the past year they beg leave to call your attention to the accompanying report of the treasurer. For an exhibit of the condition and amounts of the permanent funds of the asylum you are referred to that of the financial agent. All the securities in which the latter have been invested are believed to be sound, and if offered in the market would command a considerable premium above their par value, at which they stand in that officer's report, herewith submitted, which gives them in detail.

The trustees greatly regret that they have to announce the retirement from the superintendency of the institution of its late very able chief executive officer, Dr. J. P. Bancroft, who for about a quarter of a century has discharged with marked ability the onerous and delicate duties of his position. His incumbency covers three fifths of the entire period of the asylum's existence. He was elected its superintendent in 1857, and has given to it the best part of his entire life, constantly availing himself of the opportunities afforded him of ministering faithfully to the welfare of the great numbers entrusted to his care, and of contributing in no small degree to the advancement of the specialty to which he had been devoted.

During his connection with the asylum very important modifications and enlargements of the buildings have been made, among which may be mentioned the alteration of the original ventilating and heating appliances, the increase of the room and light of many of the halls by the addition of bay windows at important points; the erection of the Kent building in 1867, and of the chapel building in 1868; the large addition to the Peaslee building in 1874; the erection of the new boiler-house and work-shop in 1877; and the enlargement of the centre building in 1879. To these should be added the erection of the present barn and stable in 1871, the excavation of the spring in 1880, and the important improvements of the farm

and other grounds connected with the asylum made from time to time during his long period of service.

A request for relief from the duties of the superintendency was presented to this board by Dr. Bancroft, on the eighth day of December, 1881, to take effect on the first day of the present month. It was accepted with regret, and nothing but a sense of the importance to him of the relief from severe and protracted labor to be secured thereby has constrained our acceptance of it.

Dr. Bancroft has been succeeded by Dr. Charles P. Bancroft, who entered upon the duties of superintendent immediately upon the retirement of his predecessor. He is a gentleman who has been long and favorably known to many of the trustees. His acquaintance with asylum practice, previously acquired in this and the McLean asylum, as well as his very thorough medical training in the Harvard Medical School, the Boston City Hospital, and a successful private practice, added to peculiar natural aptitudes for the position, suggested him as a man eminently fit for it; and to it, on the eighteenth day of January last, he was unanimously elected. The brief period during which he has been in office augurs favorably of his future success.

Plans of a new building for female patients have been matured, designed to afford greater flexibility of treatment than can be had in any of those now in use. This was alluded to in our last report, and for its erection the legislature of 1881 authorized the asylum to make a loan upon its own credit of twenty thousand dollars. It has been located about one hundred and fifty feet south of the Rumford wing. It is to be constructed of brick, and to contain accommodations for about thirty patients. The first foundation-stone of the structure was laid on the tenth day of April instant. It is hoped that it may be ready for occupancy some time in the year 1883. When completed it will meet a want long experienced, and enable the asylum to open its doors to a class of New Hampshire patients, many of whom have heretofore sought treatment in asylums outside the state.

For information in detail relative to the present condition of the asylum you are respectfully referred to the accompanying

report of its former superintendent, Dr. J. P. Bancroft, who, as above stated, retired from service at the close of business on the thirty-first day of March last.

GEORGE B. TWITCHELL,
JOSEPH BURROWS,
CARLTON P. FROST,
WILLIAM G. PERRY,
ELLERY A. HIBBARD,
DAVID GILLIS,
JEREMIAH F. HALL,
JOHN H. GEORGE,
DEXTER RICHARDS,
CHARLES A. TUFTS,
WATERMAN SMITH,
JOSEPH B. WALKER,

Trustees of N. H. Asylum for the Insane.

April 19, 1882.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Trustees of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane:

In obedience to the by-laws of the board, I respectfully present this, the fortieth annual report, comprising the operations of the asylum for the year ending March 31, 1882.

The year commenced with three hundred and two patients under care—one hundred and thirty-six men, and one hundred and sixty-six women.

The number admitted during the year was one hundred and four—fifty-eight men, and forty-six women; making the whole number during the year four hundred and six—one hundred and ninety-four men, and two hundred and twelve women.

The number discharged in the year was ninety-one, of whom fifty-three were men, and thirty-eight women. Thirty persons have died, of whom twenty were men, and ten women.

This leaves, on March 31, 1882, two hundred and eighty-five patients at the Asylum—one hundred and twenty-one men, and one hundred and sixty-four women.

The largest number of patients on any day was three hundred and four—one hundred and thirty-eight men, and one hundred and sixty-six women; and the smallest number was two hundred and seventy-four—one hundred and twenty men, and one hundred and fifty-four women.

The daily average through the year has been one hundred and thirty-one for men, and one hundred and fifty-nine and one tenth for women, which gives a total of 290 1-10—one and eight tenths less than the average of the preceding year. The

average excess in the number of women has been twenty-eight and a fraction ; and the year ends with forty-three more women than men.

Twelve more men than women were admitted, and fifteen more discharged ; and the mortality of men was double that of women. All these circumstances in part explain the great excess in the number of women now under care. The question is often asked, What is the comparative liability of the sexes to insanity ? and these figures would seem to suggest it ; but these variations are mainly accidental, and prove nothing. For a series of years the larger number has been on the side of the women ; but in the whole history of the Asylum, forty years, the whole difference is only one hundred and two, and the excess has been of men.

The whole number of cases during the year was thirteen less than in the year previous, and the whole number of persons nine less.

As seen in table First, the number of cases—four hundred and six—represent four hundred and four persons, two men having been discharged, and afterwards committed by courts.

Of all those admitted, eighty-five had never been patients of an Asylum before, and nineteen had been before in some Asylum. In seventy-three cases it was the first attack ; twenty-nine had suffered one or more attacks before ; and two were found not to be insane.

Table Eight will show that, deducting the two not considered insane, only sixty-five could be reckoned as recent attacks, the remaining thirty-seven having been insane more than a year, and most of these a much longer time. Probably many of those classed as recent were really chronic, since an attack is generally dated by friends only back to the time of some special demonstration of excitement.

Thirty-three of those admitted had such forms of structural disease of the brain as admitted of no hope of recovery. These were epileptics, subjects of confirmed dementia, chronic mania, paresis, and imbecility. This reduces very greatly the number from which any recovery is possible ; so that the number of recoveries does not fairly represent the curability of recent insanity.

Among those admitted (forty), almost forty per cent. were found to inherit a predisposition to insanity, in varying degrees, from a slight taint up to a tendency so strong as to render escape well-nigh impossible. This feature is not often over-estimated, on account of the great reluctance to acknowledge the fact of insanity,—so great as to lead many studiously to keep it out of the history of a case, if possible.

The one hundred and two insane admitted included seventeen with the impulse to suicide, and among the whole under care during the year there were thirty-nine of this class. Out of them, one person effected her object by suspension.

The homicidal impulse existed in nine of those admitted, and in twenty-five of all under care.

Eighty of those admitted were committed by the authority of friends or guardians, and their expenses were defrayed from private means; and twenty-four were committed by public authorities. Table Seventeen shows the several varieties of the latter class. The proportion of patients supported at public expense at the Asylum grows yearly less, for the reason that the county asylums are gradually increasing their facilities for the care of the wholly dependent classes. In connection with this fact it is not out of place to remark, that, according to the indications of the last few years, the county and town patients will in the future come to be mainly provided for in these institutions. In proportion as this takes place, the interest of the public in the county asylums should increase. As it is now, the number of the insane at all these asylums is probably greater than the number at the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, and in the near future these will have the large majority in numbers. It has been the verdict of civilization, that this *especially* afflicted class of the community are entitled to public sympathy and protection, since disease has deprived them, in a special sense, of their powers of self-protection, and increased in them, above other dependent persons, their liabilities to suffering. After exhaustive examination, most states on both continents have decided that the insane should be the objects of the state's direct supervision, and that no authority less than the state can satisfy the demands of humanity. In accordance with this common sentiment, New Hampshire has

enacted laws looking to this end, by bringing the disposition and care of the insane under the direct cognizance of the state authorities.

Through its agents, the trustees appointed and commissioned by the state executive, and sworn to the faithful performance of duty, it requires semi-monthly inspections of this institution, and it is made the duty of these officers to report the condition of the institution to the governor and council. Here, as elsewhere, and for obvious reasons, this law is most benign in its operation, and the benefits accrue not more to the insane than to the institution itself. These frequent inspections are not only an expression of public sympathy for the insane, but are a healthful stimulus to those in charge, which is not lost on the most faithful and conscientious of public servants. Our county institutions for the insane were not in existence, as departments of the county establishments, when the statutes regulating commitments to the asylum were enacted; and they had hardly attracted attention as distinct institutions, when the law requiring frequent inspection of the asylum was passed. For this reason they were not embraced in its provisions, and are thus left without any required state supervision.

The absence of such a provision of law, extending over the county asylums for the insane, is, in my judgment, a great misfortune to these institutions, as well as to their inmates. In the nature of the case, there is no reason why the dependent insane are not as much entitled to the state's sympathy and oversight as are the self-supporting classes. In other states this supervision is exercised, by the state, over the insane in town and county almshouses, in the same manner as over those committed to the special asylums or hospitals. Such legislation in New Hampshire as should secure to the insane in all its institutions, of whatever character, the benefits provided for here, would be most creditable to the state.

MORTALITY.

The ratio of fatal cases has been greater the past than for several preceding years. It was 7 3-10 per cent. on the whole population, and 10 per cent. on the average residence. This,

however, has not been due to any disease contracted after admission.

Every death has been the direct termination of the cerebral affection with which the patient was admitted, or its complication. Several were brought to us near the fatal terminations, and survived only a few days. These would not have been sent, if the near approach of the issue had been apprehended. The sanitary condition of the house has been without a fault. Its ventilation and drainage have been good, without interruption, and water, as good as the earth affords, in abundance. A few cases of dysentery occurred in the summer, with one exception easily controlled. One was protracted, but ends in recovery.

DISCHARGES.

The numbers and conditions of those discharged during the year are set forth in tables One, Two, and Four. These show ninety-one discharged, of whom thirty-eight, or thirty-seven per cent., on the admissions, are classed as recovered, twenty-six improved, and twenty-seven not improved. Without reopening the subject of the permanent curability of insanity, which has been so much discussed of late, an attempt is made in table four to furnish the readers of the report all the facts known in the cases recorded as recovered, whether it be restoration from the first, or some subsequent attack of insanity. With the facts thus furnished, any student of the subject can make such grouping as best suits his views. From a careful study of the individual conditions of those included in this table, it seems to me they are all restored, and competent for all the purposes of their individual lives, notwithstanding *some* are quite certain to be, at some future time, again attacked. It is plain, if none other than restorations from *first* attacks are to be reckoned as real recoveries, the number of these will not only be reduced to a very low point, but the fact of recovery can never be established, in any given case, till the death of the individual, without a return of the disease. This would deprive of a great consolation those who may have been insane, but are now conscious of being fully restored, and in the possession of their natural capabilities.

The whole discussion, however, is mainly of statistical interest, and has little practical bearing on the duties laid upon those in charge of institutions. In our efforts for the relief of the *now* suffering individual, it matters little in what class he may be registered, if only the desired relief shall come. To such an one the prime interest attaches to the efficiency of means, and the wisdom and faithfulness with which they shall be used, for restoration from the present sickness, rather than whether it has occurred once, twice, or never before.

The same general plan of management adopted heretofore has guided our practice the past year. To state it in a word, we should say that the prime effort has been, leaving out all specific dogmas, routine methods, and panaceas in management, to make each case an individual study, and then to adopt the course of treatment and care indicated by the facts in the case, so far as we have the means to do it. In this effort it is sought to signalize insanity as a thing by itself as little as possible: in all arrangements, to follow the ordinary usages of general society until compelled to make exceptions by the loss of self-controlling power on the part of the patient; and to trust the latter with all the responsibility he can safely bear. Thus, as much personal liberty is granted, and as little repression imposed, as possible, although it has not been found practicable to discard all restraint. In settling questions of this class, the exercise of common-sense on the actual facts in the case has been our reliance, in preference to any of the special dogmas which sometimes have gained a prominence out of proportion to their real consequence. For example: certain asylums in Scotland have become widely celebrated on account of the special prominence given to the circumstance of unlocked doors, even while that result is achieved by the device of a guard standing at each door to dispute the passage of any untrustworthy patient. While all practicable freedom is a thing most desirable, still, this show of it without the fact is to my mind a ruder shock to the sensibilities than the lock for which the guard is made a substitute. A deceptive offering of what is not really granted is the most objectionable of measures. This practice is more attractive in the abstract than in the concrete. I have occasionally, among American

asylums, noticed a report of one or more wards with unlocked doors, but with *our* patients I have not found this method of giving liberty the most satisfactory, notwithstanding the captivating aspect which the report of the fact bears. The patients who will enjoy and be benefited by their parole are found among almost all classes, and may be so unlike in other respects as to be most objectionable associates. The hardship to some of ward companionship with others would more than counterbalance the pleasures of open entrance and exit. Hence, instead of setting apart a particular ward to be left open, I have made the parole a personal privilege, granted in any part of the house to one who can use it to advantage. When understood by attendant and patient, it seems to me equally pleasing to the latter, and is free from the serious objection of hurtful associations of incompatible persons. During the year nearly fifty persons have been in the habit of going and coming at their will. These come from nearly every class of patients and every part of the house, and each, while deriving the benefit of freedom, is still not compelled to submit to associations, decided by this one test, the practicability of freedom. With this view of the matter, even knowing how captivating is the name of "unlocked doors" coming to us over the water, I have made no effort to set apart a particular section of the house for free ingress and egress. Nevertheless the liberty is as extensively enjoyed as it could be under the special arrangement of "unlocked doors." I have referred to this not for the purpose of discussing the subject, but merely to illustrate the general principle on which measures have been selected in the practice of the house.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The changes in the Kimball wing, which were begun and in part described in my last annual report, have been completed, and invite your inspection. The large bay windows open extensive and attractive views in all directions, and afford an abundance of light.

The round-house over the spring, which was in course of erection at your last annual meeting, has been completed, and

is a most desirable investment. The air windows in the walls are covered with wire gauze to exclude leaves, animals, and even insects, while they allow free circulation of air, which escapes through a ventilator placed in the apex of the roof. No ice formed in the spring during the winter. The great water question is now most happily settled for an indefinite future.

A six-inch pipe has been laid from the pond to the large pump for use in case of fire, which is capable of throwing large quantities of water upon any part of the house.

During the past year the largest of the old boilers has been rebuilt at the Northern Railroad shops in Concord, all defective parts being replaced by new and of the best quality and workmanship. It is estimated by competent judges as good as a new one of the same capacity. The cost was one thousand dollars.

Your vote at the last annual meeting authorized my building a new ice-house, but the large expense of other improvements more needed, and the marked advance in provisions and other running expenses, have not allowed me to do it. It has been repaired so as to stand a while longer.

The oldest radiators, having been in use more than twenty-five years, have been one by one giving out, and their places have been supplied by new, and these have been set up in an improved manner. It will be quite an item of expense annually to replace these till all are exchanged.

THE FARM.

By the list of products of the farm and garden furnished by Mr. Marsh, and printed in the Appendix, it will be seen that that department is well managed, and practically successful. The milk and other useful products have furnished remunerative returns for all the expense incurred, and the farm has been a pleasant field of labor for large numbers of patients, for whom it is one of the most agreeable and efficient remedial agencies. Great attention is given to fertilizers; and the productiveness of the soil, as well as the beauty of the surface, is every year increasing.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

To record the names of all who have generously aided in furnishing the household with evening entertainments would make a long list; and it would contain the names of many whose kindnesses have been repeated many years in succession. All these acts of benevolence have been appreciated heartily, and this recognition of them is the expression of the thanks of many grateful persons.

The proprietors of the several newspapers, which have been supplied gratuitously for the Asylum, have our grateful acknowledgments. These are "N. H. People and Patriot," "Daily Monitor," "Union Democrat," "Nashua Gazette," "Morning Star," "N. H. Journal," "Independent Statesman," and exchange papers from the Concord press. We acknowledge also a copy of Mrs. Richardson's "History of our Country," presented to the Library by Rev. H. A. Kendall.

In the administration of the affairs of the Asylum I owe much to the faithful and intelligent coöperation of my medical assistants. Their long experience gives especial value to their services, and they have entered heartily into every measure designed to improve the condition and enhance the usefulness of the institution.

To those who stand at the head of the several departments of the service—as general business, house-keeping, farming, and the care of the patients—much credit is due for whatever you may find to approve. Not less is it my pleasure to recognize the services of the attendants. With a few exceptions they have manifested a kindly and sympathetic spirit, and a laudable interest in their arduous and sometimes difficult duties, which stand so intimately related to the comfort and welfare of the patients.

In closing this, my last report as superintendent, at the end of a service of nearly twenty-five years, under the direction of this Board of Trustees, I will make only a brief reference to the period during which we have labored together for a common end; and that mainly to give expression to one of the most prominent convictions which the observation and experience of this period have left upon my mind, relating to the care

of the insane. This period has been characterized by greater interest in the subject than any before it, both on the part of those personally connected with the enterprise, and of the general community. There have been more changes in methods, and more innovations upon old usages, than have been seen in any equal period before. These changes have all pointed in one direction, and together constitute an unbroken line of progress.

The interest of specialists, springing out of observation and experience, aided often by the kindly criticisms and questionings of honest lay-workers, and again by the censures of spurious professional humanitarians, has stimulated them to the most vigorous efforts towards advancement—so much so that the alienist whose brain has not been teeming with schemes of improvement must have been the dullest of men. Whatever shall be the final award of history in the distribution of merit, as among the different classes who have taken in hand this cause, one thing is certain, that substantial progress has been realized, the condition of the insane elevated, and a firm assurance established of the future continuance of improvements. I will not attempt any statement in detail of the specific changes which go to make up the improved condition already realized. These make up the history of modern institutions devoted to the care and relief of the insane; are all of kindred nature, and the outcome of one general idea, which has been the germ and inspiration of the progressive measures of the last century. It was Pinel who gave this idea its first full and distinct public announcement. With indomitable courage, and with imminent risk of personal injury, this man of genius insisted, before the civil authorities, that the insane, then in loathsome prisons, as simply dangerous outcasts, were not such, but simply invalids, and as such entitled to be transferred from the category of outlaws, where they had hitherto been classed, to that of sufferers from disease, which transfer would place them within the circle of human sympathy and care.

The personal magnetism of the man, enforced by his stubborn confidence in the correctness of his position, drew from the superstitious and doubting functionaries a consent that he might make the experiment, coupled, however, with the solemn

threat that if harm ensued to the public he should be held responsible. Without delay he struck off the chains, brought to the light, and treated them as patients. They were at once in a new division of men. Pinel had won a victory, and then and there sown the seed of what we now see in the situation of the insane. As, with Luther, he did not then see the full significance of his idea, or what there was in it of potency for future unfolding. With all his faith Pinel did not then dream of the amenities which are extended to the insane of to-day. Neither he nor his co-workers comprehended it in his lifetime. It has taken a century, and will require still more time to reach the full fruition of his experiment.

Traditional superstitions and fallacies long stood in the way of a rapid realization of the legitimate fruits of his idea ;—indeed, it may be doubted whether progress is not still hindered, to some extent, by the same influences. But slow as has been the process of discarding old ideas of the nature and treatment of insanity, and adopting a rational practice, yet the movement has always been forward, never backward. Every decade has found the insane more rationally regarded, more liberally treated, and leading lives approaching nearer and nearer to the usages of general society. Every question touching the interests of the insane has been discussed with ever increasing zeal, and antagonism of opinions has only had the effect to sift the merits of opposing ideas and theories. Even the captious criticisms,—uttered unscrupulously, with no love for the cause, but for mercenary ends,—have contributed their share to the general good by the stimulus they have given to the best endeavors of those honestly enlisted for the welfare of the insane. So contests over the merits of one-idea schemes, however inadequate in themselves, have extracted something of good from each. Gheel, the Scotch boarding-out plan, the “open-door” system, and many other propositions, insufficient individually to meet all the wants of the situation, have nevertheless each contributed something to progress.

I do not apprehend that even those who declare oracularly that all attempts at the hospital treatment of the insane have been a failure, and that experience has contributed nothing worth having, have at all hindered the steady advance of our

work. All these narrow propositions may be necessary to disturb the inertia of conservatism and tendency to routine in what is old and established. If so, it is well. The history of our work is showing that, while no shiboleth can be found, the contact of extremes in theory is bending our course gradually towards the golden mean of common-sense as the guiding force to the best accomplishments. Among intelligent leading minds the nature of insanity is better appreciated now than at any previous time. The methods of care have never before been as liberal and rational as now, and the general direction in which future improvements will run has never been more clearly seen. I will not enumerate the particular facts of which this improved condition is composed,—these lie scattered along the history of the past,—but simply inquire, What is the central idea out of which the more liberal practical methods in hospital management of the present time have grown? What is the premise from which these have logically followed?

A careful observation of the current history of the hospital life of the insane for the last twenty-five years has left upon my mind the firm conviction that the true germ—the animating principle of the improved management of the insane in hospitals at the present time, as also its promise for the future—is the growing recognition of the individual in dealing with the insane, in place of the old method of regarding them, for study and treatment, as a class. The old traditional theory practically treated them as a distinct group of mankind, with identical attributes and wants. The logical outgrowth of this doctrine was to provide for all similar surroundings, and subject all to identical regimen. Thus arose the huge classifications, wholesale methods, and sameness of remedial appliances. On this plan the tendency was to sink the individual in the class, and run into a monotonous round of measures. In contrast with this, the modern, and I think the coming, view is to bring the individual to the front, not only in the study of individual symptoms of disease, but in the recognition of personal differences, constitutional and acquired,—differences of character, taste, habits of life, and the like,—as the rational criterion of the measures required to make treatment really remedial. Approaching the subject from this direction, the demand for great

diversity of agencies and influences, growing out of the personal differences just alluded to, becomes imperative. The more this view is indulged, the more it appears to the hospital physician that instead of a homogeneous group to house, to feed, and to treat as a unit, he has a society, made up of persons varying indefinitely in characteristics, and varying as greatly in their requirements for successful remedial treatment as do the members of general society in their personal characteristics. Experience has taught nothing more clearly, than that if these personal differences are ignored and sunk in a routine, treatment fails to do its best work. It is my deliberate opinion that one of the heaviest embarrassments which hospitals of the older construction have had to meet has been the lack of facilities for diversifying the influences to be thrown about the insane under treatment. It is this conviction which has led me in some former reports to open the same subject, as related to the construction of buildings. Time and further observation have only confirmed the views expressed last year on the value of diversity in remedial influences, in and about the hospital life of the insane. Without the means to provide this the healing art can never display its full capacity for good to those whom it undertakes to benefit.

The first detached house, the foundations of which are now about to be laid, will, when finished, in my belief, be a long step in this direction. It will greatly increase the possibility of diversifying the individual surroundings and modifying the influences called for to meet the characteristics of different individuals. This will make the accommodations for women equal to any within my knowledge. Nothing could be more gratifying to me, on leaving the service, than the knowledge that similar benefits were in immediate reserve for the men.

In reviewing the history of the asylum, it is gratifying to know that while its work has been along a path strewn thick with sorrow and suffering, it has been able to throw much light and cheer upon the way, to lift the shadow, even when complete relief has not been possible; and that it is held in grateful remembrance in many hearts and homes for what it has done and attempted to do. In what of capability for the execution of its noble mission it now possesses, I rejoice, and

for it am thankful. What it can do to-day affords an abundant assurance that it has not yet reached the summit of its possible usefulness; and that under the intelligent and wise guidance which it has thus far enjoyed, in the care of this board, it will become a still greater beneficence to those who may need its ministrations in the future.

In surrendering to my successor the duties of the position with which you have so long honored me, allow me, gentlemen, to express my grateful recognition of the able and courteous support you have always given me in the management of the affairs of the institution. I shall ever cherish with pride the recollection that no jar or difference has ever marred the harmony of our relations, or compromised our power to do in harmony the common work imposed upon us. That this institution may acquire in the future greatly increased powers for the relief to the suffering is my great desire.

J. P. BANCROFT.

N. H. Asylum, March 31, 1882.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE I.
General Statistics.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Patients in hospital April 1, 1881.....	136	166	302
Admitted within the year	58	46	104
Whole number of cases within the year.....	194	212	406
Discharged within the year	58	88	91
Vis., as recovered from first attack.....	13	6	19
“ as recovered from other than first attack.....	8	11	19
“ as much improved.....	5	8	8
“ as improved.....	11	7	18
“ as unimproved.....	16	11	27
Deaths.....	20	10	30
Patients remaining April 1, 1882.....	121	164	285
Number of different persons within the year.....	192	212	404
“ “ “ admitted.....	56	46	102
“ “ “ recovered.....	15	14	29
Daily average number of patients.....	131.0	159.1	290.1

TABLE II.
Showing Results in all under Treatment during the Year.

	Of those in hospital at beginning of year.			Of those admitted during the year.			Total both classes.	
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.
Discharged, recovered...	8	9	17	13	8	21	21	17
Discharged, improved...	13	9	22	8	1	4	16	10
Discharged, unimproved...	13	9	22	3	2	5	16	11
Died.....	9	8	17	11	2	13	20	10
Remaining, improved...	9	13	22	21	12	33	30	25
Remaining, unimproved	84	118	202	7	21	28	91	139

TABLE III.

Admissions and Discharges from the beginning of the Hospital.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Admitted.....	2,221	2,119	4,340
Discharged.....	2,100	1,955	4,055
Discharged, recovered.....	881	814	1,645
Discharged, improved.....	506	517	1,023
Discharged, unimproved.....	397	327	724
Died.....	866	297	663

TABLE IV.

Showing the Number and Character of the Recovery in those recovered in the Year.

	Cases in which re-currency is not established.			Cases in which re-currency is established.			Total both classes.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
From first attack.....	13	6	19	.....	.....	.....	13	6	19
From second attack.....	1	4	5	1	1	2	2	5	7
From third attack.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
From fourth attack.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	1	2	3
From fifth attack.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
From sixth attack.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	3	.....	3
From thirteenth attack.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
From fourteenth attack.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
	14	10	24	7	7	14	21	17	38

TABLE V.

Duration of Insanity before Admission in those recovered in the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Less than 1 month.....	8	9	17
From 1 to 3 months.....	5	5	10
From 3 to 6 months.....	2	1	3
From 6 to 12 months.....	2	2	4
More than 1 year.....	4	.....	4
	21	17	38

TABLE VI.

Showing Number of Admission to this Hospital of those admitted in the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Admitted the first time.....	48	37	85
Admitted the second time.....	5	6	11
Admitted the third time.....	1	1	2
Admitted the fourth time.....	1	1	2
Admitted the fifth time.....	4	1	5
Admitted the fourteenth time.....		1	1
	58	46	104

TABLE VII.

The Number of the Attack in those admitted in the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
First.....	45	28	73
Second.....	4	5	9
Third.....	4	4	8
Fourth.....	1	1	2
Fifth.....	1		1
Sixth.....	2		2
Fourteenth.....		1	1
Unknown.....		6	6
Not insane.....	1	1	2
	58	46	104

TABLE VIII.

Duration of Insanity before Admission in those admitted in the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Less than 1 month.....	10	4	14
From 1 to 3 months.....	12	10	22
From 3 to 6 months.....	7	7	14
From 6 to 9 months.....	7	6	13
From 9 to 12 months.....	1	1	2
From 12 to 18 months.....	4	4	8
From 18 months to 2 years.....		1	1
From 2 to 3 years.....	8	1	9
From 3 to 4 years.....	3		3
From 4 to 5 years.....	3	1	4
From 5 to 10 years.....	4	5	9
From 10 to 15 years.....		1	1
From 15 to 20 years.....	1	2	3
From 20 to 30 years.....	1		1
From 30 to 40 years.....	1	1	2
Over 40 years.....		1	1
Not insane.....	1	1	2
	58	46	104

TABLE IX.

The Form of Disease in Patients admitted in the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Acute mania.....	19	10	29
Chronic mania.....	4	7	11
Acute melancholia.....	7	5	12
Chronic melancholia.....	1	4	5
Acute dementia.....	1	2	3
Chronic dementia.....	3	2	5
Recurrent mania.....	5	3	8
Chronic insanity.....	1	8	9
Paresis.....	4	1	5
Epilepsy.....	3	.....	3
Imbecility.....	2	.....	2
Senile mania.....	1	.....	1
Alcoholism.....	5	.....	5
Pyromania.....	1	.....	1
Hysterical mania.....	.....	3	3
Not insane.....	1	1	2
	58	46	104

TABLE X.

Complications in those admitted in the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Hereditary predisposition.....	22	18	40
Suicidal.....	11	6	17
Homicidal.....	6	3	9
Otorrhoea.....	1	1	2
Deafness.....	.....	2	2
Heart disease.....	2	.....	2
Chorea.....	1	.....	1
Chronic cystitis.....	.....	1	1
Dyspepsia.....	.....	1	1
Hemorrhagia, from miscarriage.....	.....	1	1
Phthisis.....	1	.....	1
Rheumatism.....	1	.....	1
	45	33	78

TABLE XI.

Showing Number with Suicidal Propensity under Treatment during the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Of those in hospital at beginning of year.....	12	10	22
Of those admitted during the year.....	11	6	17
	23	16	39

TABLE XII.

Ages of those admitted in the Year.

	When admitted.			When attacked.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under 15 years.....				6	2	8
15 to 20 years.....				4	2	6
20 to 25 years.....	6	3	11	10	5	15
25 to 30 years.....	8	8	16	7	10	17
30 to 35 years.....	5	5	10	1	4	5
35 to 40 years.....	3	6	9	5	5	10
40 to 45 years.....	6	3	9	4	2	6
45 to 50 years.....		4	4	2	3	5
50 to 55 years.....	13	7	20	12	7	19
55 to 60 years.....	8	5	13	6	6	11
60 to 70 years.....	1	4	5	1	1	2
70 to 80 years.....						
	58	46	104	58	46	104

TABLE XIII.

Civil condition of those admitted in the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Single.....	26	15	41
Married.....	27	22	49
Widows.....		7	7
Widowers.....	4		4
Divorced.....	1	2	3
	58	46	104

TABLE XIV.

Occupation of those admitted in the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Farmers.....	19		19
Household employments.....		33	33
Laborers.....	7		7
Operatives.....	2	5	7
Teamsters.....	3		3
Traders.....	2		2
Teachers.....	1	1	2
Shoemakers.....	2		2
Hostler.....	1		1
Molder.....	1		1
Brick mason.....	1		1
Saloon keeper.....	1		1
Hotel keeper.....	1		1
Carpenter.....	1		1
Clerk.....	1		1
Mechanic.....	1		1
Last maker.....	1		1
Road master.....	1		1
Calico printer.....	1		1
Wood chopper.....	1		1
Stone mason.....	1		1
Seamstress.....		1	1
Tailoress.....		1	1
Dress maker.....		1	1
No occupation.....	9	4	13
	58	46	104

TABLE XV.

Nativity of those admitted in the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
New Hampshire.....	38	30	68
Massachusetts.....	4	5	9
Vermont.....	4	2	6
Maine.....	4	1	5
Connecticut.....	8		8
Kentucky.....		1	1
Virginia.....	1		1
Ireland.....	1	4	5
England.....	2	1	3
Canada.....	1	1	2
Germany.....		1	1
	58	46	104

TABLE XVI.

Residence of those admitted in the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Merrimack county, N. H.....	12	8	20
Hillsborough county, N. H.....	8	7	15
Grafton county, N. H.....	10	5	15
Rockingham county, N. H.....	5	8	13
Strafford county, N. H.....	7	3	10
Belknap county, N. H.....	5	4	9
Cheshire county, N. H.....	6	3	9
Carroll county, N. H.....	8	1	4
Sullivan county, N. H.....	.....	2	2
Maine.....	.....	1	1
Vermont.....	.....	1	1
Massachusetts.....	.....	2	2
Connecticut.....	2	.....	2
Canada.....	.....	1	1
	58	46	104

TABLE XVII.

By what Authority committed.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
By self or friends.....	45	35	80
By town authority.....	8	5	13
By county commissioners.....	1	5	6
By court.....	3	1	4
By governor and council.....	1	.....	1
	58	46	104

TABLE XVIII.

By whom supported.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
By self or friends.....	43	37	80
By town or city.....	9	4	13
By county.....	5	5	10
By state.....	1	.....	1
	58	46	104

TABLE XIX.
Deaths in the Year, and the Causes.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Acute mania.....	1	.....	1
Chronic mania.....	1	4	5
Chronic mania with Phthisis.....	3	.....	3
Senile mania.....	1	.....	1
Acute melancholia.....	2	.....	2
Dementia, with Phthisis.....	1	.....	1
Dementia, with organic diseases of liver.....	.....	1	1
Structural disease of brain.....	2	1	3
Structural disease of brain and cord.....	.....	1	1
Paresis.....	3	.....	3
Epilepsy.....	3	2	5
Heart disease.....	3	.....	3
Marasmus.....	1	.....	1
Suicide by suspension.....	.....	1	1
	20	10	30

TABLE XX.
Ages at the time of Death.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Between 20 and 30.....	3	1	4
Between 30 and 40.....	4	.....	4
Between 40 and 50.....	4	2	6
Between 50 and 60.....	4	3	7
Between 60 and 70.....	2	3	5
Between 70 and 80.....	1	1	2
Over 80.....	2	.....	2
	20	10	30

TABLE XXI.
Ages of those remaining in Hospital at the end of Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under 15.....	.....	1	1
15 to 20.....	5	2	7
20 to 30.....	22	21	43
30 to 40.....	32	32	64
40 to 50.....	18	33	51
50 to 60.....	24	33	57
60 to 70.....	10	20	30
70 to 80.....	9	19	28
Over 80.....	1	3	4
	121	164	285

TABLE XXII.

Duration of disease in those remaining.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under 3 months.....	1	2	3
From 3 to 6 months.....	4	2	6
From 6 to 12 months.....	8	9	17
From 12 to 18 months.....	6	4	10
From 18 to 24 months.....	2	8	10
From 2 to 3 years.....	6	9	15
From 3 to 5 years.....	15	12	27
From 5 to 10 years.....	26	37	63
From 10 to 15 years.....	15	20	35
From 15 to 20 years.....	13	19	32
From 20 to 25 years.....	4	9	13
From 25 to 30 years.....	6	14	20
From 30 to 40 years.....	9	9	18
Over 40.....	5	5	10
Unknown.....	.....	5	5
Not insane.....	1	.....	1
	121	164	285

TABLE XXIII.

Remaining at the end of the Year.—Prospect.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Curable (apparently).....	20	29	49
Incurable (apparently).....	100	185	285
Not insane.....	1	.....	1
	121	164	285

TABLE XXIV.

Statistics of Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, from the opening of the Asylum.

Year.	Admitted.	Discharged and died.	Recovered.	Partly recovered.	Unimproved.	Died.	Whole number.	Now in asylum.
1843	76	29	12	10	6	1	76	47
1844	104	81	37	20	19	5	151	70
1845	88	82	37	17	22	6	158	76
1846	98	76	26	23	16	11	174	96
1847	89	87	38	17	23	9	187	100
1848	92	83	29	20	26	8	192	109
1849	81	76	36	15	11	14	190	114
1850	103	90	45	18	20	7	217	127
1851	88	98	45	25	16	12	215	117
1852	107	106	66	13	16	11	224	118
1853	132	107	65	25	11	8	250	143
1854	141	123	63	24	22	14	284	161
1855	95	91	50	20	9	12	246	155
1856	85	96	66	18	7	10	250	154
1857	97	81	47	15	7	12	251	170
1858	76	77	34	20	5	18	246	169
1859	98	85	31	22	18	14	267	182
1860	85	83	38	16	12	17	267	184
1861	106	94	34	34	10	16	290	196
1862	86	94	42	32	7	13	282	188
1863	101	85	30	32	17	16	289	204
1864	105	92	36	16	17	23	309	217
1865	107	102	42	23	14	22	324	223
1866	104	91	26	28	16	21	327	236
1867	117	107	39	24	27	17	353	246
1868	118	129	51	39	18	21	364	235
1869	95	98	42	20	9	22	330	237
1870	130	114	37	34	20	23	367	253
1871	136	168	65	37	29	32	388	225
1872	152	123	55	31	16	21	377	254
1873	194	172	61	51	27	33	448	276
1874	140	137	42	44	27	22	416	281
1875	120	140	53	37	30	20	401	261
1876	140	122	35	34	27	26	401	279
1877	119	118	36	38	27	17	398	280
1878	114	118	35	36	30	17	394	276
1879	73	81	27	23	8	23	349	268
1880	111	94	28	27	22	17	379	285
1881	134	117	33	39	23	22	419	302
1882	104	121	38	26	27	30	406	285

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL

REPORT OF THE FINANCIAL AGENT.

To the Trustees of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane:

The Financial Agent respectfully presents this the annual report of his receipts and expenditures during the asylum financial year ending March 31, 1882, and of the amounts and investments of the several funds in his custody :

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand April 1, 1881,	\$153.13
received for 300 shares Philadelphia, Wil-	
mington, & Baltimore Rail-	
road stock,	23,355.00
four United States bonds,	3,500.00
three Concord bonds,	2,000.00
three Hartford bonds,	3,000.00
Interest and dividends from	
April 1, 1881, to April 1, 1882,	14,111.56
	\$46,119.69

EXPENDITURES.

Cash paid J. P. Bancroft, treasurer, appropria-	
tions to indigent patients,	\$11,000.00
for insurance,	1,255.00
on account of new building,	2,000.00
for five Eastern Railroad bonds,	5,607.13

Cash paid for three Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad bonds,	\$3,145.00
56 shares Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, . . .	8,106.00
100 shares Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad stock,	13,912.50
salary of financial agent, annuity of Sarah J. Wilson, for rent of safe, taxes of Western land, etc., . . .	979.97
Cash carried to new account,	114.09
	<hr/>
	\$46,119.69

The following statement presents the amounts of the several permanent funds, at their par value, on the first day of April, 1882, and the manner of their investment :

ADAMS FUND.

(Gift of Isaac Adams, of Sandwich.)

10 shares Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad stock,	\$1,000.00
2 United States bonds,	600.00
	<hr/>
	\$1,600.00

BURROUGHS FUND.

(Legacy of Rev. Charles Burroughs, D. D., of Portsmouth.)

1 St. Louis County bond,	\$1,000.00
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CHANDLER FUND.

(Legacy of Abiel Chandler of Walpole.)

25 shares of Portland, Saco & Portsmouth Railroad stock,	\$2,500.00
37 shares of Boston & Maine Railroad stock, . . .	3,700.00
100 shares Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad stock,	10,000.00
10 shares Michigan Central Railroad stock, . . .	1,000.00
10 shares Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad stock,	1,000.00

2 Chicago Water Loan bonds,	\$2,000.00
1 Cleveland bond,	1,000.00
4 Concord bonds,	3,500.00
2 Michigan Central Railroad bonds,	2,000.00
1 New Hampshire registered bond,	200.00
2 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad bonds,	2,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$28,900.00

CONANT FUND.

(Gift of John Conant, of Jaffrey.)

1 New Hampshire registered bond,	\$4,000.00
1 Boston & Albany Railroad bond,	1,000.00
3 shares Boston & Maine Railroad stock,	300.00
2 shares Boston & Providence Railroad stock,	200.00
1 share Boston Exchange Company stock,	500.00
	<hr/>
	\$6,000.00

FISK FUND.

(Legacy of Catherine Fisk, of Keene.)

This fund is held in trust by the state of New
Hampshire, and amounted, June 1, 1881, to . \$18,595.75

KENT FUND.

(Legacy of Moody Kent, of Pittsfield.)

19 Maine bonds,	\$12,000.00
5 Eastern Railroad bonds,	5,000.00
13 Michigan Central Railroad bonds,	13,000.00
8 Chicago River Improvement bonds,	8,000.00
9 Burlington & Missouri River Railroad bonds,	9,000.00
19 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad bonds,	19,000.00
7 Cleveland bonds,	7,000.00
17 Concord bonds,	17,000.00
3 Cambridge bonds,	3,000.00
3 United States bonds,	1,200.00

7 Philadelphia, Wilmington, & Baltimore Railroad bonds,	\$7,000.00
10 Boston & Lowell Railroad bonds,	10,000.00
5 St. Louis bonds,	5,000.00
50 shares Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad stock,	5,000.00
32 shares Northern Railroad stock,	3,200.00
100 shares Michigan Central Railroad stock,	10,000.00
2 shares Boston & Providence Railroad stock,	200.00
50 shares Fitchburg National Bank stock,	5,000.00
40 shares State National Bank stock,	4,000.00
14 shares Railroad National Bank stock,	1,400.00
10 shares Boston Exchange Company stock,	5,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$150,000.00

KIMBALL FUND.

(Legacy of Jacob Kimball, of Hampstead.)

The Kimball Fund is held in trust by the State of New Hampshire, and the interest is annually paid to the Asylum, \$6,753.49

RICE FUND.

(Legacy of Arabella Rice, of Portsmouth.)

10 Manchester bonds,	\$10,000.00
1 United States registered bond,	5,000.00
5 St. Louis (gold) bonds,	5,000.00
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	\$20,000.00

RUMFORD FUND.

(Legacy of the Countess of Rumford, of Concord.)

5 Philadelphia, Wilmington, & Baltimore Railroad bonds,	\$5,000.00
5 Burlington & Missouri River Railroad bonds,	5,000.00
30 shares Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad stock,	3,000.00
20 shares Boston & Providence Railroad stock,	2,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$15,000.00

SHERMAN FUND.

(Legacy of Mrs. Fanny S. Sherman, of Exeter.)

3 St. Louis bonds,	\$3,000.00
1 Boston & Lowell Railroad bond,	1,000.00
1 St. Louis County bond,	1,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$5,000.00

SPALDING FUND.

(Legacy of Isaac Spalding, of Nashua.)

10 Cleveland bonds,	\$10,000.00
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The following is a summary of the names and amounts of the several permanent funds of the institution, viz.,—

Adams fund,	\$1,600.00
Burroughs fund,	1,000.00
Chandler fund,	28,900.00
Conant fund,	6,000.00
Fisk fund,	18,595.75
Kent fund,	150,000.00
Kimball fund,	6,753.49
Rice fund,	20,000.00
Rumford fund,	15,000.00
Sherman fund,	5,000.00
Spalding fund,	10,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$262,849.24

The insurance upon the asylum buildings amounts to eighty-nine thousand and one hundred dollars, and is distributed as follows, viz.,—

On main buildings and chapel,	\$50,000.00
Kent building,	10,000.00
addition to Peaslee building,	6,000.00
furniture,	5,400.00
coal-house and coal,	2,500.00
barns and contents,	5,200.00
boiler-house, engine, etc.,	5,000.00

On laundry,	\$3,000.00
horses and carriages,	1,000.00
granary and contents,	1,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$89,100.00

Respectfully submitted,

J. B. WALKER, *Financial Agent.*

Concord, April 1, 1882.

AUDITOR'S REPORT

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR OF THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, ENDING MARCH 31, 1882.

Agreeably to section 8 of the by-laws of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, the Auditor reports that, on the 6th day of April, 1882, he thoroughly examined the accounts of the Financial Agent of said Asylum, and finds that they contain a neat, plain, and full statement of all his receipts and disbursements, and that all disbursements or expenditures by him made during said year are fully and properly vouched.

That, on the 7th day of April, 1882, the Auditor, with the Financial Agent, visited the vaults of the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company, in the city of Boston, and thoroughly and carefully examined each and every certificate of stock and every bond belonging to the Asylum, there deposited, and found certificates of stock and bonds sufficient, at their par value, to make up, in full, the amount of the permanent funds, as reported by the Financial Agent, except the Fisk and Kimball funds, which, by the terms of the bequests, are held in trust by the State of New Hampshire—the interest of said two funds being paid to the Asylum by the state.

From the best information the Auditor could obtain, the stocks and bonds of the several funds deposited in said company's vaults appear to be good, and, if sold at the present time, would command a premium of some eight or ten thousand dollars. The Auditor made some examination and inquiry as to the safety of the vaults in which said stocks and

bonds are deposited, and reports that they appear to be secure against fires and burglars.

It appears from the Financial Agent's report, that during the financial year ending March 31, 1882, he has (with the approval of the finance committee) sold 300 shares of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, & Baltimore Railroad stock for \$23,355.00, the par value of which was \$15,000.00; that 4 United States bonds, par value \$3,500.00; 3 Concord bonds, par value \$2,000.00; and 3 Hartford bonds, par value \$3,000.00, became due, and were paid to the Financial Agent, and are accounted for in his report. Said Agent has purchased five Eastern Railroad bonds for \$5,607.13; three Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad bonds for \$3,145.00; 56 shares Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company's stock for \$8,106.00; and 100 shares Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad stock for \$13,912.50, to take the place of the stock sold, and bonds paid up. The Auditor understands that there are bonds held by the Asylum which will become due the ensuing year, the funds of which it will be necessary to re-invest.

J. BURROWS, *Auditor*.

FORTIETH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

To the Trustees of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane.

The Treasurer respectfully presents the following statement of the receipts and expenditures for the year ending March 31, 1882:

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand, April 1, 1881,	\$1,697.73
received for board of private patients,	48,380.92
for board of county patients,	7,291.14
for board of town patients,	8,313.61
of state treasurer for criminal insane,	2,588.07
of state treasurer for indigent insane,	6,000.00
of state treasurer for asylum library,	100.00
of J. B. Walker, financial agent,	11,000.00
for stock and all other articles sold,	2,712.71
	\$88,084.18

Payments have been made as follows, viz.,—

For meats,	\$7,615.70
flour,	2,381.65
butter and cheese,	3,810.69
sugar and molasses,	2,749.43
fish,	898.88
coffee and tea,	736.43
potatoes, other vegetables, and fruits,	2,510.34
all other table supplies,	1,609.90
furniture, beds, bedding, and furnishing goods,	5,357.94

For articles furnished to patients and charged, .	\$4,317.03
heating and lighting,	11,554.89
medical and surgical supplies,	889.20
services,	20,460.57
ordinary repairs of buildings,	7,147.09
improvements, buildings, and premises, .	6,456.60
provender,	1,523.61
farming department, including working ani- mals, cows, farming carriages, and tools, and farm labor and improvements, . . .	5,628.20
increase of library, stationery, and printing, .	379.57
postage, express, and telegraph,	463.33
travelling expenses of trustees,	330.05
public exercises, including Sunday services, lectures, music, and all public means to occupy the leisure of patients,	593.35
miscellaneous expenses not classified, . . .	374.45
	<hr/>
Total of payments,	\$87,788.90
Balance of cash carried to new account,	295.28
	<hr/>
	\$88,084.18

J. P. BANCROFT, *Treasurer*.

N. H. Asylum for the Insane, April 1, 1882.

The auditor closed his examination of the treasurer's accounts on the morning of April 19, 1882, having had three sittings, and reports that he carefully examined both the debit and credit side thereof, and finds the same neat, plain, and accurately kept; that the vouchers of expenditures are 1,090; that he did not find a discrepancy of a single cent between the vouchers and the entry thereof on the books; that each and every item charged is properly and fully vouched; that on the debit side there appear to be more than 1,500 items of moneys received by the treasurer and charged to himself; that so far as the auditor had time to trace out said items, they are accurate, and agree with the receipts given by him therefor.

J. BURROWS, *Auditor*.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

DIRECTIONS CONCERNING ADMISSION.

Those wishing the admission of a person to the asylum should make application to the superintendent previously to bringing the patient, unless the urgency of the case precludes it.

On application, full information as to terms, conditions, etc., and the necessary papers, will be furnished.

With the application, a brief statement of the case should be given.

Some person should accompany the patient who can give a correct history of the case, if possible.

On no account should deception be practised. The necessity of the step and the arrangements having first been settled, the patient should be honestly informed of what is to take place.

When possible, it is better that patients should arrive in day trains.

Patients should not bring valuable property, when committed, and the asylum cannot become responsible for its keeping. Such articles should be left at home unless the patient is fully responsible for its care.

The parties committing a patient, whether private individuals or town officers, are required to give a bond for the payment of expenses in the annexed form signed by two responsible persons. The certificates of physicians should be filled and signed in all cases except those committed by courts, and be written in the annexed form.

FORM OF BOND.

In consideration of the admission of _____, of the town of _____, in the county of _____ and state of _____, as a boarder at the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, in the city of Concord, we, _____, of the town of _____, in the county of _____ and state of _____, and _____ of the town of _____, in the county of _____ and state of _____, jointly and severally promise and agree to and with the said New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, to pay to its treasurer dollars and _____ cents per week, or such other rate as may from time to time be established by said asylum therefor, while he shall remain at said asylum; together with such extra charge as may be occasioned by _____ requiring more than the ordinary care and attention; to pay any reasonable charge for actual damage done by _____ to buildings or furnishings; to assist in returning _____ to said asylum, in case of elopement; to remove _____ from said asylum, when required to do so by the superintendent; to pay funeral charges in case of death; and not to hold said asylum responsible for any money, jewelry, watches, or other valuables in _____ possession on admission or given to _____ afterwards.

Payments to be made quarterly, and interest on all sums not paid at the the end of each quarter.

Witness our hands, this _____ day of _____, 188 .

Attest :

Principal. [L. S.]

Surety. [L. S.]

NOTE. Those committing patients are requested to notice the condition in regard to money, jewelry, &c., &c.

FORM OF PETITION.

[To be filled and signed by those desiring aid from the state appropriation, to be sent to the superintendent.]

To His Excellency the Governor of the State of New Hampshire :

Respectfully represents that _____, an insane person, resident of _____ in this state, is without sufficient prop-

erty or relatives, and legally liable for support at the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane. Wherefore, the undersigned prays that the said be aided by any funds appropriated by the state for the indigent insane.

Dated at , 188 .

We, the undersigned, selectmen of , hereby certify that the representations in the above petition are in our belief true, and that said is an indigent insane person.

N. B. Please write whether the insane person has any property, and, if so, what amount, and any other facts you may think proper, in relation to the ability of the insane person's near relatives.

NOTE. The amount received by the applicant, it will be understood, is regulated entirely by the number who may apply for aid, and the comparative need of assistance.

N. B. Admission will be refused unless the requirements of the law are strictly complied with. See extract from the Laws at foot of this blank.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF INSANITY

REQUIRED FOR ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

After due inquiry and personal examination of of , made within one week prior to date, we certify that is insane, and a fit subject for treatment at the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane.

_____ M. D.

_____ M. D.

_____ 188 .

Having personal acquaintance with the signers of the above certificate, I certify that the signatures are genuine, and the signers reputable physicians.

188 .

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

SEC. 18. No person shall be committed to the asylum for the insane except by the order of the court or the judge of probate, without the certificate of two reputable physicians that such person is insane, given after a personal examination made within one week of the committal; and such certificate shall be accompanied by a certificate from a judge of the supreme court, or court of probate, or mayor, or chairman of the selectmen, testifying to the genuineness of the signatures and the respectability of the signers.

**PRODUCTS OF THE FARM AND GARDEN, AND
MARKET VALUES.**

Onions,	125 bush., at \$1.50	\$187.50
Peas,	64 " \$1.50	96.00
Shell beans,	22 " \$1.25	27.50
Carrots,	187 " 40 cts	74.80
Beets for table,	100 " 40 cts	40.00
Beets for cattle,	1,400 " \$5 p'r ton	210.00
Parsnips,	40 " 40 cts	30.00
Radishes,	20 " 60 cts	12.00
Tomatoes,	110 " \$1.00	110.00
Cucumbers,	68 " \$1.00	68.00
Celery,	3,000 heads, at 5 cts	150.00
Sweet corn,	187 bush., at 90 cts	168.30
String beans,	37 " 60 cts	22.20
Asparagus,	200 bun., at 35 cts	70.00
Squash,	7 tons, at \$20.00	140.00
Potatoes,	1,125 bush., at \$1.00	1,125.00
Field corn,	250 " 90 cts	225.00
Oats,	148 " 60 cts	88.80
Hay,	100 tons, at \$20.00	2,000.00
Corn fodder,	20 " \$6.00	120.00
Oat straw,	14 " \$12.00	168.00
Pigs sold,	40, at \$3.00 each	120.00
Calves sold,	20, at \$3.00 each	60.00
Pork sold,	2,000 lbs., at 8 cts	160.00
Pork for use,	3,000 "	240.00
Milk produced,	73,000 qts., at 4 cts	2,920.00
Total,		<u>\$8,633.10</u>

LAWS

RELATING TO THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

SECTION

1. Corporate name of the asylum.
2. Trustees, how appointed.
3. Tenure of office of the trustees.
4. Trustees to manage the affairs of the asylum.
5. To appoint officers, etc.
6. Trustees not to receive compensation.
7. To make regulations.
8. May hold property in trust; no land taken for public use except by authority of the legislature.
9. Shall make report annually.
10. Board of visitors and their duties.
11. Secretary to cause report to be printed and distributed.
12. Persons dangerous to be at large may be committed to the asylum.
13. Insane persons confined in jail may be committed.
14. Insane paupers, how committed by town.
15. Insane county paupers may be committed by supreme court.

SECTION

16. Support of insane committed by court.
17. Parents, guardians, etc., may commit; Concord not to be liable.
18. Certificate of two physicians required to commit.
19. When county shall support insane person.
20. Means of support failing, county liable after notice.
21. County may recover expense paid.
22. How discharged from asylum.
23. Trustees to visit asylum and hear statements of patients.
24. Superintendent to furnish stationery, and transmit letters to trustees.
25. Inquest on patients suddenly deceased.
26. Property of asylum exempt from taxation.
27. Governor may remove insane convicts from state prison to asylum.
28. Annual appropriation for indigent insane and for library.

SEC. 1. The asylum for the insane at Concord is a corporation under the name of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane.

SEC. 2. The government of the asylum is vested in twelve trustees, appointed and commissioned by the governor, with advice of the council; and all vacancies shall be filled in the same manner.

SEC. 3. The trustees are classified and commissioned in such manner that the offices of three trustees become vacant annually.

SEC. 4. The trustees shall take charge of the property and

the concerns of the asylum ; shall see that its affairs are conducted properly ; may enter into and bind the asylum by such contracts relative to the support of patients and the affairs of the asylum as they may deem advantageous ; and may receive, appropriate, control, convey, or invest any property given to or owned by the asylum in such manner as they may think expedient.

SEC. 5. The trustees shall appoint a secretary, who shall keep a full and fair record of their proceedings ; a treasurer, who shall give bond for the faithful discharge of his duty ; and such physicians, officers, and assistants, with such salaries and allowances, as may from time to time be found necessary.

SEC. 6. No trustee shall receive any compensation for his services as trustee, but expenses necessarily incurred by him shall be paid by the asylum.

SEC. 7. The trustees may make such regulations for their own government, for the management of the asylum and all persons connected therewith, and for the admission and care of patients, and the same from time to time alter, as convenience may require.

SEC. 8. The trustees may take and hold in trust for the asylum any grant or devise of real estate, or any donation or bequest of personal property, and may apply the same, unless otherwise restricted, to lessen the expenses of the indigent insane. No land connected with the asylum shall be taken for a highway or other public use, except by the express authority of the legislature, for that purpose first had and obtained.

SEC. 9. The trustees shall make to the governor and council, annually, a report covering that of the superintendent to them, of the receipts and expenditures of the asylum, the number of patients admitted and discharged during each year, and all other matters connected with the general interests of the asylum, which shall be furnished to the secretary of state on or before the twentieth day of April.

SEC. 10. The governor and council, president of the senate, and speaker of the house shall constitute a board of visitors of the asylum ; shall visit and inspect the same when necessary ; examine into the condition of the patients, and the regulations and general management of the asylum ; see that the design

thereof is carried into full effect ; and make to the legislature, biennially, a report, which shall be furnished to the secretary of state on or before the twentieth day of April next before the June session.

SEC. 11. The secretary shall cause fifteen hundred copies of the reports of the superintendent, trustees, and board of visitors of the asylum to be printed and distributed,—one copy each to the governor, members of the council, senate, and house, and their officers ; one copy to the clerk of each town ; and the remaining copies to be placed in the hands of the board of visitors, for distribution, as they shall order and direct.

SEC. 12. If any insane person is in such condition as to render it dangerous that he should be at large, the judge of probate, upon petition by any person, and such notice to the selectmen of the town in which such insane person is, or to his guardian, or any other person, as he may order,—which petition may be filed, notice issued, and a hearing had in vacation or otherwise,—may commit such insane person to the asylum.

SEC. 13. If any insane person is confined in any jail, the supreme court may order him to be committed to the asylum, if they think it expedient.

SEC. 14. Any insane pauper, supported by any town, may be committed to the asylum by order of the overseers of the poor, and there supported at the expense of such town ; and such expense may be recovered by such town of the county, town, or person chargeable with the support of such pauper, in the same manner as if he had been supported in and by the town.

SEC. 15. If the overseers neglect to make such order in relation to any insane county pauper, the supreme court, or any two judges thereof in vacation, may order such pauper to be committed to the asylum, and there supported at the expense of the county.

SEC. 16. Any insane person committed to the asylum by order of the supreme court, such person having been charged with an offence, the punishment whereof, as prescribed by law, is death or confinement in the state prison, shall, during his

confinement in the asylum for the insane, be supported therein at the expense of the state. Any insane person committed to the asylum by any court, except as herein provided, or by any judge of probate, shall be supported by the county from which he was committed.

SEC. 17. The parent, guardian, or friends of any insane person, may cause him to be committed to the asylum, with the consent of the trustees, and there supported on such terms as they may agree; but the city of Concord shall not, in any case, be liable for the support or maintenance of any person committed to said asylum, except from said city.

SEC. 18. No person shall be committed to the asylum for the insane, except by the order of the court, or the judge of probate, without the certificate of two reputable physicians that such person is insane, given after a personal examination made within one week of the committal; and such certificate shall be accompanied by a certificate from a judge of the supreme court, or court of probate, or mayor, or chairman of the selectmen, testifying to the genuineness of the signatures, and the respectability of the signers.

SEC. 19. Any insane person committed to the asylum by his parent, guardian, or friends, who has no means of support, and no relatives of sufficient ability chargeable therewith, and no settlement in any town in this state, and who is in such condition that his discharge therefrom would be improper or unsafe, shall be supported by the county from which he was committed.

SEC. 20. When the means of support of any inmate of the asylum shall fail or be withdrawn, the superintendent of said asylum shall immediately cause notice in writing of that fact to be given to one of the county commissioners of the county from which such inmate was committed; and such county shall be liable and holden to pay to said asylum the expense of the support of such inmate from and after the service of such notice, and for ninety days next prior thereto.

SEC. 21. The county paying the expense of the support of any inmate shall be entitled to recover the amount so paid of any town, county, or individual by law liable for the support of such inmate.

SEC. 22. Any person committed to the asylum may be discharged by any three of the trustees, or by any justice of the supreme court, whenever the cause of commitment ceases, or a further residence at the asylum is, in their opinion, not necessary; but any person so discharged, who was under sentence of imprisonment at the time of his commitment, the period of which shall not have expired, shall be remanded to prison.

SEC. 23. Some one of the board of trustees of the asylum shall, without previous notice, visit that institution at least twice every month, and give suitable opportunity to every patient therein, who may desire it, to make to him, in private, any statements such patient may wish to make; and, whenever in his opinion it may be deemed proper, he shall call to his aid two other members of said board, who shall, with him, make a further examination of such patient, and of the statements by him made. If, in their view, the cause of commitment no longer exists, or a further residence at the asylum is not necessary, it shall be their duty to discharge such patient. Should they deem the treatment of any patient injudicious, they shall order such an immediate change of the same as to them seems proper; and, in case of failure to secure it, they shall at once summon a meeting of the whole board, whose duty it shall be to take such measures as the exigency of the case demands.

SEC. 24. It shall be the duty of the superintendent to furnish stationery to any patient who may desire it, and transmit any letter such patient may address to the board of trustees, to such member as said board shall have designated to receive such correspondence, and all such letters shall be promptly transmitted without inspection.

SEC. 25. In event of the sudden death of any patient in the asylum, a coroner's inquest shall be held, as provided for by law in other cases.

SEC. 26. The property of the asylum is exempted from taxation.

SEC. 27. The governor, with advice of the council, may remove to the asylum, to be there kept at the expense of the state, any person confined in the state prison who is insane.

SEC. 28. The sum of six thousand dollars is annually appropriated for the maintenance of indigent insane persons belong-

ing to this state at the asylum, for such and so many as the governor may from time to time approve ; not less than two thirds of which sum shall be applied annually to the support of private patients, exclusive of paupers maintained at public charge ; and the sum of one hundred dollars is annually appropriated toward the support and increase of the library for the insane.—*General Laws of New Hampshire, pages 60-63.*

The following persons are also exempted from military duty :—

the attendants upon the insane, employed in the asylum for the insane ;

the officers and keepers of the asylum for the insane.—*General Laws of New Hampshire, page 229, section 4.*

BY-LAWS

OF THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, ADOPTED
BY THE TRUSTEES AT A MEETING OF THEIR BOARD,
HOLDEN OCTOBER 31, 1878.

SEC. 1. The annual meeting of the board of trustees shall be holden at the asylum, in Concord, on the Wednesday next preceding the twentieth day of April of each year.

SEC. 2. The trustees shall, at the annual meeting, elect by ballot a president, secretary, and treasurer, who shall hold their respective offices one year, and until others are chosen in their stead. At times, when either of said offices is vacant, it may be filled at a special meeting of the trustees duly called for that purpose.

SEC. 3. Notice of the annual meeting shall be given by the secretary to each trustee, either verbally or by mail, at least fourteen days previous to the day of meeting; and any meeting may be continued, by adjournment from time to time, until the business thereof shall be completed. In case of omission to notify the annual meeting, the same shall not be lost, but shall be considered as adjourned for the transaction of business, until the required notice thereof shall be given, which the secretary shall forthwith proceed to give.

SEC. 4. The president, or any four of the trustees, may call a special meeting of the trustees, whenever, in the opinion of either, it may be deemed expedient so to do; and the same notice shall be given of a special as of the annual meeting, which notice shall state specifically the business to be brought before such meeting. In case of a vacancy in the office of secretary, the president shall notify the annual meeting.

SEC. 5. A quorum of seven members shall be necessary for the transaction of any business by the board of trustees; but any less number, at a meeting duly called, may adjourn, from time to time, until a quorum be obtained.

SEC. 6. Two of the trustees shall visit the asylum each month; and notices of the months by him selected, or to him assigned, shall be sent to each member by the superintendent before the first days of such months.

SEC. 7. No trustee shall receive any compensation for his services as trustee; but expenses necessarily incurred in rendering the same shall be paid by the asylum.

SEC. 8. The trustees shall, at each annual meeting, appoint from their number an auditor, whose duty it shall be to examine the books, and audit the accounts of the treasurer and of the financial agent for the ensuing year, and make a written report to the board.

SEC. 9. The treasurer shall give a bond, acceptable to the trustees, in the penal sum of fifteen thousand dollars, for the faithful performance of his duties, for and during such time as he shall continue to hold the office of treasurer, which bond shall be deposited with the president of the board.

SEC. 10. The treasurer shall receive, hold, and disburse all moneys coming to the asylum, except the permanent funds, and the income thereof. He shall make an exhibit of the state of his books, and of the property in his custody, when called for by the trustees. He shall make up his accounts to the thirty-first day of March inclusive in each year, which accounts, with his report thereon, shall be laid before the trustees at their annual meeting. His books shall at all times be open to the examination of the trustees.

SEC. 11. The treasurer shall pay all bills approved by the superintendent, and, in addition thereto, such orders as the superintendent may draw on him for the ordinary expenditures of the asylum, when said offices are held by different individuals.

SEC. 12. The treasurer shall receive such compensation for his services as the trustees may from time to time determine.

SEC. 13. The secretary shall attend all meetings of the board of trustees, and keep a record of their proceedings. He shall

also prepare, or cause to be prepared, all documents, statements, and notices which may be ordered by the board, or by the president thereof.

SEC. 14. The secretary shall receive such compensation for his services as the trustees may from time to time determine.

SEC. 15. The board of trustees shall appoint a superintendent, who shall be a physician, and shall reside at the asylum. He shall have the entire control of the treatment and management of the patients; the power to appoint and discharge all persons employed in their care; and shall exercise a general supervision and direction of every department of the institution.

SEC. 16. The superintendent shall make a written report to the trustees, at their annual meeting, of the condition of the asylum, and embracing such other topics as may have been suggested by the progress of the institution and the experiences of the year.

SEC. 17. The superintendent shall receive for his services, in addition to furnished apartments, board, lights, and fuel, for himself and family, such a salary as the trustees may from time to time determine.

SEC. 18. The superintendent shall furnish, to the acceptance of the trustees, a bond for the faithful performance of his duties, in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars. which bond shall be kept by the president of the asylum.

SEC. 19. The superintendent shall appoint two assistant physicians, who shall reside at the asylum. They shall possess such characters and qualifications as will enable them to discharge the ordinary duties of the superintendent, and shall at all times perform such duties as he may assign them, and to his acceptance.

SEC. 20. The assistant physicians shall receive such compensation for their services as the trustees may from time to time determine, in addition to furnished apartments, lights, fuel, and board.

SEC. 21. All funds, amounting to one thousand dollars and upwards, which have heretofore been or which may hereafter be given to the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, shall, unless otherwise ordered by their donors, be entered upon the

books of the financial agent as permanent funds, with the surnames of the donors attached to each, and be forever kept intact. The income of each shall be expended from time to time in accordance with the conditions upon which it was given, or, in the absence of conditions, in such manner as the trustees shall deem to be for the highest interest of the asylum and its patients.

SEC. 22. There shall be chosen, by ballot, a financial agent, who shall have charge of the permanent funds of the asylum, shall collect, and, under the advice of the finance committee, from time to time invest, manage, and disburse, any moneys arising therefrom. He shall be, *ex officio*, a member of the finance committee, shall give a satisfactory bond for the faithful performance of his trust in the penal sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, and continue in office until his successor is elected. He shall receive for his services such compensation as the trustees shall from time to time determine.

SEC. 23. The trustees shall annually choose two from their board, who, with the financial agent, shall constitute a finance committee, and have general supervision and control of the permanent funds of the asylum, with power to sell and transfer any stocks, bonds, and other securities belonging to said funds, whenever, in their judgment, it may be expedient so to do.

SEC. 24. Besides attending the annual meeting, the trustees shall severally visit the asylum twice each year, in such months as they may select or as may be assigned to them; make a thorough examination of the house and of the condition of the patients; and, before leaving, make a record of their respective visits in a book to be kept at the asylum for that purpose.

SEC. 25. These by-laws may be altered or amended at any annual meeting, by a vote of two thirds of the trustees present, or at a special meeting called for that purpose.

SERVICE MANUAL.

A strict observance of the following rules is the established condition of all contracts for service with the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane ; and any applicant for a position, not willing to observe them strictly, will do better to seek employment elsewhere.

1. Any employé wishing to leave the premises, to go into the city or elsewhere, must apply at the office, that such absence may be understood ; and all must be at the asylum by 9:30 o'clock in the evening, unless away later by permission.

2. It is expected that all persons employed will consider, that, on the conditions of their respective contracts, they have engaged their time and best services to the asylum ; that they are under obligations to do every duty assigned them, promptly and faithfully ; that they will feel personally interested in the good care, safety, and welfare of the patients ; and that they will give their personal influence in support of good order and the established regulations of the institution. To this end, it is most desirable that all should cultivate quiet, kind, and dignified manners, and correct habits in all things, considering always that this is no less for the interest of the employé than for that of the employer.

3. Those proposing to discontinue their services will give at least thirty days' notice, that time may be given to supply their places.

4. That the house may be quiet, it is expected that all will be at their own rooms after 9:30 o'clock in the evening, at which time the house is closed for the night. After this time, the quiet of the house must not be disturbed by passing and conversation. All must bear in mind that the repose of the

patients is a thing of prime importance. All having duties must rise at the morning bell, and proceed to the performance of the same.

5. No light must be carried about the buildings except in a lantern, and the greatest care must be taken in the use of matches, that none be left exposed. A little carelessness in this thing might be followed with the most serious consequences. No smoking will be allowed on the asylum premises, except in the smoking-room provided for that purpose.

6. No one will invite visitors to stop in the house, without permission to do so; but, on application, all reasonable privileges will be granted.

7. No one shall employ a patient to do private work for him or herself, without the consent of the superintendent, assistant superintendent, or other officer authorized to give such permission; and no one is allowed to trade or make bargains with patients.

8. Provision is made to afford each person employed a vacation of two weeks in the year, during which time the duties of the position will be done by a substitute; but the superintendent does not guarantee to retain the place of any one for a longer term of absence. On leaving for a vacation, or permanently, every one will deliver his or her keys at the office.

9. Whenever patients are encouraged to engage in any kind of labor, it is with a view to their own benefit; and hence no one will be taken from the halls for that purpose unless some order to that effect has been given in the case.

10. The person taking patients to labor will be held strictly responsible for their safety, kind care, and safe return to their respective halls.

11. All farmers or others to whom patients are entrusted for labor, will remember that they are not to be treated as servants; they will avoid all appearance of commanding, and will exercise the greatest care that no willing one shall be made a drudge, or work too long. It will be treated as a grave offence if any employé shall take advantage of the willingness or mental weakness of any patient, to impose on such one the harder or more unpleasant parts of the work on which they are employed. The head farmer is required to see that this rule is

obeyed in spirit and letter, and report promptly to the superintendent any violation of the same. As occupation is a thing of the greatest value to most patients, every employé is required to do all in his or her power to interest them in it in some form, and make it attractive.

12. As far as practicable, provision will be made to give each employé opportunity to be absent from duty for church services on Sunday a due proportion of the time ; and any whose ordinary labor is wholly suspended on Sunday are liable to be called on to relieve others, whose duties continue, a portion of the time, and such must hold themselves in readiness to be so called on. It is expected that all employés, whose duties do not interfere, will be present at the regular Sunday service in the chapel.

STEWARD.

The steward will have the general oversight of the buildings, farm, stock, and premises. It will be his duty to attend to ordinary business transactions, and see that asylum property, in every department, is saved, kept in its proper place, protected from harm or waste, and properly used. He will see that everything about the premises is kept in good order, that the grounds near the house are kept clean, free from waste and rubbish, and will extend the same supervision to the basements and attics, and see that the person to whom it is assigned to care for these spaces discharges his duty faithfully. He will see that all animals are properly taken care of, and that carriages, tools, and implements are kept in repair, and stored in their places when not in use ; and, generally, he will be responsible to the superintendent for the good condition of property and premises, and must promptly notify him of anything adverse to the welfare of the asylum which comes to his knowledge. He will attend to procuring ordinary supplies for subsistence, except so far as otherwise provided for by the superintendent, and see that such goods are delivered and stored in their proper places. He will see that the house is closed and the doors locked at the appointed hour at night, and hold himself ready to discharge any special duty required by the superintendent.

CLERK.

It will be the duty of the clerk to keep the books and accounts in a neat and accurate manner, take systematic care of all papers connected therewith, and perform any special clerical work required by the superintendent.

HOUSEKEEPER.

SEC. 1. The housekeeper will have the general management of the internal domestic affairs. The labor in the kitchen, laundry, and sewing department will be done under her direction; and those employed in these departments will hold themselves subject to her orders in the discharge of their duties. She will attend to the good condition of all apartments connected with the general housekeeping, will see that they are properly furnished and kept in good order. She will see that all the work in her departments is done in accordance with the general instructions of the superintendent.

SEC. 2. She will have the care of all goods and material used in her department, and will see that they are saved and economically used; all bedding and articles manufactured for housekeeping purposes will be under her care, and she must see that they are not wasted or given out needlessly. She will have the care of the making of any clothing furnished to female patients, and will be required to keep an accurate account of the cost of such clothing or other articles furnished to any one. The cost of any articles furnished for patients must be returned by her to the supervisor, to be entered in the accounts of such patients.

SEC. 3. It is the duty of the housekeeper to report to the superintendent any instance of misconduct, failure in the proper discharge of duty, or violation of the established regulations, occurring in her department and not promptly rectified by the delinquent. It will also be her duty to report, to the person who keeps the time-book, the times of commencing and leaving duty of all employed in her department.

SUPERVISORS.

SEC. 1. The supervisors in their respective departments will have the general oversight of the halls and the patients;

and the prudence and tact with which their duties are performed will be an important factor in the condition of the house. It is expected that they will see that the rules of the house relating to the patients are observed in every particular; that all patients are treated with uniform respect and kindness; and it is their imperative duty to report immediately to the superintendent or assistant superintendent any instance of neglect, incivility, or ill-usage of a patient, or any violation of the established rules.

SEC. 2. They will see that all medicines prescribed are faithfully and in a proper manner administered, and that all directions of the medical officers are strictly obeyed.

SEC. 3. They will be expected to pass as much time in the halls as the proper discharge of other duties will allow, will instruct new attendants in their duties, and as much as possible assist in efforts to interest and employ the patients.

SEC. 4. The supervisors must see that the dining-rooms are furnished with the necessary utensils, that the attendants take proper care of the dining-rooms, that the cupboards are sweet and in order, the tables neatly set, and the meals properly served.

SEC. 5. They will have the general charge of the clothing of patients, and an oversight of the beds and bedding of the halls. The attendants must report to them any deficiency in either, which may exist, and it is their duty to see that such wants are supplied.

SEC. 6. On the admission of patients, their clothing will be taken in charge by the supervisors, entered in the book provided for the purpose, and each article plainly marked. All articles afterwards furnished or received will be cared for in the same manner.

The clothing of patients leaving must be compared with the record, neatly packed, and delivered at the office by the appropriate supervisor.

Any knives, razors, or other dangerous article in possession of a patient on admission, must be brought to the office for safe-keeping and record.

SEC. 7. They will pay special attention to the sick, report promptly at the office any change of symptoms, see that they

have proper attention, and that any special diet prescribed is delicately prepared and served.

SEC. 8. After passing through the halls, and learning the condition of the patients early in the morning, the supervisors will very briefly report to the physicians any sickness or other fact demanding attention before the morning visits.

SEC. 9. Before the Sunday chapel service, and other occasions of public gathering, the supervisors will see that the patients are properly dressed for the occasion, and accompanied to the chapel by their attendants.

SEC. 10. The supervisors will report to the clerk the times of commencing and leaving off work on the part of the attendants employed in their respective departments.

SEC. 11. In general, the supervisors are expected to hold themselves in readiness to carry into practical effect the instructions of the superintendent, and to use all their personal influence in support of the spirit and design of these regulations.

ATTENDANTS.

SEC. 1. In all their intercourse with the patients, the attendants are required to treat them with respect and civility, to be kind and gentle in manner, and avoid roughness of every kind. They must answer, as far as they can, the civil questions of a patient, and attend to every reasonable request. They must be calm and quiet under provocation, never scold, threaten, or recriminate, and make every request in a respectful manner.

SEC. 2. In the care of the insane, sympathy, kindness, and tact should take the place of force and display of authority. But if at any time the use of force becomes a necessity, the *manner* of using it should take away its offensiveness; *and force* should never be resorted to without the presence of sufficient assistance to render a violent struggle unnecessary.

SEC. 3. A cheerful look, a kind manner, a respectful demeanor, and expressions of sympathy will do much to quiet the excited, and give the attendant influence and easy control over patients, and render duty easy and agreeable.

SEC. 4. The opposition which the insane make often arises from delusions that lead them to believe they are to be injured in some way; and for this reason every effort to control them,

to administer food, medicine, or baths, or to do anything for them, should be made in the most kind and delicate manner, that their confidence may be secured and retained. On the other hand, cross words, angry looks, or violent acts destroy their confidence, and diminish their chances of recovery. No one must risk the consequences of such measures.

SEC. 5. A blow or a kick is never to be inflicted on a patient by any employé under any circumstances. Any violation of this rule will be treated as a grave offence.

SEC. 6. Mechanical restraint must never be put on a patient without the authority of a medical officer.

SEC. 7. The attendant should be an example of good manners, avoiding all rude and ungentlemanly or unladylike habits not suited to the well ordered household. They should treat each other and all with civility and politeness, cherish a high sense of obligation, and never forget the golden rule, to do by others as, in changed circumstances, one would wish to be done by. By this simple means the attendant is sure to gain, not only self-respect, but an easy control and personal influence.

SEC. 8. Attendants should hear with patience and answer with caution; should never promise what cannot safely be performed, and having made a promise, be faithful in its execution.

SEC. 9. The peculiarities of patients must never be made a subject of sport or ridicule, but rather withheld from publicity, with tender regard for their feelings and welfare.

SEC. 10. The attendants must rise at the ringing of the morning bell, and at once commence the labors of the day. On opening the sleeping-rooms of the patients, they shall greet the occupants with expressions of kindness, see that they rise (if able), are properly dressed, washed, and prepared for breakfast at the appointed hour.

SEC. 11. As soon as practicable after the patients have arisen from bed, the attendants must see that the night vessels are removed from the rooms and the beds thrown open for airing, and, as soon as other duties will allow, they will remove all soiled bedding, and see that the beds are put in good order.

SEC. 12. Immediately after breakfast, the halls and patients'

rooms must be made clean and put in good order, and so kept at all times. Scrupulous care must be given to the water-closets, which will require frequent rinsing with hot water, and the use of disinfectants. The same care must be taken of the wash-bowls, and a sufficiency of clean towels must be at hand, as well as combs and brushes for the hair.

The attendants will follow the same rule of cleanliness in the care of the halls, windows, spaces, back stairs, and dining-rooms, never being satisfied until they are as clean as they can be made. Patients able and willing to assist in these labors are to be encouraged to do so, *but never compelled to work*. The attendants are held responsible for the complete execution of these requirements.

SEC. 13. The attendants will ever be watchful of the state of the atmosphere in the halls, and report to the office any evidence of impurity which is beyond their power to correct otherwise.

SEC. 14. The attendants must see that clean linen is put on each bed once in every week, and oftener if necessary ; and if a sufficient supply of this or of towels is not at hand, the fact must be promptly reported to the supervisor.

SEC. 15. The attendants must see that the tables are properly laid, that everything about them is perfectly clean, and that they are made as inviting as practicable. During meals, the attendants must always be present and wait on the table in a respectful and delicate manner, such as they would be willing to have adopted toward themselves under like circumstances. *Patients must not be hurried through their meals*, to hasten the clearing of the table. The attendants must use special care that no knife, fork, or other article is carried from the table by any patient.

SEC. 16. It is obviously improper for the attendants, after the hall work is done, to retire to their own rooms and leave the patients alone during hours of duty. Their time and attention are due to the patients, and must be devoted to keeping them quiet and tidy, preventing improper conduct of every sort, or lapsing into listlessness and torpor ; to efforts to preserve their self-respect, and to carry into effect the general direction of the physicians. These ends are to be sought by efforts to keep

patients occupied, either in work, reading, games, or judicious social intercourse.

SEC. 17. Visiting from hall to hall during hours of duty, without special business, or going away to other parts of the premises out of one's field of service, is wholly improper, and not allowed.

SEC. 18. The attendants are expected to know how every patient in their charge is employed, and to be vigilant, by every means in their power, to better the condition of every one.

SEC. 19. The attendants must not allow a patient to be taken from the halls by any one employed in other departments unless a general or special permission from a medical officer to that effect has been given; nor will the patients leave the halls before breakfast or on Sunday without the same permission.

SEC. 20. The attendants must always be alive to the welfare of those in their charge, and in the night hold themselves ready to rise and assist the night attendant if the condition of a patient requires it. They will come to the office for medicines or instructions, when needed, and follow all directions carefully. After giving medicines, they should wash and return the glasses *at once*.

SEC. 21. If damage is done to buildings or property by patients, the attendants will report it to their supervisor.

SEC. 22. The attendants are never to give up their keys except at the office, on leaving; nor are they ever to admit strangers into the halls without special permission.

SEC. 23. *The attendants will always take care that the clothing worn by patients is adapted to the season and the occasion. In case of sudden change from heat to cold, they must make at once the needed change in clothing.*

SEC. 24. It is particularly expected of attendants to see that every patient is cleanly in person, that the hair and nails are attended to, that any rent in clothing is properly mended, that the garments worn are kept buttoned or hooked, and that any stains from carelessness in eating are promptly removed. Each attendant should keep at hand a sponge and soap, and a small stock of sewing utensils,—as needles, thread, buttons, hooks and eyes, etc.—for immediate use when needed.

SEC. 25. When the physicians visit the halls, one of the

attendants must be at hand to give any information required, to accompany them to any patient's room, or render any other assistance needed.

SEC. 26. Each patient will take a warm bath each week, unless made an exception by direction of the physician. In particular cases of weakness or special delicacy, the sponge bath may be substituted for the tub. In such cases, as well as those who may desire to bathe more frequently, the attendant should apply to the attending physician for specific directions.

The attendants must superintend the baths of patients, and not leave the halls with the bath-rooms open (unless exceptions are made); and in no case must an epileptic or suicidal patient bathe without the presence of an attendant.

SEC. 27. In suitable weather all patients who are able will go out for exercise, accompanied by their respective attendants, on such conditions as shall from time to time be prescribed. In these out-door exercises the attendants must see that no one strays from the party, and so regulate the speed of walking or the character of other exercise as to suit, as well as may be, the average of persons present. They must try to avoid all appearance of restraint, and seek to make these occasions as enjoyable as possible. Preference should be given to walks within the asylum grounds; but when walks are taken into the city, it is not permitted to visit stores, hotels, railroad stations, or other public places, except by permission previously obtained. In the airing-courts the same rules for the care of patients will be observed as apply to the halls. The attendants must not allow any rubbish to accumulate on the ground of the courts.

SEC. 28. The attendants must shave those patients who do not desire to wear the beard. In shaving, great care must be taken to have the razor in good order, and to shave easily and neatly. No other patient should be present; and the razors must be kept under lock and key in the attendant's room.

SEC. 29. The attendants, in their respective halls, will strictly observe the instructions of the superintendent in regard to the time for the patients' retiring; and in assisting them to bed they must practise the same delicacy and courtesy enjoined elsewhere in these rules. Before closing the doors for the night they must see that the patients are comfortably in bed; *and it is especially*

enjoined that they offer gentle and patient assistance to the feeble and aged, and leave all with a kind "Good-night."

NIGHT ATTENDANTS.

SEC. 1. The night attendants will visit the office at eight o'clock in the evening, to receive their instructions for the night, and go on duty at once. They will continue in charge of their respective sections of the house until after the ringing of the rising bell, at the times established, after which they will be relieved by the attendants.

They must be always awake, vigilant, and faithful, giving their whole attention to the condition of the house and the patients. They must make their respective rounds, not hastily, thus leaving a large part of the time to be spent at the office, but dividing it between the various apartments as directed. They must pass through the halls in the most quiet manner, being especially careful in opening and closing doors, and make the personal observations required with the most respectful delicacy, disturbing the patient as little as possible.

They must be especially watchful of the sick, minister tenderly to their wants, carry out scrupulously all instructions in regard to them, and report to a physician any unfavorable change of condition.

They must promptly attend to the call of patients, ascertain their wants, and satisfy them, if practicable.

They must do all in their power to soothe and quiet any who may be wakeful or timid, and assure them of their safety.

SEC. 2. They must be especially vigilant in the care of those inclined to suicide or self-injury, and neglect no effort to be assured of the safety of such, in accordance with the specific directions they receive in each case.

SEC. 3. They must be always watchful in regard to fire, and if it occurs must at once, and in the most quiet manner, inform the officers and employés, without a general alarm, and proceed to extinguish it. They must frequently inspect the attics of their respective departments, and see that the iron doors are kept shut.

The safety, the comfort, and the lives of large numbers are entrusted, in a great measure, to the night attendants; and a

degree of vigilance and faithfulness, corresponding to the magnitude of the interests at stake, is expected of them in the execution of all instructions given them.

SEC. 4. It is the imperative duty of the night attendants to report any irregularity or violation of the rules of the house, which may come to their knowledge, to the superintendent, and not to make the same a subject of remark elsewhere.

SEC. 5. During public exercises in the chapel, on Sunday and other occasions, it is made the duty of the night attendants to look to the condition of the halls in the absence of the attendants.

COOK.

Under the direction of the matron, the cook will have the supervision of the work in the kitchen, the care of utensils, and of supplies of provisions within the kitchen premises.

The cook must see that the kitchen and all utensils are kept clean and in perfect order, that good order is preserved in the kitchen, and that each employé performs all duties assigned in a proper manner.

The cook shall see that all food is prepared as directed, is made palatable and inviting, and sent to the halls hot. Special care must be taken in preparing messes for the sick, that they are nicely cooked, and sent to the patients in acceptable form.

The cook will report to the matron any instance of failure in duty or violation of the rules occurring in the department.

Persons employed elsewhere in the institution will not be allowed to loiter about the kitchen premises or bakery.

If any meat, butter, or other articles of food of poor quality are furnished for use, the head cook must promptly report it to the steward or superintendent.

BAKER.

The baker will see that the baking-room, oven, and all utensils belonging to his department, are kept scrupulously clean at all times, that the house is kept supplied with the various kinds of bread prescribed, and he must keep his stock of bread sufficiently in advance of the demand, that it may not be eaten absolutely new. On the mornings designated, he will make warm rolls or biscuit in season for breakfast.

It is his duty to report at once to the superintendent or steward any defect he may discover in the quality of the flour or other material for food furnished to his department.

PORTER.

The porter will have the whole charge of the food car, will keep it always clean and in good order; will, at the appointed time, take the prepared meals from the kitchen to the several dumb-waiters and deliver them to the attendants, who shall be present at the call of the slide-bell, assist the porter in running up the dumb-waiter, if necessary, and remove the meals carefully to the dining-rooms. In this, care must be taken by all that the food and utensils are handled gently, and that the meals reach the table in good order. In like manner must the dishes and slops be received from the attendants by the porter, and by him be properly disposed of.

The porter will be responsible for keeping the basement and attics swept, and everything in its place. It is also his duty to fill the under-beds for the female attendants, great care being taken that the sacks be not soiled in the process. He will also remove the discarded beds each morning to the place designated. At the appointed times, the porter will attend to the delivery of ice to the hall attendants and others, according to instructions of the superintendent. He will see that any objects thrown from the windows during the night are removed promptly in the morning, and will hold himself ready to perform any item of duty required by the superintendent.

ENGINEER.

The engineer will be responsible for the good care of the boilers, engine, steam- and water-pumps, and all parts of the machinery, which must be kept in repair and in good running order. He shall promptly attend to the repairs needed in steam or water apparatus, or other repairs or alterations assigned to him. It will be his duty to see that the boilers are properly fired, and the fuel used in the most economical and efficient manner. He will see that the radiators, air-chambers, and flues are properly adjusted for heat and ventilation, and that the amount of steam generated is wisely adapted to the state of the

weather. It will be his duty in summer to attend to all needed alterations and repairs in steam-heating apparatus, preparatory to the demands of winter.

He must at all times be so thoroughly familiar with the location and condition of all hydrants, hose, or water-cocks provided for the extinguishing of fire that he can put them in operation instantly, if needed. He will also be expected to hold himself in readiness to attend to any special duty required by the superintendent.

FARMER.

The head farmer will have the immediate supervision of the farm laborers, the laying out of the work, and the direction of the care and use of the stock and farming utensils; and all farm laborers will look to him for specific directions as to their duties.

It is his duty to see that all farm fences are kept in repair, and that everything on the farm and about the farm buildings is kept in perfect order, that the stock is well cared for, that every farmer performs his duty well, and that all material is properly and economically used. He will report to the clerk the time of service of each person in his department, and to the superintendent any fault or failure in duty on the part of any under his charge.

ANNUAL REPORTS
OF THE
TRUSTEES, SUPERINTENDENT, TREASURER,
FINANCIAL AGENT, AND BUILDING COMMITTEE
OF THE
NEW HAMPSHIRE
ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE

TO THE
GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL,

JUNE, 1883.

CONCORD:
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OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

BOARD OF VISITORS.

(EX-OFFICIO.)

HIS EXCELLENCY CHARLES H. BELL.
HON. THOMAS G. JAMESON.
HON. LYMAN D. STEVENS.
HON. JOHN W. WHEELER.
HON. GEORGE H. STOWELL.
HON. ARTHUR L. MESERVE.
HON. JOHN KIMBALL, *President of the Senate.*
HON. CHESTER B. JORDAN, *Speaker of the House of
Representatives.*

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

GEORGE B. TWITCHELL, M. D., Keene, *President.*
JOSEPH B. WALKER, Concord, *Secretary.*
FREDERICK E. POTTER, Portsmouth.
EMERY J. RANDALL, Somersworth.
WM. H. H. MASON, Moultonborough.
ELLERY A. HIBBARD, Laconia.
WILLIAM G. PERRY, M. D., Exeter.
JOHN H. GEORGE, Concord.
WATERMAN SMITH, Manchester.
DEXTER RICHARDS, Newport.
JEREMIAH F. HALL, M. D., Portsmouth.
C. P. FROST, M. D., Hanover.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

C. P. BANCROFT, M. D., *Superintendent.*
 B. R. BENNER, M. D., *First Assistant Physician.*
 E. O. PEARSON, M. D., *Second Assistant Physician.*
 MR. J. H. CARR, *Clerk and Steward.*
 MRS. FANNY B. CARR, *Housekeeper.*
 MR. HENRY GREEN, *Farmer.*

VISITING COMMITTEE FOR 1882-'83.

FIRST HALF OF MONTHS.

April, 1883,	WHOLE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.
May,	WATERMAN SMITH.
June,	DR. J. F. HALL.
July,	DR. C. P. FROST.
August,	DR. F. E. POTTER.
September,	JOHN H. GEORGE.
October,	DR. GEO. B. TWITCHELL.
November,	DEXTER RICHARDS.
December,	E. A. HIBBARD.
Jan., 1884,	DR. F. E. POTTER.
February,	DR. GEO. B. TWITCHELL.
March,	DR. W. H. H. MASON.
April,	WATERMAN SMITH.

SECOND HALF OF MONTHS.

April, 1883,	WHOLE BOARD OF TRUSTEES
May,	DR. W. H. H. MASON.
June,	E. J. RANDALL.
July,	DR. WM. G. PERRY.
August,	E. A. HIBBARD.
September,	JOS. B. WALKER.
October,	DR. J. F. HALL.
November,	JOHN H. GEORGE.
December,	E. J. RANDALL.
Jan., 1884,	DEXTER RICHARDS.
February,	DR. C. P. FROST.
March,	DR. WM. G. PERRY.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives :

The Governor and Council, as required by law, have visited the asylum for the purpose of ascertaining the condition of the institution, and report that they found it satisfactory.

CHARLES H. BELL, *Governor.*
THOMAS G. JAMESON,
LYMAN D. STEVENS,
JOHN W. WHEELER,
GEORGE H. STOWELL,
ARTHUR L. MESERVE,
Board of Visitors.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES.

To His Excellency the Governor and to the Honorable Council:

The Trustees of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane present this their

FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT.

During the last year the asylum has been under the superintendence of Dr. Charles P. Bancroft, who entered upon his official duties on the first day of April, 1882. Our confident expectations of his success have been realized, and his administration of the high trust committed to him has evinced marked ability, wisdom, and untiring devotion to his work.

The number of patients is a little larger than at the date of our last report, being two hundred and eighty-four to-day against two hundred and eighty-two a year ago. The number of admissions during the past year has been one hundred and thirty-three, while the number of discharges has been ninety-eight. Of the latter, forty-one are recorded as recovered. No marked or unusual sickness has visited the asylum, and the general health of its inmates has been good,—a fact doubtless due in considerable measure to the efficient ventilation secured in the construction of the later buildings, and to the important modifications made from time to time, and at large expense, of the air flues of the earlier structures. The efficient sewerage of all the buildings and of the grounds adjacent, as well as the extreme care for cleanliness exercised by those having immediate charge

of the halls and dormitories, has also contributed to the salubrity of the house.

For a statement in detail of the condition of the house and its inmates, your attention is respectfully directed to the able report of the superintendent, herewith submitted to your examination.

The superintendent has continued the thorough drainage and further improvement of the bog land upon Bow brook. These operations, commenced some years since, have brought to a healthy and productive condition a considerable tract of ground which had ever heretofore been profitless, and a disfigurement of the southern part of the asylum farm.

The productiveness of the farm has increased greatly during the last few years, furnishing to the asylum all its milk, a portion of its meat, and an important part of its vegetables. A list of the products of the last year, furnished by the farm manager, Mr. Henry Green, is appended to this report. As will be seen, by a reference to the same, these amount at wholesale prices to seven thousand eight hundred and forty-one dollars and eighty-four cents (\$7,841.84).

For a particular statement of the ordinary receipts and expenditures of the institution the past year, you are respectfully referred to the accompanying report of the treasurer. It appears by this that the enhanced prices of most commodities used at the asylum have been such as to allow less than usual for ordinary repairs and improvements of asylum buildings, the balance of cash in the treasury at the close of the year being but five hundred dollars and eighty-five cents. It is to be hoped that an increased number of patients, and more favorable prices of the articles necessary for their support, may at no very distant day enable the superintendent to accomplish several objects long contemplated, and of much importance to the highest welfare of the institution and its inmates.

For a statement in detail of the condition of the permanent funds of the asylum you are respectfully referred to the accompanying report of the financial agent. During the past year these have been increased in amount about two thousand dollars by the addition of a year's interest to the Fisk fund not yet available, and by the receipt of the legacy of the late Miss H.

Louise Penhallow, of Portsmouth, of one thousand dollars. The payment of this legacy has been some time delayed by litigation arising in the settlement of her estate.

All the permanent funds of the institution are believed to be securely invested. From the income derived therefrom five thousand five hundred dollars have been appropriated towards the erection of the new building for female patients elsewhere alluded to,—five thousand dollars to the assistance of indigent patients, and five thousand dollars to make good deficiencies not met by current receipts from the board of patients.

The new building for the accommodation of female patients, which was commenced about a year ago, and whose corner-stone was laid on the 19th day of April, 1882, the day of our last annual meeting, approaches completion. A few weeks will suffice for finishing the wood-work, plumbing, and painting. The introduction of the heating apparatus will require a period somewhat longer.

This building has been thoroughly constructed, of first-class materials, by workmen hired by the day at lowest cash prices, and carefully, efficiently, and constantly superintended. It has an extreme length of one hundred and seventeen feet and three inches, and an extreme width of forty-four feet. Besides a basement affording much valuable room in addition to that required for air chambers, storage, and heating appliances, it has upon the three floors above thirty-eight rooms for the use of patients, each of which, thoroughly finished, has a pleasant outlook, in most cases to the east, west, and south. It has been a special and eminently successful effort of the architects and of Dr. J. P. Bancroft, chairman of the building committee, to locate all the stairways, storage closets, entry ways, elevator, and lavatories on the north side of the building. The execution of this plan has secured to all other portions of it agreeable views and sunlight—boons of immense importance to all dwellings in this climate, and particularly so to such as are occupied by persons suffering from mental disorders. The several projections, at once apparent to an outside observer, have aided much in attaining this feature, and have been so treated in the elevations as to aid rather than mar the architectural beauty of the building. The air flues and ventilating ducts are all capa-

cious, and must inevitably secure sufficient warmth and perfect purity of atmosphere to every room.

The rooms and halls are so arranged as to be used separately by individual patients, as in the other structures of the asylum, or in suites of two or more as circumstances at any particular time may require. In the latter case complete isolation from the rest of the house may be had, and a life as private and undisturbed as that of a quiet home may be enjoyed. This flexibility of accommodation meets a want not unfrequently felt in years past most painfully, but which the asylum has hitherto been unable to meet.

Heretofore patients requiring special accommodations have been obliged to seek them in institutions of other states, greatly to the regret of their friends and of the managers of the asylum, to say nothing of the greater cost of support incurred than will be requisite for like attentions at home when this building shall have been completed.

The whole amount thus far expended upon this structure has been \$22,850.28

This has been derived,—

1st. From a loan of twenty thousand dollars, authorized by the last legislature, and made by the asylum at the N. H. Savings Bank in Concord, at five per cent.,	\$18,000.00
2d, From income of permanent funds devoted to this purpose by the trustees,	5,500.00
	<hr/>
	\$23,500.00

Leaving in the hands of the building committee an unexpended balance of	\$649.72
To this should be added the balance of loan above mentioned not yet used,	2,000.00
And a further amount to be spared from the income of the permanent funds of same,	1,500.00
	<hr/>

Making the total amount of available means at the command of the building committee,	\$4,149.72
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From estimates recently made, it appears that the finishing and furnishing of this building and corridor will require the sum of \$13,183.55

Leaving to be provided the further sum of . . . \$9,033.83

To secure this the trustees know of no other way than to ask of the legislature an appropriation of ten thousand dollars. When completed, this building will be a very important addition to the asylum structures, and will have cost about nine hundred and fifty dollars (\$948.23) per patient—an amount much below the usual cost of similar accommodations.

With profound regret we again announce the death of an honored member of our board. Joseph Burrows was born in Lebanon, Me., August 24, 1813, and died in Plymouth, N. H., April 5, 1883. Mr. Burrows received an academic education, and studied law in the office of Josiah Dearborn, at Effingham, N. H., and at the Harvard Law School. He was married to Elizabeth Dearborn, a niece of his law tutor, in 1839. He began the practice of law in Effingham the same year, and served as town clerk and school committee while there. He removed to Halderness, now Ashland, in June, 1844, and held various town offices while there. He removed to Plymouth in October, 1858, and resided there until his death. He served as moderator in Plymouth twelve consecutive years, and filled other local offices. He was a representative from Plymouth in 1871, 1872, 1873, and 1874, and was a delegate from that town to the constitutional convention in 1876. He was elected a member of the executive council in March, 1878, for one year, and in November, 1878, for two years, under the biennial system. He most creditably discharged the duties of these responsible positions. In 1872 the degree of A. M. was conferred on him by Dartmouth college. In 1875 he formed a partnership in the practice of law with Charles A. Jewell, which continued until his decease. He was appointed a trustee of the asylum in July, 1876, and was reappointed in 1880 at the close of his term. He took a

deep interest in the welfare of its inmates, and was faithful in the performance of every duty to the institution. He practised his chosen profession during a period of forty-four years. He was an able and reliable lawyer, a genial and courteous gentleman, and an upright and honorable man. He left a widow, three sons, and two daughters.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE B. TWITCHELL,
DEXTER RICHARDS,
ELLERY A. HIBBARD,
J. F. HALL,
WILLIAM G. PERRY,
C. P. FROST,
E. J. RANDALL,
J. B. WALKER,
JOHN H. GEORGE,

Trustees of N. H. Asylum for the Insane.

Concord, April 28, 1883.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Trustees of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane :

In obedience to the by-laws of the board, I respectfully submit the forty-first annual report of the asylum, for the year ending March 31, 1883.

The year commenced with two hundred and eighty-five patients under care—one hundred and twenty-one men, and one hundred and sixty-four women.

The number admitted during the year was one hundred and thirty-three—seventy-one men and sixty-two women ; making the whole number during the year four hundred and eighteen—one hundred and ninety-two men and two hundred and twenty-six women.

The number discharged in the year was ninety-eight, of whom forty-nine were men and forty-nine were women. Twenty-five persons have died, of whom fifteen were men and ten were women.

The daily average through the year has been 284.4, of which 120.3 were males, and 164.7 females.

Of those admitted in the year, thirty-six had such structural disease of the brain as would not admit of recovery.

Among those admitted during the year (i. e., those who were admitted here for one time only during that year, and excluding the three who were not insane), forty-eight per cent., it will be seen in Table XI, appear with hereditary predisposition. The number thus credited is larger than usually appears under such a classification. The reason for this lies in the fact that we have considered heredity to refer, not only to insanity in the ancestry, but also to epilepsy, phthisis, and marked and pro-

longed intemperance in the parents, wherever we could establish these taints without any doubt.

This is not the place to enter into an extended discussion of the causes of insanity. Suffice it to say that the disease itself is not inherited; the tendency, the predisposition only, is transmitted. But this predisposition may follow other than an insane ancestry. Any marked constitutional taint may lead up to it, viz., phthisis, scrofula, epilepsy, prolonged intemperance in the immediate ancestry, and, finally, that condition of the intellectual centres which might be termed unstable equilibrium, and which often appears as eccentricity in the father or mother, is transmitted to the children, and only awaits an exciting cause to be developed into actual insanity. Cases of insanity proceeding from these sources are as much "inherited" as those which descend directly from insane parents.

The records of this hospital show that by far the largest proportion of the insanity of the patients originates in a diseased inheritance. The exciting cause may, indeed, have been overwork, care, anxiety, grief, and the thousand and one causes generally assigned; but in the majority of cases, these circumstances would not have operated had there not been a constitutional flaw. I have dwelt upon this subject because it has seemed proper that the real underlying cause of three fourths of the prevailing insanity of the day should be made prominent. The great problem under discussion at present is how to prevent insanity. From such facts as those above mentioned, a still more difficult problem is suggested: How are we to prevent a vicious inheritance?

Of the one hundred and thirty insane admitted during the year, twenty-four had the suicidal impulse; and of the whole number under treatment during the year, forty-eight belonged to this class. Out of this number, one succeeded in accomplishing his object.

The homicidal impulse existed in seventeen of those admitted, and in fifty-two of those under treatment, during the year.

Table II shows the number of recoveries in the year. There have been forty-one recoveries. A large proportion of these have been acute cases. Four were especially interesting. Two of these were in the last stages of exhaustion, but were

doubtless saved by persistent feeding through an œsophageal tube twice a day, even though their cases seemed absolutely hopeless. They illustrated in a gratifying manner the advantage of hospital methods and treatment, and also the importance of persisting, in certain cases, with alimentation by the stomach.

The other two cases referred to were suffering from incipient melancholia, with suicidal tendency feared. By removal to the hospital, a healthy was substituted for a diseased state of mind. Both patients became intensely homesick: thoughts of home took entire possession of their minds. The depression and anxiety they now suffered was of a different sort, but it was healthy. Their morbid ideas vanished like mist before a summer sun, and within a month both were well.

MORTALITY.

There have been during the year twenty-five deaths, or about six per cent. of the entire population. Of these, three were suicides. In two of them such an issue was not to be expected, and they are not enumerated in Table XII as among those exhibiting suicidal propensity.

One was a case of chronic insanity, in which the intellectual faculties were so disorganized as to almost preclude the development and methodical execution of the act. The other was an especially sad case, although the act was entirely unexpected. The patient, a lady of culture and marked intellectual ability, had been subject to recurrent attacks of sub-acute mania. She was just recovering from one of these attacks, the principal feature of which had been exhilaration. Overcome, doubtless, with grief, as the actual knowledge of her mental aberration dawned upon her, I think she deliberately decided that death was preferable to the constant dread of a return of her disease.

The third case of suicide was that of a town charge, who had been left by the officers three days previous to his death. There was an intimation of suicidal ideas, but as the patient would not speak, and as no history could be obtained, we had no information of the severe character of the case. After his death we were informed that just previous to his admission he had made two or three desperate attempts to take his own life.

On the evening of his death he seemed somewhat excited, and gave the first evidences of a possible suicidal impulse. The supervisor at once reported the fact, and during his short absence for consultation as to what course to pursue, the patient effected his purpose. Such cases illustrate the necessity of full and complete histories accompanying each case. Too often patients suffering from acute and recoverable insanity are brought here by officers, with absolutely no history. As it is seldom that an insane patient can give a reliable account of the symptoms, the hospital physicians are necessarily dependent for information on those who bring the sufferers; and, as in this case, the complete knowledge of the earlier history may be an important guide as to treatment and management.

All other deaths were the result of organic disease, and the occurrence of ordinary and unavoidable acute sickness in persons of enfeebled constitution.

The general health in the house has been excellent. The drainage and ventilation have continued to be satisfactory.

IMPROVEMENTS.

My predecessor, in the report of last year, alludes to the gradual wearing out of the old radiators, which have been in use many years, and calls attention to the necessity of replacing them by the new and most approved styles of radiator. Following this necessity, all the old heaters in the basement of the Fisk wing were torn out last summer. They were replaced by the Clogston radiator. In making the change, two new ventilation flues were gained for Hall 1, thereby greatly improving the quality and quantity of the air in that ward.

The changes in the Kimball wing last year comprised, in addition to the bay window, three large windows in front, in Hall 6, and a new floor and water-closet for the same.

The new water-closets, with water supply from the attic, have been placed in Halls 5 and 4. The three windows in front have been made in Hall 5, and a new hard pine floor has been laid in that hall.

The only improvement on the farm worthy of note is the drainage and grading of the low land along the brook below the

garden. By this means we hope to gain several acres of valuable grass land.

Two alterations are much needed, and either one or both will require attention at some part of the ensuing year. I refer to a new ice-house, which has already met your approval, and a new apparatus for heating water. The old heater has been in use many years, and is so nearly worn out that I fear it will not run another year. Unquestionably a copper heater is the most durable, and, in the end, the cheapest.

THE FARM.

In September of last year, Mr. Hiram O. Marsh, who had for six years successfully managed the affairs of the farm, left us to engage in business. His place was filled by Mr. Henry Green, who has proved himself a thoroughly competent and efficient manager in that department.

Owing to the severe drouth last summer, the crops suffered necessarily. The yield of hay, potatoes, and corn was very good, however, under the circumstances.

As usual, the farm has proved an inestimable benefit to patients, affording abundant facilities for recreation and exercise.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

It would be impossible in the short space at command to refer to all who have kindly assisted us in various ways. Such acts of benevolence are thoroughly appreciated. In this connection the superintendent wishes to extend his own thanks, as well as those of many patients, to Mr. B. B. Davis and his class from Bow, for a concert; to Messrs. Chase, Morey, and French, for music; to Hon. M. M. Pomeroy, of Denver, Col., for an entertaining lecture, and also several copies of his paper; to Dr. C. I. Lane, for a lecture on Burns; Mr. Charles R. Corning, for a lecture on Spain; Mr. M. H. Calvert, for a lecture on a sea voyage to Australia; also to the St. John's Church Club, for a minstrel entertainment; and to Messrs. C. P. Keay, Walter Blanchard, Willis P. Haynes, and Dr. Joseph Chase, for assistance in dramatic entertainments.

The proprietors of the following newspapers have gratuitously

supplied the asylum with copies of their issues : " N. H. People and Patriot," " Daily Monitor," " Independent Statesman," " Union Democrat," " Nashua Gazette," " Morning Star," and exchanges from the Concord press.

Much is due, in the well-working of the hospital, to the faithfulness and energy of the medical assistants. They have most cheerfully assisted in every measure of improvement, and their experience has been of great value to me.

Grateful acknowledgments are also due to the heads of the various departments, who have entered so faithfully into the oftentimes difficult duties assigned them.

No slight acknowledgments are also due to the various attendants, who, with few exceptions, have taken a real interest in their work, and have done much to promote the welfare of those entrusted to their care.

In conclusion, I wish to express my deep gratitude to the board of trustees for the kindly interest they have taken in the affairs of the asylum, and for their valuable assistance and advice given me on their various visits for inspection.

C. P. BANCROFT.

N. H. Asylum, March 31, 1883.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE I.
General Statistics.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Patients in hospital April 1, 1882.....	121	164	285
Admitted within the year	71	62	133
Whole number of cases within the year.....	192	226	418
Discharged within the year.....	49	49	98
Viz., as recovered from first attack.....	16	9	25
“ as recovered from other than first attack.....	9	7	16
“ as much improved.....	4	7	11
“ as improved.....	4	8	12
“ as unimproved.....	16	18	34
Deaths.....	15	10	25
Patients remaining April 1, 1883.....	128	167	295
Number of different persons within the year.....	190	225	415
“ “ “ admitted.....	60	61	120
“ “ “ recovered.....	25	16	41
Daily average number of patients.....	120.3	164.1	284.4

TABLE II.
Showing Results in all under Treatment during the Year.

	Of those in hospital at beginning of year.			Of those admitted during the year.			Total both classes.	
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.
Discharged, recovered...	10	8	18	15	8	23	25	16
Discharged, improved...	6	8	14	2	7	9	8	15
Discharged, unimproved	9	9	18	7	9	16	16	18
Died.....	6	7	13	9	3	12	15	10
Remaining, improved....	13	10	23	18	9	27	81	19
Remaining, unimproved	81	124	205	16	24	40	97	148

TABLE III.

Admissions and Discharges from the beginning of the Hospital.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Admitted.....	2,292	2,181	4,473
Discharged.....	2,164	2,014	4,178
Discharged, recovered.....	856	830	1,686
Discharged, improved.....	614	682	1,046
Discharged, unimproved.....	413	345	758
Died.....	381	307	688

TABLE IV.

Showing the Number and Character of the Recovery in those recovered in the Year.

	Cases in which re-currency is not established.			Cases in which re-currency is established.			Total both classes.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
From first attack.....	16	9	25	.....	.....	.....	16	9	25
From second attack.....	3	2	5	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5
From third attack.....	3	2	5	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5
From fourth attack.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
From sixth attack.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	1
From seventh attack.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
From eighth attack.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
From fifteenth attack.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	1
	22	18	35	3	3	6	25	16	41

TABLE V.

Duration of Insanity before Admission in those recovered in the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Less than 1 month.....	6	4	10
From 1 to 3 months.....	11	6	17
From 3 to 6 months.....	8	3	6
From 6 to 12 months.....	2	3	5
More than 1 year.....	3	.....	3
	25	16	41

TABLE VI.

Showing Number of Admissions to this Hospital of those admitted in the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Admitted the first time.....	40	48	97
Admitted the second time.....	12	8	20
Admitted the third time.....	5	1	6
Admitted the fourth time.....	1	.....	1
Admitted the fifth time.....	.....	2	2
Admitted the sixth time.....	2	2	4
Admitted the seventh time.....	1	.....	1
Admitted the tenth time.....	1	.....	1
Admitted the fifteenth time.....	.....	1	1
	71	62	133

TABLE VII.

The Number of the Attack in those admitted in the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
First.....	54	45	99
Second.....	7	8	15
Third.....	2	3	5
Fourth.....	2	.....	2
Fifth.....	2	1	3
Sixth.....	.....	1	1
Seventh.....	1	.....	1
Eighth.....	1	.....	1
Tenth.....	1	.....	1
Fifteenth.....	.....	1	1
Unknown.....	.....	1	1
Not insane.....	1	2	3
	71	62	133

TABLE VIII.

Duration of Insanity before Admission in those admitted in the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Less than 1 month.....	16	10	26
From 1 to 3 months.....	10	10	20
From 3 to 6 months.....	13	6	19
From 6 to 9 months.....	3	4	7
From 9 to 12 months.....	2	2	4
From 12 to 18 months.....	6	6	12
From 18 months to 2 years.....	.....	1	1
From 2 to 3 years.....	2	3	5
From 3 to 4 years.....	2	3	5
From 4 to 5 years.....	3	1	4
From 5 to 10 years.....	2	7	9
From 10 to 15 years.....	4	4	8
From 15 to 20 years.....	2	1	3
From 20 to 30 years.....	2	1	3
From 30 to 40 years.....	2	1	3
Unknown.....	1	.....	1
Not insane.....	1	2	3
	71	62	133

TABLE IX.

Ages of those admitted in the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
15 to 20 years.....	6	.....	6
20 to 25 years.....	8	4	12
25 to 30 years.....	8	8	16
30 to 35 years.....	2	10	12
35 to 40 years.....	7	5	12
40 to 45 years.....	11	6	17
45 to 50 years.....	11	7	18
50 to 60 years.....	14	10	24
60 to 70 years.....	4	9	13
70 to 80 years.....	.....	3	3
	71	62	133

TABLE X.

The Form of Disease in Patients admitted in the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Mania chronic.....	7	20	27
Mania acuta.....	13	10	23
Mania sub-acuta.....	4	.....	4
Mania recurrent.....	6	3	9
Mania hysterical.....	.....	1	1
Dementia chronic.....	10	9	19
Dementia acuta.....	1	.....	1
Dementia senile.....	2	2	4
Melancholia acuta.....	5	6	11
Melancholia chronic.....	1	1	2
Melancholia sub-acuta.....	1	.....	1
Melancholia with stupor.....	.....	2	2
Structural disease of brain.....	2	2	4
Paralysis.....	4	1	5
Epilepsy.....	4	.....	4
Imbecility.....	3	.....	3
Alcoholism.....	3	.....	3
Hypochondria.....	1	2	3
Sub-acute meningitis.....	1	.....	1
Delirium tremens.....	1	.....	1
Exhaustion with delirium.....	1	.....	1
Neurasthenia.....	.....	1	1
Not insane.....	1	2	3
	71	62	133

TABLE XI.

Complications in those admitted in the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Hereditary predisposition.....	32	29	61
Suicidal.....	8	16	24
Homicidal.....	11	6	17
Dyspepsia.....	4	.....	4
Rheumatism.....	1	.....	1
Hernia.....	1	.....	1
Paralysis.....	.....	1	1
Leucorrhoea.....	.....	1	1
Constipation.....	.....	1	1
Chronic pharyngitis and bronchocele.....	.....	1	1
Deafness.....	.....	1	1
Deafness and blindness.....	.....	1	1
	57	48	114

TABLE XII.

Showing Number with Suicidal Propensity under Treatment during the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Of those in hospital at beginning of year.....	9	15	24
Of those admitted during the year.....	8	16	24
	17	31	48

TABLE XIII.

Civil condition of those admitted in the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Single.....	26	14	40
Married.....	36	34	69
Widows.....		12	12
Widowers.....	6		6
Divorced.....	4	2	6
	71	62	133

TABLE XIV.

Occupation of those admitted in the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Farmers.....	20		20
Household.....		47	47
Operatives.....	5	3	8
Laborers.....	7		7
Truckmen.....	3		3
Clerks.....	2		2
Shoemakers.....	2		2
Machinists.....	2		2
Physician.....	1		1
Lawyer.....	1		1
Merchant.....	1		1
Student.....	1		1
Printer.....	1		1
Bank Inspector.....	1		1
Shipmaster.....	1		1
Silver plater.....	1		1
Carriage-maker.....	1		1
Fresco-painter.....	1		1
Baker.....	1		1
Policeman.....	1		1
Harness-maker.....	1		1
Laundryman.....	1		1
Cooper.....	1		1
Stone-cutter.....	1		1
Carpenter.....	1		1
Gardener.....	1		1
Tailorress.....		1	1
Canvasser.....		1	1
Domestic.....		1	1
None.....	13	9	21
	71	62	133

TABLE XV.
Nativity of those admitted in the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
New Hampshire.....	38	37	75
Vermont.....	11	6	17
Massachusetts.....	6	4	10
New York.....	1	1	2
Maine.....		1	1
Connecticut.....		1	1
Rhode Island.....		1	1
Ireland.....	8	7	15
Canada.....	4	3	7
England.....		1	1
Nova Scotia.....	1		1
China.....	1		1
Scotland.....	1		1
	71	62	133

TABLE XVI.
Residences of those admitted in the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Merrimack county, N. H.....	14	18	32
Hillsborough county, N. H.....	13	14	27
Cheshire county, N. H.....	8	7	15
Rockingham county, N. H.....	8	2	10
Grafton county, N. H.....	7	2	9
Strafford county, N. H.....	6	3	9
Belknap county, N. H.....	2	5	7
Carroll county, N. H.....	4		4
Cods county, N. H.....	1	2	3
Sullivan county, N. H.....	2		2
Vermont.....	6	4	9
Massachusetts.....		2	2
Maine.....		1	1
Connecticut.....		1	1
Rhode Island.....		1	1
Canada.....	2		2
	71	62	133

TABLE XVII.
By what Authority committed.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
By self or friends.....	50	52	102
By town authority.....	14	5	19
By county commissioners.....	1	4	5
By court.....	5	1	6
By governor and council.....	1		1
	71	62	133

TABLE XVIII.

By whom supported.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
By self or friends.....	41	50	91
By town or city.....	13	5	18
By county.....	12	7	19
By state.....	5	.....	5
	71	62	133

TABLE XIX.

Deaths in the Year, and the Causes.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Dementia chronic.....	1	2	3
Dementia chronic, with dysentery.....	.....	1	1
Dementia senile.....	1	1	2
Dementia senile, with erysipelas.....	1	.....	1
Mania acute.....	2	1	3
Mania acute, with cellulitis.....	1	.....	1
Mania chronic and old age.....	.....	1	1
Melancholia, with chronic diarrhoea.....	.....	.....	1
Meningitis chronic.....	1	1	2
Meningitis sub-acute.....	1	.....	1
Paresis.....	2	.....	2
Epilepsy.....	1	.....	1
Phthisis pulmonalis.....	.....	1	1
Cholera morbus.....	.....	.....	1
General debility.....	1	.....	1
Suicide by suspension.....	1	1	2
Suicide in bath.....	.....	1	1
	15	10	25

TABLE XX.

Ages at the Time of Death.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Between 30 and 40.....	3	1	4
Between 40 and 50.....	2	2	4
Between 50 and 60.....	4	4	8
Between 60 and 70.....	5	1	6
Between 70 and 80.....	1	1	2
Over 80.....	.....	1	1
	15	10	25

TABLE XXI.

Ages of those remaining in Hospital at the end of Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
15 to 20.....	6	1	7
20 to 30.....	24	17	41
30 to 40.....	29	32	61
40 to 50.....	37	41	68
50 to 60.....	24	34	58
60 to 70.....	9	22	31
70 to 80.....	8	15	23
Over 80.....	1	5	6
	128	167	295

TABLE XXII.

Duration of disease in those remaining.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under 3 months.....	1	1	2
From 3 to 6 months.....	5	3	8
From 6 to 12 months.....	10	6	16
From 12 to 18 months.....	6	6	12
From 18 to 24 months.....	4	7	11
From 2 to 3 years.....	8	10	18
From 3 to 5 years.....	15	14	29
From 5 to 10 years.....	22	34	56
From 10 to 15 years.....	17	21	38
From 15 to 20 years.....	17	21	38
From 20 to 25 years.....	9	10	19
From 25 to 30 years.....	6	15	21
From 30 to 40 years.....	7	12	19
Over 40 years.....	5	5	10
Unknown.....	1	2	3
	128	167	295

TABLE XXIII.

Remaining at the end of the Year—Prospect.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Curable (apparently).....	15	12	27
Incurable (apparently).....	113	155	268
	128	167	295

TABLE XXIV.

Statistics of Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, from the opening of the Asylum.

Year.	Admitted.	Discharged and died.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Whole number.	Now in asylum.
1843	76	29	12	10	6	1	76	47
1844	104	81	37	20	19	5	151	70
1845	88	82	87	17	22	6	158	76
1846	98	76	26	23	16	11	174	98
1847	89	87	38	17	23	9	187	100
1848	92	83	29	20	26	8	192	109
1849	81	78	36	15	11	14	190	114
1850	103	90	45	18	20	7	217	127
1851	88	98	45	25	16	12	215	117
1852	107	106	66	13	16	11	224	148
1853	132	107	65	25	11	8	250	143
1854	141	123	63	24	22	14	264	161
1855	95	91	50	20	9	12	246	155
1856	85	96	66	13	7	10	250	154
1857	97	81	47	15	7	12	251	170
1858	76	77	84	20	5	18	246	169
1859	98	85	81	22	18	14	267	182
1860	85	83	85	16	12	17	267	184
1861	106	94	84	34	10	16	290	196
1862	86	94	42	34	7	13	282	188
1863	101	85	80	32	17	16	289	204
1864	105	92	36	16	17	23	309	217
1865	107	102	42	23	14	22	324	223
1866	104	91	26	26	16	21	327	226
1867	117	107	39	24	27	17	353	246
1868	118	129	51	39	18	21	364	235
1869	95	98	42	20	9	22	380	237
1870	130	114	87	34	30	23	367	253
1871	135	168	66	37	29	32	388	225
1872	152	123	55	31	16	21	377	254
1873	194	172	61	51	27	38	448	276
1874	140	187	42	44	27	22	416	281
1875	120	140	58	37	30	20	401	261
1876	140	122	35	34	27	26	401	279
1877	119	118	36	38	27	17	396	280
1878	114	118	35	36	30	17	394	276
1879	73	8	27	23	8	23	349	268
1880	111	94	28	27	22	17	379	285
1881	134	117	38	39	23	22	419	302
1882	104	121	38	26	27	30	406	285
1883	183	123	41	23	34	25	416	236

FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

To the Trustees of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane :

The Treasurer respectfully submits the following statement of his receipts and payments for the year ending March 31, 1883 :

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand, April 1, 1882,	\$295.28
received for board of private patients,	45,261.03
for board of town patients,	6,370.80
for board of county patients,	6,603.64
from J. B. Walker, financial agent	
to assist the indigent insane,	10,000.00
of state treasurer for indigent in-	
sane,	6,000.00
of state treasurer for insane pris-	
oners,	2,608.72
of state treasurer for asylum li-	
brary,	100.00
for stock and articles sold,	2,387.56
	\$79,627.03

The following payments have been made, viz. :

For meats,	\$7,480.33
flour,	2,296.50
butter and cheese,	4,331.97
sugar and molasses,	1,685.57
fish,	1,143.26
coffee and tea,	977.22
potatoes, fruits, and all other vegetables,	1,669.17
all other table supplies,	1,594.91
house furnishing goods and utensils,	3,746.19

For articles purchased for patients and charged	
in their accounts,	\$3,444.39
heating, lighting, and steam power,	12,506.89
medical and surgical supplies,	641.98
services,	19,982.12
ordinary repairs of buildings,	6,486.21
additions and improvements,	2,173.24
provender,	1,982.56
farming department, including working ani- mals, cows, farming utensils, farm labor, and improvements,	4,751.19
stationery, increase of library, and printing, postage, express, and telegraph,	390.17
travelling expenses of trustees,	393.46
public exercises, including Sunday public worship, lectures, and all public means to interest and occupy the leisure of pa- tients,	212.10
miscellaneous expenses, not classified,	797.66
	439.09
Whole amount paid out,	<hr/> \$79,126.18
Cash balance carried to new account,	500.85
	<hr/> \$79,627.03

J. P. BANCROFT, *Treasurer.*

N. H. Asylum for the Insane, April 1, 1883.

CONCORD, N. H., April 12, 1883.

This certifies that I have examined the records and accounts of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, as kept by the treasurer, for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1883, and found the same neatly, clearly, and accurately kept, the payments sustained by sufficient vouchers, the balance of cash verified, and as appears in the Treasurer's Report, viz., \$500.85. I also examined the accounts of the building committee to date, as kept by the treasurer, and found the debits to cash agreeing with the accounts and vouchers of the financial agent, and all payments made by the committee properly vouched.

E. J. RANDALL, *Auditor.*

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL

REPORT OF THE FINANCIAL AGENT.

To the Trustees of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane :

The Financial Agent respectfully presents this, the annual report of his receipts and expenditures during the asylum financial year ending March 31, 1883, and of the amounts and investments of the several funds in his custody :

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand April 1, 1882,	\$114.09
received for two Cleveland bonds paid,	2,000.00
five Maine bonds paid,	5,000.00
two Concord bonds paid,	2,000.00
from executor Miss H. Louise Pen-	
hallow, legacy,	1,084.67
loan of New Hampshire Savings	
Bank on account of new building	
for female patients,	18,000.00
Interest and dividends from April	
1, 1882, to April 1, 1883,	15,691.71
	\$43,890.47

EXPENDITURES.

Cash paid J. P. Bancroft, treasurer, appropri-	
ations to indigent patients,	\$7,500.00
J. P. Bancroft, chairman of building	
committee,	21,500.00
for two Chicago and North Western	
Railroad bonds and accrued interest,	2,048.89
for one Boston & Lowell Railroad bond,	
premium, accrued interest, and com-	
missions,	1,066.25

Cash paid for two Northern Pacific Railroad bonds, premium, accrued interest, and commissions,	\$2,092.33
for fifty shares of Union Pacific Railroad stock and commissions,	4,787.50
for insurance,	430.00
for interest on loan at N. H. Savings Bank,	234.99
annuity of Sarah J. Wilson, salary of financial agent, safe rent, and other small expenses,	768.84
Balance carried to new account,	3,461.67
	<hr/>
	\$43,890.47

The following statement presents the amounts of the several permanent funds, at their par value, on the first day of April, 1883, and the manner of their investment :

ADAMS FUND.

(Gift of Isaac Adams, of Sandwich.)

10 shares Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad stock,	\$1,000.00
2 United States bonds,	600.00
	<hr/>
	\$1,600.00

BURROUGHS FUND.

(Legacy of Rev. Charles Burroughs, D. D., of Portsmouth.)

1 St. Louis County bond,	\$1,000.00
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CHANDLER FUND.

(Legacy of Abiel Chandler, of Walpole.)

25 shares Portland, Saco & Portsmouth Railroad stock,	\$2,500.00
37 shares Boston & Maine Railroad stock,	3,700.00
100 shares Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad stock,	10,000.00
10 shares Michigan Central Railroad stock,	1,000.00

10 shares Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad stock,	\$1,000.00
2 Chicago Water Loan bonds,	2,000.00
2 Northern Pacific Railroad bonds,	2,000.00
2 Concord bonds,	1,500.00
2 Michigan Central Railroad bonds,	2,000.00
1 New Hampshire registered bond,	200.00
2 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad bonds,	2,000.00
1 Chicago & North Western Railroad bond,	1,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$28,900.00

CONANT FUND.

(Gift of John Conant, of Jaffrey.)

1 New Hampshire registered bond,	\$4,000.00
1 Boston & Albany Railroad bond,	1,000.00
3 shares Boston & Maine Railroad stock,	300.00
2 shares Boston & Providence Railroad stock,	200.00
1 share Boston Exchange Company stock,	500.00
	<hr/>
	\$6,000.00

FISK FUND.

(Legacy of Catherine Fisk, of Keene.)

This fund is held in trust by the state of New Hampshire, and amounted June 1, 1882, to . . . \$19,711.50

KENT FUND.

(Legacy of Moody Kent, of Pittsfield.)

14 Maine bonds,	\$7,000.00
5 Eastern Railroad bonds,	5,000.00
13 Michigan Central Railroad bonds,	13,000.00
8 Chicago River Improvements bonds,	8,000.00
9 Burlington & Missouri River Railroad bonds,	9,000.00
19 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad bonds,	19,000.00
1 Chicago and North Western Railroad bond,	1,000.00
6 Cleveland bonds,	6,000.00
17 Concord bonds,	17,000.00
3 Cambridge bonds,	3,000.00
3 United States bonds,	1,200.00

7 Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad bonds,	\$7,000.00
10 Boston & Lowell Railroad bonds,	10,000.00
5 St. Louis bonds,	5,000.00
50 shares Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad stock,	5,000.00
32 shares Northern Railroad stock,	3,200.00
100 shares Michigan Central Railroad stock,	10,000.00
50 shares Union Pacific Railroad stock,	5,000.00
2 shares Boston & Providence Railroad stock,	200.00
50 shares Fitchburg National Bank stock,	5,000.00
40 shares State National Bank stock,	4,000.00
14 shares Railroad National Bank stock,	1,400.00
10 shares Boston Exchange Company stock,	5,000.00
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	\$150,000.00

KIMBALL FUND.

(Legacy of Jacob Kimball, of Hampstead.)

The Kimball Fund is held in trust by the state of
 New Hampshire, and the interest is annually
 paid to the Asylum, \$6,753.49

PENHALLOW FUND.

(Legacy of H. Louise Penhallow, of Portsmouth.)

1 Boston & Lowell Railroad bond, \$1,000.00

RICE FUND.

(Legacy of Arabella Rice, of Portsmouth.)

10 Manchester bonds,	\$10,000.00
1 United States registered bond,	5,000.00
5 St. Louis bonds,	5,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$20,000.00

RUMFORD FUND.

(Legacy of the Countess of Rumford, of Concord.)

5 Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad bonds,	\$5,000.00
5 Burlington & Missouri River Railroad bonds,	5,000.00

30 shares Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad stock,	\$3,000.00
20 shares Boston & Providence Railroad stock, .	2,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$15,000.00

SHERMAN FUND.

(Legacy of Mrs. Fanny S. Sherman, of Exeter.)

3 St. Louis bonds,	3,000.00
1 Boston & Lowell Railroad bond,	1,000.00
1 St. Louis County bond,	1,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$5,000.00

SPALDING FUND.

(Legacy of Isaac Spalding, of Nashua.)

10 Cleveland bonds,	\$10,000.00
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The following is a summary of the names and amounts of the several permanent funds of the institution, viz. :

Adams fund,	\$1,600.00
Burroughs fund,	1,000.00
Chandler fund,	28,900.00
Conant fund,	6,000.00
Fisk fund,	19,711.50
Kent fund,	150,000.00
Kimball fund,	6,753.49
Penhallow fund,	1,000.00
Rice fund,	20,000.00
Rumford fund,	15,000.00
Sherman fund,	5,000.00
Spalding fund,	10,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$264,964.99

The insurance upon the asylum buildings amounts to

On main buildings and chapel,	\$50,000.00
Kent building,	10,000.00
addition to Peaslee building,	6,000.00
new building for women,	10,000.00
furniture,	5,400.00
coal house and coal,	2,500.00

On barns and contents,	\$5,200.00
boiler-house, engine, etc., and granary and contents,	6,000.00
laundry,	3,000.00
horses and carriages,	1,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$99,000.00

The legacy of the late Miss H. Louise Penhallow, of Portsmouth, amounting, with interest, to \$1,084.67, was received of her executor February 6, 1883.

Respectfully submitted,

J. B. WALKER, *Financial Agent*.

Concord, April 2, 1883.

CONCORD, N. H., 13 Apr., 1883.

This certifies that I have carefully examined the accounts of the Financial Agent, and find the receipts from the permanent funds and other sources properly charged, all payments correctly vouched, and the balance of cash to be correct. I have made a personal examination, and find the stocks and securities, as set forth in the foregoing report, safely deposited in the vaults of the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company.

E. J. RANDALL, *Auditor*.

REPORT OF THE BUILDING COMMITTEE.

To the Trustees of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane:

The committee appointed to procure the erection of a new building for female patients respectfully present the following

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Whole amount received to April 7, 1883,	.	.	\$23,500.00
Amount paid out to same date,	.	.	22,850.28
Balance in the hands of the committee,	.	.	649.72
			<hr/>
			\$23,500.00

LIABILITIES AND RESOURCES FOR COMPLETION.

Outstanding bills,	.	.	\$1,328.55
Estimate of carpenters' work to be done,	.	.	800.00
masons' " "	.	.	400.00
painting, material, and work,	.	.	500.00
window weights and cord,	.	.	105.00
doors,	.	.	300.00
knobs, locks, butts, and all hard ware,	.	.	400.00
heating and ventilating registers,	.	.	350.00
radiators for direct and indirect radiation,	.	.	1,100.00
steam boiler,	.	.	1,000.00
plumbing, material, and work,	.	.	1,500.00
stair building,	.	.	300.00
steam-pipe, valves, and all steam-fittings,	.	.	700.00
labor setting boiler and radiators,	.	.	500.00
gas fixtures and work,	.	.	400.00
furniture and furnishing,	.	.	1,500.00
corridor to connect with main building,	.	.	2,000.00
			<hr/>
			\$13,183.55

RESOURCES.

Cash in hands of committee April 7, 1883,	.	.	\$649.72
Balance of authorized loan,	.	.	2,000.00
From financial agent under vote of trustees,	.	.	1,500.00
			<hr/>
			\$4,149.72
Deficiency to be provided for	.	.	9,083.83
			<hr/>
			\$13,183.55

Respectfully submitted,

J. P. BANCROFT,
C. P. FROST,
J. B. WALKER,
Building Committee.

Concord, N. H., April 7, 1883.

**PRODUCTS OF THE FARM AND GARDEN AT MARKET
VALUE, FOR THE YEAR 1882.**

Onions,	75 bush., at \$1.00	\$75.00
Peas,	50 " 75 cts.	37.50
Shell beans,	15 " \$1.00	15.00
Beets for table,	100 " 75 cts.	75.00
Beets for cattle,	20 tons, at \$5.00	100.00
Parsnips,	40 bush., at 50 cts.	20.00
Radishes,	15 " 60 cts.	9.00
Tomatoes,	100 " \$1.00	100.00
Cucumbers,	64 " 75 cts.	48.00
Cellery,	3,100 heads at 10 cts.	310.00
Sweet corn,	60 bush., at \$1.00	60.00
String beans,	30 " 50 cts.	15.00
Asparagus,	200 bun., at 35 cts.	70.00
Squash,	2 tons, at \$60.00	120.00
Potatoes,	1,200 bush., at 75 cts.	900.00
Field corn,	225 " 90 cts.	202.50
Oats,	70 " 60 cts.	42.00
Hay,	75 tons, at \$20.00	1,500.00
Corn fodder,	30 " \$6.00	180.00
Oat straw,	6 " \$12.00	72.00
Pigs sold,	57 at \$3.00 each	171.00
Calves sold,	16 at \$2.00 each	32.00
Pork sold,	275 lbs., at 9 cts.	24.84
Pork for use,	4,200 " "	378.00
Milk produced,	65,700 qts., at 5 cts.	3,285.00
		<hr/>
		\$7,841.84

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

DIRECTIONS CONCERNING ADMISSION.

Those wishing the admission of a person to the asylum should make application to the superintendent previously to bringing the patient, unless the urgency of the case precludes it.

On application, full information as to terms, conditions, etc., and the necessary papers, will be furnished.

With the application, a brief statement of the case should be given.

Some person should accompany the patient, who can give a correct history of the case, if possible.

On no account should deception be practised. The necessity of the step and the arrangements having first been settled, the patient should be honestly informed of what is to take place.

When possible, it is better that patients should arrive in day trains.

Patients should not bring valuable property, when committed, and the asylum cannot become responsible for its keeping. Such articles should be left at home unless the patient is fully responsible for its care.

The parties committing a patient, whether private individuals or town officers, are required to give a bond for the payment of expenses in the annexed form, signed by two responsible persons. The certificates of physicians should be filled and signed in all cases except those committed by courts, and be written in the annexed form.

FORM OF BOND.

In consideration of the admission of _____, of the town of _____, in the county of _____ and state of _____, as a boarder at the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, in the city of Concord, we, _____, of the town of _____, in the county of _____ and state of _____, and _____, of the town of _____, in the county of _____ and state of _____, jointly and severally promise and agree to and with the said New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, to pay to its treasurer dollars and _____ cents per week, or such other rate as may from time to time be established by said asylum therefor, while he shall remain at said asylum; together with such extra charge as may be occasioned by _____ requiring more than the ordinary care and attention; to pay any reasonable charge for actual damage done by _____ to buildings or furnishings; to assist in returning _____ to said asylum in case of elopement; to remove _____ from said asylum, when required to do so by the superintendent; to pay funeral charges in case of death; and not to hold said asylum responsible for any money, jewelry, watches, or other valuables in _____ possession on admission, or given to _____ afterwards.

Payments to be made quarterly, and interest on all sums not paid at the end of each quarter.

Witness our hands, this _____ day of _____, 188 .

Attest :

Principal. [L. s.]

Surety. [L. s.]

NOTE. Those committing patients are requested to notice the condition in regard to money, jewelry, &c., &c.

FORM OF PETITION.

[To be filled and signed by those desiring aid from the state appropriation, to be sent to the superintendent.]

To His Excellency the Governor of the State of New Hampshire :

Respectfully represents that _____, an insane person, resident of _____ in this state, is without sufficient property or relatives legally liable for _____ support at the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane. Wherefore the undersigned prays that the said _____ be aided by any funds appropriated by the state for the indigent insane.

Dated at _____, _____, 188 .

We, the undersigned, selectmen of _____, hereby certify that the representations in the above petition are in our belief true, and that said _____ is an indigent insane person.

N. B. Please write whether the insane person has any property, and if so, what amount, and any other facts you may think proper, in relation to the ability of the insane person's near relatives.

NOTE. The amount received by the applicant, it will be understood, is regulated entirely by the number who may apply for aid, and the comparative need of assistance.

ORDER FOR SUPPORT OF TOWN AND COUNTY PATIENTS.

We, _____, hereby order the committal of _____ to the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, at Concord, there to be supported at the expense of _____ in accordance with the statute, during _____ residence at said asylum

_____ 18 .

NOTE. To be signed by mayor, selectman, or overseer of poor in case of town charge; by county commissioner in case of county charge.

N. B. Admission will be refused unless the requirements of the law are strictly complied with. See extract from the Laws at foot of this blank.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF INSANITY

REQUIRED FOR ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

After due inquiry and personal examination of
of _____, made within one week prior to date, we certify
that _____ is insane, and a fit subject for treatment at the New
Hampshire Asylum for the Insane.

_____ M. D.

_____ M. D.

_____ 188 .

Having personal acquaintance with the signers of the above
certificate, I certify that the signatures are genuine, and the
signers reputable physicians.

_____ 188 .

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Sec. 18. No person shall be committed to the asylum for the Insane except by the order of the court or the judge of probate, without the certificate of two reputable physicians that such person is insane, given after a personal examination made within one week of the committal; and such certificate shall be accompanied by a certificate from a judge of the supreme court, or court of probate, or mayor, or chairman of the selectmen, testifying to the genuineness of the signatures and the respectability of the signers.

L A W S

RELATING TO THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

SECTION

1. Corporate name of the asylum.
2. Trustees, how appointed.
3. Tenure of office of the trustees.
4. Trustees to manage the affairs of the asylum.
5. To appoint officers, etc.
6. Trustees not to receive compensation.
7. To make regulations.
8. May hold property in trust ; no land taken for public use except by authority of the legislature.
9. Shall make report annually.
10. Board of visitors and their duties.
11. Secretary to cause report to be printed and distributed.
12. Persons dangerous to be at large may be committed to the asylum.
13. Insane persons confined in jail may be committed.
14. Insane paupers, how committed by town.
15. Insane county paupers may be committed by supreme court.

SECTION

16. Support of insane committed by court.
17. Parents, guardians, etc., may commit ; Concord not to be liable.
18. Certificate of two physicians required to commit.
19. When county shall support insane person.
20. Means of support failing, county liable after notice.
21. County may recover expense paid.
22. How discharged from asylum.
23. Trustees to visit asylum and hear statements of patients.
24. Superintendent to furnish stationery, and transmit letters to trustees.
25. Inquest on patients suddenly deceased.
26. Property of asylum exempt from taxation.
27. Governor may remove insane convicts from state prison to asylum.
28. Annual appropriation for indigent insane and for library.

SECTION 1. The asylum for the insane at Concord is a corporation under the name of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane.

SEC. 2. The government of the asylum is vested in twelve trustees, appointed and commissioned by the governor, with advice of the council ; and all vacancies shall be filled in the same manner.

SEC. 3. The trustees are classified and commissioned in such manner that the offices of three trustees become vacant annually.

SEC. 4. The trustees shall take charge of the property and the concerns of the asylum ; shall see that its affairs are conducted properly ; may enter into and bind the asylum by such

contracts relative to the support of patients and the affairs of the asylum as they may deem advantageous ; and may receive, appropriate, control, convey, or invest any property given to or owned by the asylum in such manner as they may think expedient.

SEC. 5. The trustees shall appoint a secretary, who shall keep a full and fair record of their proceedings ; a treasurer, who shall give bond for the faithful discharge of his duty ; and such physicians, officers, and assistants, with such salaries and allowances as may from time to time be found necessary.

SEC. 6. No trustee shall receive any compensation for his services as trustee, but expenses necessarily incurred by him shall be paid by the asylum.

SEC. 7. The trustees may make such regulations for their own government, for the management of the asylum and all persons connected therewith, and for the admission and care of patients, and the same from time to time alter, as convenience may require.

SEC. 8. The trustees may take and hold in trust for the asylum any grant or devise of real estate, or any donation or bequest of personal property, and may apply the same, unless otherwise restricted, to lessen the expenses of the indigent insane. No land connected with the asylum shall be taken for a highway or other public use, except by the express authority of the legislature for that purpose first had and obtained.

SEC. 9. The trustees shall make to the governor and council, annually, a report covering that of the superintendent to them, of the receipts and expenditures of the asylum, the number of patients admitted and discharged during each year, and all other matters connected with the general interests of the asylum, which shall be furnished to the secretary of state on or before the twentieth day of April.

SEC. 10. The governor and council, president of the senate, and speaker of the house shall constitute a board of visitors of the asylum ; shall visit and inspect the same when necessary ; examine into the condition of the patients, and the regulations and general management of the asylum ; see that the design thereof is carried into full effect ; and make to the legislature, biennially, a report, which shall be furnished to the secretary of

state on or before the twentieth day of April next before the June session.

SEC. 11. The secretary shall cause fifteen hundred copies of the reports of the superintendent, trustees, and board of visitors of the asylum to be printed and distributed,—one copy each to the governor, members of the council, senate, and house, and their officers; one copy to the clerk of each town; and the remaining copies to be placed in the hands of the board of visitors, for distribution, as they shall order and direct.

SEC. 12. If any insane person is in such condition as to render it dangerous that he should be at large, the judge of probate, upon petition by any person, and such notice to the selectmen of the town in which such insane person is, or to his guardian, or any other person, as he may order,—which petition may be filed, notice issued, and a hearing had in vacation or otherwise,—may commit such insane person to the asylum.

SEC. 13. If any insane person is confined in any jail, the supreme court may order him to be committed to the asylum, if they think it expedient.

SEC. 14. Any insane pauper, supported by any town, may be committed to the asylum by order of the overseers of the poor, and there supported at the expense of such town; and such expense may be recovered by such town of the county, town, or person chargeable with the support of such pauper, in the same manner as if he had been supported in and by the town.

SEC. 15. If the overseers neglect to make such order in relation to any insane county pauper, the supreme court, or any two judges thereof in vacation, may order such pauper to be committed to the asylum, and there supported at the expense of the county.

SEC. 16. Any insane person committed to the asylum by order of the supreme court, such person having been charged with an offence, the punishment whereof as prescribed by law is death or confinement in the state prison, shall, during his confinement in the asylum for the insane, be supported therein at the expense of the state. Any insane person committed to the asylum by any court, except as herein provided, or by any judge of probate, shall be supported by the county from which he was committed.

SEC. 17. The parent, guardian, or friends of any insane person, may cause him to be committed to the asylum, with the consent of the trustees, and there supported on such terms as they may agree; but the city of Concord shall not, in any case, be liable for the support or maintenance of any person committed to said asylum, except from said city.

SEC. 18. No person shall be committed to the asylum for the insane, except by the order of the court, or the judge of probate, without the certificate of two reputable physicians that such person is insane, given after a personal examination made within one week of the committal; and such certificate shall be accompanied by a certificate from a judge of the supreme court, or court of probate, or mayor, or chairman of the selectmen, testifying to the genuineness of the signatures and the respectability of the signers.

SEC. 19. Any insane person committed to the asylum by his parent, guardian, or friends, who has no means of support, and no relatives of sufficient ability chargeable therewith, and no settlement in any town in this state, and who is in such condition that his discharge therefrom would be improper or unsafe, shall be supported by the county from which he was committed.

SEC. 20. When the means of support of any inmate of the asylum shall fail or be withdrawn, the superintendent of said asylum shall immediately cause notice in writing of that fact to be given to one of the county commissioners of the county from which such inmate was committed; and such county shall be liable and holden to pay to said asylum the expense of the support of such inmate from and after the service of such notice, and for ninety days next prior thereto.

SEC. 21. The county paying the expense of the support of any inmate shall be entitled to recover the amount so paid of any town, county, or individual by law liable for the support of such inmate.

SEC. 22. Any person committed to the asylum may be discharged by any three of the trustees, or by any justice of the supreme court, whenever the cause of commitment ceases, or a further residence at the asylum is, in their opinion, not necessary; but any person so discharged, who was under sentence

of imprisonment at the time of his commitment, the period of which shall not have expired, shall be remanded to prison.

SEC. 23. Some one of the board of trustees of the asylum shall, without previous notice, visit that institution at least twice every month, and give suitable opportunity to every patient therein, who may desire it, to make to him, in private, any statements such patient may wish to make; and, whenever in his opinion it may be deemed proper, he shall call to his aid two other members of said board, who shall, with him, make a further examination of such patient, and of the statements by him made. If in their view the cause of commitment no longer exists, or a further residence at the asylum is not necessary, it shall be their duty to discharge such patient. Should they deem the treatment of any patient injudicious, they shall order such an immediate change of the same as to them seems proper; and, in case of failure to secure it, they shall at once summon a meeting of the whole board, whose duty it shall be to take such measures as the exigency of the case demands.

SEC. 24. It shall be the duty of the superintendent to furnish stationery to any patient who may desire it, and transmit any letter such patient may address to the board of trustees, to such member as said board shall have designated to receive such correspondence, and all such letters shall be promptly transmitted without inspection.

SEC. 25. In event of the sudden death of any patient in the asylum, a coroner's inquest shall be held, as provided for by law in other cases.

SEC. 26. The property of the asylum is exempted from taxation.

SEC. 27. The governor, with advice of the council, may remove to the asylum, to be there kept at the expense of the state, any person confined in the state prison who is insane.

SEC. 28. The sum of six thousand dollars is annually appropriated for the maintenance of indigent insane persons belonging to this state at the asylum, for such and so many as the governor may from time to time approve; not less than two thirds of which sum shall be applied annually to the support of private patients, exclusive of paupers maintained at public charge; and the sum of one hundred dollars is annually appro-

priated toward the support and increase of the library for the insane.—*General Laws of New Hampshire, pages 60–63.*

The following persons are also exempted from military duty :

the attendants upon the insane, employed in the asylum for the insane ;

the officers and keepers of the asylum for the insane.—*General Laws of New Hampshire, page 229, section 4.*

BY-LAWS

OF THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, ADOPTED
BY THE TRUSTEES AT A MEETING OF THEIR BOARD, HOLDEN
OCTOBER 31, 1878.

SECTION 1. The annual meeting of the board of trustees shall be holden at the asylum, in Concord, on the Wednesday next preceding the twentieth day of April of each year.

SEC. 2. The trustees shall, at the annual meeting, elect by ballot a president, secretary, and treasurer, who shall hold their respective offices one year, and until others are chosen in their stead. At times, when either of said offices is vacant, it may be filled at a special meeting of the trustees duly called for that purpose.

SEC. 3. Notice of the annual meeting shall be given by the secretary to each trustee, either verbally or by mail, at least fourteen days previous to the day of meeting; and any meeting may be continued, by adjournment from time to time, until the business thereof shall be completed. In case of omission to notify the annual meeting, the same shall not be lost, but shall be considered as adjourned for the transaction of business, until the required notice thereof shall be given, which the secretary shall forthwith proceed to give.

SEC. 4. The president, or any four of the trustees, may call a special meeting of the trustees whenever in the opinion of either it may be deemed expedient so to do; and the same notice shall be given of a special as of the annual meeting, which notice shall state specifically the business to be brought before such meeting. In case of a vacancy in the office of secretary, the president shall notify the annual meeting.

SEC. 5. A quorum of seven members shall be necessary for the transaction of any business by the board of trustees; but any less number, at a meeting duly called, may adjourn, from time to time, until a quorum be obtained.

SEC. 6. Two of the trustees shall visit the asylum each month; and notices of the months by him selected, or to him assigned, shall be sent to each member by the superintendent before the first days of such months.

SEC. 7. No trustee shall receive any compensation for his services as trustee; but expenses necessarily incurred in rendering the same shall be paid by the asylum.

SEC. 8. The trustees shall, at each annual meeting, appoint from their number an auditor, whose duty it shall be to examine the books and audit the accounts of the treasurer and of the financial agent for the ensuing year, and make a written report to the board.

SEC. 9. The treasurer shall give a bond, acceptable to the trustees, in the penal sum of fifteen thousand dollars, for the faithful performance of his duties, for and during such time as he shall continue to hold the office of treasurer, which bond shall be deposited with the president of the board.

SEC. 10. The treasurer shall receive, hold, and disburse all moneys coming to the asylum, except the permanent funds and the income thereof. He shall make an exhibit of the state of his books, and of the property in his custody, when called for by the trustees. He shall make up his accounts to the thirty-first day of March inclusive in each year, which accounts, with his report thereon, shall be laid before the trustees at their annual meeting. His books shall at all times be open to the examination of the trustees.

SEC. 11. The treasurer shall pay all bills approved by the superintendent, and, in addition thereto, such orders as the superintendent may draw on him for the ordinary expenditures of the asylum, when said offices are held by different individuals.

SEC. 12. The treasurer shall receive such compensation for his services as the trustees may from time to time determine.

SEC. 13. The secretary shall attend all meetings of the board of trustees, and keep a record of their proceedings. He shall

also prepare, or cause to be prepared, all documents, statements, and notices which may be ordered by the board, or by the president thereof.

SEC. 14. The secretary shall receive such compensation for his services as the trustees may from time to time determine.

SEC. 15. The board of trustees shall appoint a superintendent, who shall be a physician, and shall reside at the asylum. He shall have the entire control of the treatment and management of the patients; the power to appoint and discharge all persons employed in their care; and shall exercise a general supervision and direction of every department of the institution.

SEC. 16. The superintendent shall make a written report to the trustees, at their annual meeting, of the condition of the asylum, and embracing such other topics as may have been suggested by the progress of the institution and the experiences of the year.

SEC. 17. The superintendent shall receive for his services, in addition to furnished apartments, board, lights, and fuel, for himself and family, such a salary as the trustees may from time to time determine.

SEC. 18. The superintendent shall furnish, to the acceptance of the trustees, a bond for the faithful performance of his duties, in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, which bond shall be kept by the president of the asylum.

SEC. 19. The superintendent shall appoint two assistant physicians, who shall reside at the asylum. They shall possess such characters and qualifications as will enable them to discharge the ordinary duties of the superintendent, and shall at all times perform such duties as he may assign them, and to his acceptance.

SEC. 20. The assistant physicians shall receive such compensation for their services as the trustees may from time to time determine, in addition to furnished apartments, lights, fuels, and board.

SEC. 21. All funds, amounting to one thousand dollars and upwards, which have heretofore been or which may hereafter be given to the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, shall, unless otherwise ordered by their donors, be entered upon the

books of the financial agent as permanent funds, with the surnames of the donors attached to each, and be forever kept intact. The income of each shall be expended from time to time in accordance with the conditions upon which it was given, or, in the absence of conditions, in such manner as the trustees shall deem to be for the highest interest of the asylum and its patients.

SEC. 22. There shall be chosen, by ballot, a financial agent, who shall have charge of the permanent funds of the asylum, shall collect, and, under the advice of the finance committee, from time to time invest, manage, and disburse any moneys arising therefrom. He shall be, *ex officio*, a member of the finance committee, shall give a satisfactory bond for the faithful performance of his trust in the penal sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, and continue in office until his successor is elected. He shall receive for his services such compensation as the trustees shall from time to time determine.

SEC. 23. The trustees shall annually choose two from their board, who, with the financial agent, shall constitute a finance committee, and have general supervision and control of the permanent funds of the asylum, with power to sell and transfer any stocks, bonds, and other securities belonging to said funds, whenever, in their judgment, it may be expedient so to do.

SEC. 24. Besides attending the annual meeting, the trustees shall severally visit the asylum twice each year, in such months as they may select or as may be assigned to them; make a thorough examination of the house and of the condition of the patients; and, before leaving, make a record of their respective visits in a book to be kept at the asylum for that purpose.

SEC. 25. These by-laws may be altered or amended at any annual meeting by a vote of two thirds of the trustees present, or at a special meeting called for that purpose.

SERVICE MANUAL.

A strict observance of the following rules is the established condition of all contracts for service with the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane ; and any applicant for a position, not willing to observe them strictly, will do better to seek employment elsewhere.

1. Any employé wishing to leave the premises, to go into the city or elsewhere, must apply at the office, that such absence may be understood ; and all must be at the asylum by 9 : 30 o'clock in the evening, unless away later by permission.

2. It is expected that all persons employed will consider, that, on the conditions of their respective contracts, they have engaged their time and best services to the asylum ; that they are under obligations to do every duty assigned them, promptly and faithfully ; that they will feel personally interested in the good care, safety, and welfare of the patients ; and that they will give their personal influence in support of good order and the established regulations of the institution. To this end, it is most desirable that all should cultivate quiet, kind, and dignified manners, and correct habits in all things, considering always that this is no less for the interest of the employé than for that of the employer.

3. Those proposing to discontinue their services will give at least thirty days' notice, that time may be given to supply their places.

4. That the house may be quiet, it is expected that all will be at their own rooms after 9 : 30 o'clock in the evening, at which time the house is closed for the night. After this time, the quiet of the house must not be disturbed by passing and conversation. All must bear in mind that the repose of the

patients is a thing of prime importance. All having duties must rise at the morning bell, and proceed to the performance of the same.

5. No light must be carried about the buildings except in a lantern, and the greatest care must be taken in the use of matches, that none be left exposed. A little carelessness in this thing might be followed with the most serious consequences. No smoking will be allowed on the asylum premises, except in the smoking-room provided for that purpose.

6. No one will invite visitors to stop in the house, without permission to do so; but, on application, all reasonable privileges will be granted.

7. No one shall employ a patient to do private work for him or herself, without the consent of the superintendent, assistant superintendent, or other officer authorized to give such permission; and no one is allowed to trade or make bargains with patients.

8. Provision is made to afford each person employed a vacation of two weeks in the year, during which time the duties of the position will be done by a substitute; but the superintendent does not guarantee to retain the place of any one for a longer term of absence. On leaving for a vacation, or permanently, every one will deliver his or her keys at the office.

9. Whenever patients are encouraged to engage in any kind of labor, it is with a view to their own benefit; and hence no one will be taken from the halls for that purpose unless some order to that effect has been given in the case.

10. The person taking patients to labor will be held strictly responsible for their safety, kind care, and safe return to their respective halls.

11. All farmers or others to whom patients are entrusted for labor, will remember that they are not to be treated as servants; they will avoid all appearance of commanding, and will exercise the greatest care that no willing one shall be made a drudge, or work too long. It will be treated as a grave offence if any employé shall take advantage of the willingness or mental weakness of any patient, to impose on such one the harder or more unpleasant parts of the work on which they are employed. The head farmer is required to see that this rule is

obeyed in spirit and letter, and report promptly to the superintendent any violation of the same. As occupation is a thing of the greatest value to most patients, every employé is required to do all in his or her power to interest them in it in some form, and make it attractive.

12. As far as practicable, provision will be made to give each employé opportunity to be absent from duty for church services on Sunday a due proportion of the time; and any whose ordinary labor is wholly suspended on Sunday are liable to be called on to relieve others, whose duties continue, a portion of the time, and such must hold themselves in readiness to be so called on. It is expected that all employés, whose duties do not interfere, will be present at the regular Sunday service in the chapel.

STEWARD.

The steward will have the general oversight of the buildings, farm, stock, and premises. It will be his duty to attend to ordinary business transactions, and see that asylum property, in every department, is saved, kept in its proper place, protected from harm or waste, and properly used. He will see that everything about the premises is kept in good order, that the grounds near the house are kept clean, free from waste and rubbish, and will extend the same supervision to the basements and attics, and see that the person to whom it is assigned to care for these spaces discharges his duty faithfully. He will see that all animals are properly taken care of, and that carriages, tools, and implements are kept in repair, and stored in their places when not in use; and, generally, he will be responsible to the superintendent for the good condition of property and premises, and must promptly notify him of anything adverse to the welfare of the asylum which comes to his knowledge. He will attend to procuring ordinary supplies for subsistence, except so far as otherwise provided for by the superintendent, and see that such goods are delivered and stored in their proper places. He will see that the house is closed and the doors locked at the appointed hour at night, and hold himself ready to discharge any special duty required by the superintendent.

CLERK.

It will be the duty of the clerk to keep the books and accounts in a neat and accurate manner, take systematic care of all papers connected therewith, and perform any special clerical work required by the superintendent.

HOUSEKEEPER.

SEC. 1. The housekeeper will have the general management of the internal domestic affairs. The labor in the kitchen, laundry, and sewing department will be done under her direction; and those employed in these departments will hold themselves subject to her orders in the discharge of their duties. She will attend to the good condition of all apartments connected with the general housekeeping, will see that they are properly furnished and kept in good order. She will see that all the work in her departments is done in accordance with the general instructions of the superintendent.

SEC. 2. She will have the care of all goods and material used in her department, and will see that they are saved and economically used; all bedding and articles manufactured for housekeeping purposes will be under her care, and she must see that they are not wasted or given out needlessly. She will have the care of the making of any clothing furnished to female patients, and will be required to keep an accurate account of the cost of such clothing or other articles furnished to any one. The cost of any articles furnished for patients must be returned by her to the supervisor, to be entered in the accounts of such patients.

SEC. 3. It is the duty of the housekeeper to report to the superintendent any instance of misconduct, failure in the proper discharge of duty, or violation of the established regulations, occurring in her department and not promptly rectified by the delinquent. It will also be her duty to report, to the person who keeps the time-book, the times of commencing and leaving duty of all employed in her department.

SUPERVISORS.

SEC. 1. The supervisors in their respective departments will have the general oversight of the halls and the patients; and

the prudence and tact with which their duties are performed will be an important factor in the condition of the house. It is expected that they will see that the rules of the house relating to the patients are observed in every particular; that all patients are treated with uniform respect and kindness; and it is their imperative duty to report immediately to the superintendent or assistant superintendent any instance of neglect, incivility, or ill-usage of a patient, or any violation of the established rules.

SEC. 2. They will see that all medicines prescribed are faithfully and in a proper manner administered, and that all directions of the medical officers are strictly obeyed.

SEC. 3. They will be expected to pass as much time in the halls as the proper discharge of other duties will allow, will instruct new attendants in their duties, and as much as possible assist in efforts to interest and employ the patients.

SEC. 4. The supervisors must see that the dining-rooms are furnished with the necessary utensils, that the attendants take proper care of the dining-rooms, that the cupboards are sweet and in order, the tables neatly set, and the meals properly served.

SEC. 5. They will have the general charge of the clothing of patients, and an oversight of the beds and bedding of the halls. The attendants must report to them any deficiency in either which may exist, and it is their duty to see that such wants are supplied.

SEC. 6. On the admission of patients, their clothing will be taken in charge by the supervisors, entered in the book provided for the purpose, and each article plainly marked. All articles afterwards furnished or received will be cared for in the same manner.

The clothing of patients leaving must be compared with the record, neatly packed, and delivered at the office by the appropriate supervisor.

Any knives, razors, or other dangerous article in possession of a patient on admission, must be brought to the office for safe-keeping and record.

SEC. 7. They will pay special attention to the sick, report promptly at the office any change of symptoms, see that they have proper attention, and that any special diet prescribed is delicately prepared and served.

SEC. 8. After passing through the halls and learning the condition of the patients early in the morning, the supervisors will very briefly report to the physicians any sickness or other fact demanding attention before the morning visits.

SEC. 9. Before the Sunday chapel service, and other occasions of public gathering, the supervisors will see that the patients are properly dressed for the occasion, and accompanied to the chapel by their attendants.

SEC. 10. The supervisors will report to the clerk the times of commencing and leaving off work on the part of the attendants employed in their respective departments.

SEC. 11. In general, the supervisors are expected to hold themselves in readiness to carry into practical effect the instructions of the superintendent, and to use all their personal influence in support of the spirit and design of these regulations.

ATTENDANTS.

SEC. 1. In all their intercourse with the patients, the attendants are required to treat them with respect and civility, to be kind and gentle in manner, and avoid roughness of every kind. They must answer, as far as they can, the civil questions of a patient, and attend to every reasonable request. They must be calm and quiet under provocation, never scold, threaten, or recriminate, and make every request in a respectful manner.

SEC. 2. In the care of the insane, sympathy, kindness, and tact should take the place of force and display of authority. But if at any time the use of force becomes a necessity, the *manner* of using it should take away its offensiveness; and *force* should never be resorted to without the presence of sufficient assistance to render a violent struggle unnecessary.

SEC. 3. A cheerful look, a kind manner, a respectful demeanor, and expressions of sympathy will do much to quiet the excited, and give the attendant influence and easy control over patients, and render duty easy and agreeable.

SEC. 4. The opposition which the insane make often arises from delusions that lead them to believe they are to be injured in some way; and for this reason every effort to control them, to administer food, medicine, or baths, or to do anything for them, should be made in the most kind and delicate manner,

that their confidence may be secured and retained. On the other had, cross words, angry looks, or violent acts destroy their confidence and diminish their chances of recovery. No one must risk the consequences of such measures.

SEC. 5. A blow or a kick is never to be inflicted on a patient by any employé under any circumstances. Any violation of this rule will be treated as a grave offence.

SEC. 6. Mechanical restraint must never be put on a patient without the authority of a medical officer.

SEC. 7. The attendant should be an example of good manners, avoiding all rude and ungentlemanly or unladylike habits not suited to the well ordered household. They should treat each other and all with civility and politeness, cherish a high sense of obligation, and never forget the golden rule, to do by others as, in changed circumstances, one would wish to be done by. By this simple means the attendant is sure to gain, not only self-respect, but an easy control and personal influence.

SEC. 8. Attendants should hear with patience, and answer with caution; should never promise what cannot safely be performed, and having made a promise, be faithful in its execution.

SEC. 9. The peculiarities of patients must never be made a subject of sport or ridicule, but, rather, withheld from publicity, with tender regard for their feelings and welfare.

SEC. 10. The attendants must rise at the ringing of the morning bell, and at once commence the labors of the day. On opening the sleeping-rooms of the patients, they shall greet the occupants with expressions of kindness, see that they rise (if able), are properly dressed, washed, and prepared for breakfast at the appointed hour.

SEC. 11. As soon as practicable after the patients have arisen from bed, the attendants must see that the night vessels are removed from the rooms and the beds thrown open for airing; and, as soon as other duties will allow, they will remove all soiled bedding, and see that the beds are put in good order.

SEC. 12. Immediately after breakfast, the halls and patients' rooms must be made clean and put in good order, and so kept at all times. Scrupulous care must be given to the water-closets, which will require frequent rinsing with hot water, and the use of disinfectants. The same care must be taken of the

wash-bowls, and a sufficiency of clean towels must be at hand, as well as combs and brushes for the hair.

The attendants will follow the same rule of cleanliness in the care of the halls, windows, spaces, back stairs, and dining-rooms, never being satisfied until they are as clean as they can be made. Patients able and willing to assist in these labors are to be encouraged to do so, *but never compelled to work*. The attendants are held responsible for the complete execution of these requirements.

SEC. 13. The attendants will ever be watchful of the state of the atmosphere in the halls, and report to the office any evidence of impurity which is beyond their power to correct otherwise.

SEC. 14. The attendants must see that clean linen is put on each bed once in every week, and oftener if necessary; and if a sufficient supply of this or of towels is not at hand, the fact must be promptly reported to the supervisor.

SEC. 15. The attendants must see that the tables are properly laid, that everything about them is perfectly clean, and that they are made as inviting as practicable. During meals, the attendants must always be present and wait on the table in a respectful and delicate manner, such as they would be willing to have adopted toward themselves under like circumstances. *Patients must not be hurried through their meals*, to hasten the clearing of the table. The attendants must use special care that no knife, fork, or other article is carried from the table by any patient.

SEC. 16. It is obviously improper for the attendants, after the hall work is done, to retire to their own rooms and leave the patients alone during hours of duty. Their time and attention are due to the patients, and must be devoted to keeping them quiet and tidy, preventing improper conduct of every sort, or lapsing into listlessness and torpor; to efforts to preserve their self-respect, and to carry into effect the general direction of the physicians. These ends are to be sought by efforts to keep patients occupied, either in work, reading, games, or judicious social intercourse.

SEC. 17. Visiting from hall to hall during hours of duty, without special business, or going away to other parts of the

premises out of one's field of service, is wholly improper, and not allowed.

SEC. 18. The attendants are expected to know how every patient in their charge is employed, and to be vigilant, by every means in their power, to better the condition of every one.

SEC. 19. The attendants must not allow a patient to be taken from the halls by any one employed in other departments unless a general or special permission from a medical officer to that effect has been given; nor will the patients leave the halls before breakfast or on Sunday without the same permission.

SEC. 20. The attendants must always be alive to the welfare of those in their charge, and in the night hold themselves ready to rise and assist the night attendant if the condition of a patient requires it. They will come to the office for medicines or instructions when needed, and follow all directions carefully. After giving medicines, they should wash and return the glasses *at once*.

SEC. 21. If damage is done to buildings or property by patients, the attendants will report it to their supervisor.

SEC. 22. The attendants are never to give up their keys except at the office, on leaving; nor are they ever to admit strangers into the halls without special permission.

SEC. 23. *The attendants will always take care that the clothing worn by patients is adapted to the season and the occasion. In case of sudden change from heat to cold, they must make at once the needed change in clothing.*

SEC. 24. It is particularly expected of attendants to see that every patient is cleanly in person, that the hair and nails are attended to, that any rent in clothing is properly mended, that the garments worn are kept buttoned or hooked, and that any stains from carelessness in eating are promptly removed. Each attendant should keep at hand a sponge and soap, and a small stock of sewing utensils,—as needles, thread, buttons, hooks and eyes, etc.—for immediate use when needed.

SEC. 25. When the physicians visit the halls, one of the attendants must be at hand to give any information required, to accompany them to any patient's room, or render any other assistance needed.

SEC. 26. Each patient will take a warm bath each week, unless made an exception by direction of the physician. In particular cases of weakness or special delicacy, the sponge bath may be substituted for the tub. In such cases, as well as those who may desire to bathe more frequently, the attendant should apply to the attending physician for specific directions.

The attendants must superintend the baths of patients, and not leave the halls with the bath-rooms open (unless exceptions are made) ; and in no case must an epileptic or suicidal patient bathe without the presence of an attendant.

SEC. 27. In suitable weather all patients who are able will go out for exercise, accompanied by their respective attendants, on such conditions as shall from time to time be prescribed. In these out-door exercises the attendants must see that no one strays from the party, and so regulate the speed of walking or the character of other exercise as to suit, as well as may be, the average of persons present. They must try to avoid all appearance of restraint, and seek to make these occasions as enjoyable as possible. Preference should be given to walks within the asylum grounds ; but when walks are taken into the city, it is not permitted to visit stores, hotels, railroad stations, or other public places, except by permission previously obtained. In the airing-courts the same rules for the care of patients will be observed as apply to the halls. The attendants must not allow any rubbish to accumulate on the ground of the courts.

SEC. 28. The attendants must shave those patients who do not desire to wear the beard. In shaving, great care must be taken to have the razor in good order, and to shave easily and neatly. No other patient should be present ; and the razors must be kept under lock and key in the attendant's room.

SEC. 29. The attendants, in their respective halls, will strictly observe the instructions of the superintendent in regard to the time for the patients' retiring ; and in assisting them to bed they must practise the same delicacy and courtesy enjoined elsewhere in these rules. Before closing the doors for the night they must see that the patients are comfortably in bed ; *and it is especially enjoined that they offer gentle and patient assistance to the feeble and aged, and leave all with a kind " Good-night."*

NIGHT ATTENDANTS.

SEC. 1. The night attendants will visit the office at eight o'clock in the evening, to receive their instructions for the night, and go on duty at once. They will continue in charge of their respective sections of the house until after the ringing of the rising-bell, at the times established, after which they will be relieved by the attendants.

They must be always awake, vigilant, and faithful, giving their whole attention to the condition of the house and the patients. They must make their respective rounds, not hastily, thus leaving a large part of the time to be spent at the office, but dividing it between the various apartments as directed. They must pass through the halls in the most quiet manner, being especially careful in opening and closing doors, and make the personal observations required with the most respectful delicacy, disturbing the patient as little as possible.

They must be especially watchful of the sick, minister tenderly to their wants, carry out scrupulously all instructions in regard to them, and report to a physician any unfavorable change of condition.

They must promptly attend to the call of patients, ascertain their wants, and satisfy them, if practicable.

They must do all in their power to soothe and quiet any who may be wakeful or timid, and assure them of their safety.

SEC. 2. They must be especially vigilant in the care of those inclined to suicide or self-injury, and neglect no effort to be assured of the safety of such, in accordance with the specific directions they receive in each case.

SEC. 3. They must be always watchful in regard to fire, and if it occurs must at once, and in the most quiet manner, inform the officers and employés, without a general alarm, and proceed to extinguish it. They must frequently inspect the attics of their respective departments, and see that the iron doors are kept shut.

The safety, the comfort, and the lives of large numbers are entrusted, in a great measure, to the night attendants; and a degree of vigilance and faithfulness, corresponding to the magnitude of the interests at stake, is expected of them in the execution of all instructions given them.

SEC. 4. It is the imperative duty of the night attendants to report any irregularity or violation of the rules of the house, which may come to their knowledge, to the superintendent, and not to make the same a subject of remark elsewhere.

SEC. 5. During public exercises in the chapel, on Sunday and other occasions, it is made the duty of the night attendants to look to the condition of the halls in the absence of the attendants.

COOK.

Under the direction of the matron, the cook will have the supervision of the work in the kitchen, the care of utensils, and of supplies of provisions within the kitchen premises.

The cook must see that the kitchen and all utensils are kept clean and in perfect order, that good order is preserved in the kitchen, and that each employé performs all duties assigned in a proper manner.

The cook shall see that all food is prepared as directed, is made palatable and inviting, and sent to the halls hot. Special care must be taken in preparing messes for the sick, that they are nicely cooked, and sent to the patients in acceptable form.

The cook will report to the matron any instance of failure in duty or violation of the rules occurring in the department.

Persons employed elsewhere in the institution will not be allowed to loiter about the kitchen premises or bakery.

If any meat, butter, or other articles of food, of poor quality, are furnished for use, the head cook must promptly report it to the steward or superintendent.

BAKER.

The baker will see that the baking-room, oven, and all utensils belonging to his department, are kept scrupulously clean at all times, that the house is kept supplied with the various kinds of bread prescribed, and he must keep his stock of bread sufficiently in advance of the demand, that it may not be eaten absolutely new. On the mornings designated, he will make warm rolls or biscuit in season for breakfast.

It is his duty to report at once to the superintendent or steward any defect he may discover in the quality of the flour or other material for food furnished to his department.

PORTER.

The porter will have the whole charge of the food car, and will keep it always clean and in good order; will, at the appointed time, take the prepared meals from the kitchen to the several dumb-waiters and deliver them to the attendants, who shall be present at the call of the slide-bell, assist the porter in running up the dumb-waiter, if necessary, and remove the meals carefully to the dining-rooms. In this, care must be taken by all that the food and utensils are handled gently, and that the meals reach the table in good order. In like manner must the dishes and slops be received from the attendants by the porter, and by him be properly disposed of.

The porter will be responsible for keeping the basement and attics swept, and everything in its place. It is also his duty to fill the under-beds for the female attendants, great care being taken that the sacks be not soiled in the process. He will also remove the discarded beds each morning to the place designated. At the appointed times, the porter will attend to the delivery of ice to the hall attendants and others, according to instructions of the superintendent. He will see that any objects thrown from the windows during the night are removed promptly in the morning, and will hold himself ready to perform any item of duty required by the superintendent.

ENGINEER.

The engineer will be responsible for the good care of the boilers, engine, steam and water-pumps, and all parts of the machinery, which must be kept in repair and in good running order. He shall promptly attend to the repairs needed in steam or water apparatus, or other repairs or alterations assigned to him. It will be his duty to see that the boilers are properly fired, and the fuel used in the most economical and efficient manner. He will see that the radiators, air-chambers, and flues are properly adjusted for heat and ventilation, and that the amount of steam generated is wisely adapted to the state of the weather. It will be his duty in summer to attend to all needed alterations and repairs in steam-heating apparatus, preparatory to the demands of winter.

He must at all times be so thoroughly familiar with the location and condition of all hydrants, hose, or water-cocks provided for the extinguishing of fire, that he can put them in operation instantly, if needed. He will also be expected to hold himself in readiness to attend to any special duty required by the superintendent.

FARMER.

The head farmer will have the immediate supervision of the farm laborers, the laying out of the work, and the direction of the care and use of the stock and farming utensils; and all farm laborers will look to him for specific directions as to their duties.

It is his duty to see that all farm fences are kept in repair, and that everything on the farm and about the farm buildings is kept in perfect order, that the stock is well cared for, that every farmer performs his duty well, and that all material is properly and economically used. He will report to the clerk the time of service of each person in his department, and to the superintendent any fault or failure in duty on the part of any under his charge.

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TO THE
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JUNE, 1884.

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REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives :

The undersigned, being a Board of Visitors of the Asylum for the Insane, have visited and inspected that institution, have examined into the condition of the patients therein, and the regulations and general management thereof, and we are satisfied that the design of the institution is carried into full effect by the trustees and superintendent.

CHAS. H. BARTLETT,
Pres. of the Senate.
S. C. EASTMAN,
Speaker of the H. of Rep.

S. W. HALE, *Governor.*
A. C. CHASE,
G. A. CURTICE,
J. A. SPALDING,
D. H. GOODELL,
D. M. ALDRICH,
Board of Visitors.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

BOARD OF VISITORS.

(EX-OFFICIO.)

HIS EXCELLENCY S. W. HALE.

HON. A. C. CHASE.

HON. G. A. CURTICE.

HON. J. A. SPALDING.

HON. D. H. GOODELL.

HON. D. M. ALDRICH.

HON. CHAS. H. BARTLETT, *President of the Senate.*

HON. SAMUEL C. EASTMAN, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

GEORGE B. TWITCHELL, M. D., Keene, *President.*

JOSEPH B. WALKER, Concord, *Secretary.*

EDWARD SPALDING, M. D., Nashua.

EMERY J. RANDALL, Somersworth.

WM. H. H. MASON, Moultonborough.

ELLERY A. HIBBARD, Laconia.

WILLIAM G. PERRY, M. D., Exeter.

JOHN H. GEORGE, Concord.

WATERMAN SMITH, Manchester.

DEXTER RICHARDS, Newport.

JEREMIAH F. HALL, M. D., Portsmouth.

C. P. FROST, M. D., Hanover.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

C. P. BANCROFT, M. D., *Superintendent*.
 B. R. BENNER, M. D., *First Assistant Physician*.
 EDWARD FRENCH, M. D., *Second Assistant Physician*.
 MR. J. H. CARR, *Clerk and Steward*.
 MRS. FANNY B. CARR, *Housekeeper*.
 MR. HENRY GREEN, *Farmer*.

VISITING COMMITTEE FOR 1884-'85.

FIRST HALF OF MONTHS.

April, 1884,	WHOLE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.
May,	DR. W. H. H. MASON.
June,	WATERMAN SMITH.
July,	DR. WM. G. PERRY.
August,	E. A. HIBBARD.
September,	E. J. RANDALL.
October,	DR. GEO. B. TWITCHELL.
November,	DR. EDWARD SPALDING.
December,	DEXTER RICHARDS.
Jan., 1885,	E. A. HIBBARD.
February,	DR. GEO. B. TWITCHELL.
March,	J. B. WALKER.

SECOND HALF OF MONTHS.

April, 1884,	DR. J. F. HALL.
May,	E. J. RANDALL.
June,	DR. C. P. FROST.
July,	WATERMAN SMITH.
August,	JOHN H. GEORGE.
September,	DR. W. H. H. MASON.
October,	DEXTER RICHARDS.
November,	DR. EDWARD SPALDING.
December,	DR. C. P. FROST.
Jan., 1885,	JOHN H. GEORGE.
February,	DR. J. F. HALL.
March,	J. B. WALKER.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES.

To His Excellency the Governor and to the Honorable Council :

The Trustees of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane present this, their

FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT.

The number of patients in the Asylum at this date is three hundred and eight, a larger number than ever before reported. During the past year a good state of health has prevailed, and the condition of the institution has been prosperous. Three hundred and forty-one patients have been admitted ; eighteen have been discharged as recovered ; and forty-one as more or less improved. The general statistics of the year's work will be found at length in the report of the superintendent herewith submitted. We also present to your honorable body the annual reports of the treasurer and of the financial agent. The former gives a full record of the receipts and expenditures of the asylum during the past year : the latter affords a statement in detail of the investments of the permanent funds of the institution, and of the disposition of their income. No less than one hundred and sixty-four patients have been beneficiaries of these funds, many of whom could not have enjoyed its treatment but for the aid received from this source.

The new building for female patients, in process of construction at the time of our last report, is nearly finished, and its lower story will be ready for occupancy in a few days. We know of no building of this kind in the country better designed to secure the personal comfort and highest welfare of patients

wishing special attendance, with roomy apartments, and a near approach to home life, than is this. It affords ample accommodations for some twenty to thirty patients, varying with their several wants, and meets a demand for a long time urgent, which heretofore, except in isolated instances, has been satisfied only in institutions without the state.

The appropriation of ten thousand dollars, made by the legislature at its last session, has nearly sufficed for the completion of this building. The additional amount needed will be supplied from another source. The committee to procure its erection, having substantially completed the duties assigned them, have made to this board their final report, and transferred the building to the custody of the superintendent. That a similar one for male patients will be erected at no distant day, is our earnest hope.

The number of patients supported at the asylum by the several counties of the state has diminished from year to year, as these have provided themselves with enlarged and improved facilities of keeping their insane poor. The whole number of this class now in the asylum is but twenty-five out of a whole number of more than three hundred, as returned by the county commissioners about a year ago. A large portion, therefore, of the accommodations formerly required by county patients is left for town and private patients.

We respectfully call to your attention the fact that the insurance upon the asylum buildings, amounting annually to some eight hundred dollars, is now paid from the income of the permanent funds of the institution. In our opinion this charge should not be borne by the beneficent provisions of benevolent individuals for aiding poor patients, but should be carried rather by the state treasurer. Could such a transfer be made, it would increase to that amount the assistance yearly given to this class of our inmates.

During the past year the superintendent has made important improvements upon the grounds, and upon different parts of the asylum structure. The grading about the new building has been completed, most of it having been done at odd intervals by men and teams regularly employed upon the farm. A second section of the bog on the southerly side of the farm has been so

far improved by drainage, raising, and levelling its surface as to render it some of the best land within its boundaries. The remainder of this unsightly tract, always, thus far, unwholesome and unproductive, will be reclaimed by him as time and the means at his disposal shall allow.

During the year important repairs have been made within doors, new floors and air chambers have been completed in the basement, and important renovations have been made in other parts of the house, much to its improvement and to the facilitating of its daily work.

The farm shows in its returns an increased productiveness over last year, the total value of its products being eight thousand one hundred and ninety-one dollars and ninety-five cents—a gross return of about eighty dollars per acre of land cultivated. This amount is rarely surpassed, or even equalled, upon a like acreage devoted to general farming in any section of this state. The article of milk has been produced to the amount of about seventy thousand (69,806) quarts, worth at five cents a quart almost thirty-five hundred dollars (\$3,490.30). The milk record shows that the twenty-six and one third cows, from which this has been derived, have afforded a daily average yield of seven and one quarter quarts per cow throughout the year. We take pleasure in submitting to your examination the accompanying schedule, furnished us by the superintendent, of farm products, together with the milk record of the year.

When it is considered that all these articles must necessarily have been purchased had they not been produced upon the farm, it will be apparent that to ours, as well as to any asylum for the insane, a well conducted farm is of very great importance, and cannot be dispensed with, except at great detriment to the asylum and its inmates.

In accordance with an act of the legislature, the asylum borrowed on its own credit the sum of twenty thousand dollars, which has been expended in the construction of the new building before mentioned. The loan was made at five per cent., interest payable semi-annually. Three thousand dollar instalments of principal are payable each year, the first becoming due on the first day of July next. It is expected that this debt will be wholly extinguished July 1, 1890.

With very great pleasure we bear testimony to the constant fidelity and marked ability evinced by the superintendent in the discharge of his onerous and oftentimes complicated as well as delicate duties. The last day of the last month marks the completion of his first two years of service as superintendent of the asylum. There has been but one change in the corps of officers during the year. Dr. E. O. Pearson, second assistant physician, resigned his position in January last, and has been succeeded by Dr. Edward French.

GEORGE B. TWITCHELL,
JOHN H. GEORGE,
DEXTER RICHARDS,
CARLTON P. FROST,
EMERY J. RANDALL,
WATERMAN SMITH,
WILLIAM G. PERRY,
WM. H. H. MASON,
ELLERY A. HIBBARD,
EDWARD SPALDING,
JEREMIAH F. HALL,
JOSEPH B. WALKER,

Trustees.

Concord, April 16, 1884.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Trustees of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane :

In obedience to the by-laws of the board, I respectfully submit the forty-second annual report of the asylum for the year ending March 31, 1884.

The year commenced with two hundred and ninety-five patients under care—one hundred and twenty-eight men, and one hundred and sixty-seven women.

The number admitted during the year was one hundred and forty-one—sixty-six men and seventy-five women, making the whole number during the year four hundred and thirty-six—one hundred and ninety-four men, and two hundred and forty-two women.

The number discharged in the year was one hundred and three, of whom fifty-seven were men and forty-six were women. Twenty-four persons have died, of whom eleven were men and thirteen were women.

The daily average through the year has been 293.8, of which 124.3 were males and 169.5 females.

Among those patients who were admitted once only during the year, fifty per cent. appear in Table XI, with hereditary predisposition. As in the previous year, I wish to emphasize the fact that an hereditary constitutional weakness of other tissues than the brain may become a predisposing cause of insanity.

The records of the hospital show that phthisis and intemperance in the ancestry are powerful factors in the development of a weakened nervous system in the children. Phthisis in the father or mother does not necessarily lead to the development

of phthisis in the children, but it may lead to such a deterioration of the great nerve centres that kindred diseases may appear in its stead. Diseases which indicate lack of proper nutrition in other organs than the lungs, and which show plainly that the *materies morbi* exists, merely manifesting itself in another form. The remarkable interchanging of insanity and phthisis in the same individual, and the persistence of insanity in one generation and phthisis in the next, illustrate how insidiously and yet how surely a vicious constitutional taint in the blood will make itself known. Many cases in the hospital records illustrate this point. I will briefly enumerate three.

Case 1. A gentleman of culture and refinement contracted phthisis. In what was supposed to be the last stage of the disease he went to a warmer climate in the hope of regaining his health. To the surprise of all his relatives he recovered perfectly. He became interested in business, and possessing uncommon dexterity in mercantile transactions and a shrewd inventive ability, he amassed quite a fortune. Unfortunately, under this strain he broke down; but at this time his brain and not his lungs suffered. He still retains good physical health, but his mind is, I fear, hopelessly damaged.

Case 2. A gentleman of marked business ability presented the following family history: His grandmother died of phthisis; his father was asthmatic, at one time insane, and finally died with paralysis; one uncle was insane; four brothers died of phthisis, and one brother died of epilepsy. The patient, a very nervous, impulsive man, became deeply engrossed in business. The care and anxiety entailed by this work proved too great a strain for his delicate organization, and his mind, not his lungs, succumbed. He made a good recovery.

Case 3. A young woman, evidently of delicate constitution, but whose family history could not be ascertained, became insane, and continued thoroughly deluded for several months. She finally had a circumscribed pneumonia, which developed into phthisis. From the moment that her lungs became affected her mind began to improve, and when she left the hospital her mind was apparently quite clear, but it was evident that her lungs were hopelessly diseased. Many other cases might be mentioned, of a similar character. They illustrate the close relation-

ship between insanity and a generally depreciated physical status. Too often this real cause is overlooked. Some persons will wonder why this or that person, who seemed so well balanced, and so capable in all the relations of life, should become insane; and some will wisely attribute the cause to some insignificant affair, not considering that the affair *per se* could not operate as cause, for, in that case, half the world would be insane.

Practically, the ascertaining of this real constitutional cause of insanity is of much importance to the general practitioner; for, though he cannot and probably never will be able to control the coming together of unhealthy individuals, still by his knowledge and advice he may be able to so direct the life of the children of such stock that their mental integrity may be spared. Undoubtedly Case 2 would have escaped such an attack had he not overworked his delicate nervous organization. Possibly the same might have held true of Case 1.

By the careful and judicious direction of the occupation and manner of living of those thus predisposed, much may be done toward the prevention of insanity. In this way the family physician may be of the greatest assistance in averting a much dreaded calamity. Too often these facts of family heredity are concealed from the physician. A knowledge of their existence should never be withheld. Now that the demoniacal theory of mental alienation has been exploded, and insanity has come to be considered a disease, the same rational and intelligent spirit in its investigation should obtain as in other diseases. A change of occupation, or, at least, a more restrained exercise of the nerve forces in the same occupation, a different mode of life, a proper course of tonic treatment to the predisposed, may be of as much importance as a change of climate to the rheumatically inclined person, or a change of diet to one who may be subject to gout.

Given, then, a constitution strongly predisposed to insanity either by the existence of the disease itself, or of kindred diseases, such as phthisis, intemperance, and so forth, in the ancestry: it is of the greatest importance that such a constitution should be guarded from the exciting causes, such as overwork, lack of rest, improper diet, and prolonged mental strain. The

remarkably frequent prevalence of these exciting causes encountered at the present day is, in large measure, an outgrowth of our modern civilization. The physically strong endure the strain imposed upon them; the weak succumb. In other words, it is the old story of *The Survival of the Fittest*. In the lower orders of life this law is merciless in its operation; but in the human race much may be done to divert its action by a previous knowledge of the dangers to be avoided by the constitutionally predisposed.

Of the one hundred and forty-one insane admitted during the year, thirty had the suicidal impulse; and of the whole number under treatment during the year, fifty-three belonged to this class. Out of this number, not one succeeded in accomplishing the act.

The homicidal impulse existed in nine of those admitted, and in thirty-seven of those under treatment, during the year.

MORTALITY.

There have been twenty-four deaths during the year, or about 5 per cent. of the entire population. Sixteen of those who died had such organic disturbance of the brain as would not admit of recovery. For the first time in several years there has been a typical case of typhoid fever, and death resulted therefrom. The case seemed to have been a sporadic one, for there was not at any time during the year a single instance presenting even the mildest symptoms of the disease. I feel at loss to account for so severe and isolated a case. So far as could be ascertained, there was no defect in the drainage of the ward, and the closet was ventilated by a steam heated shaft terminating on the roof. Aside from this one case of typhoid fever, there has been no evidence of any unhealthy conditions inside the house.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The following improvements have been made during the year:

In the Peaslee wing the water-closets in the main ward were torn out, and a new line of soil-pipes introduced, with free vent out of the roof. New and improved bowls, ventilated into a

flue opening in a chimney five feet above the roof, were substituted for the old closet-hoppers. The chimney is provided with a coil of steam-pipe thirty feet in length. The system of closet drainage and ventilation in the various wards is now very perfect, with the exception of the Kent building. I would recommend an early ventilation of the sewerage system in that building.

A flight of iron stairs, to be used as a fire escape, has been built on the south side of the Kent building, and entered from the veranda.

The copper heater alluded to in the last report has been made, and is ready to be connected with the exhaust steam from the engine.

A new No. 9 Blake steam pump has been placed in the pump-house beside the older apparatus. We have now two good working and powerful pumps. One is used regularly every day; the other is reserved for emergency.

The last improvement of the year has been the cementing and concreting of the entire travelled portion of the basements of the Fisk, Rumford, Kimball, and Chandler wings. Of these, the three former were laid in three inches of cement, the upper inch being Portland cement. The proportion of common cement and gravel was one of the former to two of the latter; the proportion of Portland cement and fine gravel was half and half. The old track has been removed, and the provision and freight cars have been mounted on vulcanized rubber wheels. The disagreeable rumbling of the wheels is thus entirely obviated.

During the ensuing year it will be necessary to renew the entire heating apparatus of the Chandler wing. The radiators are old, and the piping is in danger of giving way at any time. In making this change, the basement of this wing can be greatly improved by placing the radiators in separate rooms, provided with larger windows, and doors lighted by glass panels, as was done two years ago in the Fisk wing.

THE FARM.

Owing to the more abundant rains, the yield of corn and potatoes was larger than in the previous year. The work of grading and laying out new driveways about the new building

prevented much work being done in reclaiming the low land about the brook. During the ensuing year, however, we hope to continue this improvement as heretofore.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

As usual, the superintendent wishes to express not only his appreciation, but that of many patients, for the assistance in the way of entertainments extended to us by kind friends, both out of and in the asylum. We feel especially indebted to Mr. Willis P. Haynes for a very entertaining reading, and to Drs. French and Chase for singing and dramatic entertainments, and to Mrs. Gillette, Miss Minot, and many others for assistance at the same. The St. John's Church Club have favored us as usual with a dramatic entertainment; also the Unity Club.

The proprietors of the following newspapers have gratuitously supplied the asylum with copies of their issues: *N. H. People & Patriot*, *Daily Monitor*, *Independent Statesman*, *Union Democrat*, *Nashua Gazette*, *Morning Star*, and exchanges from the Concord press.

In January, 1884, Dr. Pearson resigned, after a service of three years. He carries with him the earnest wishes of his many friends at the asylum for his success. His position has been most acceptably filled by Dr. Edward French, who brings with him a valuable experience of two years as second assistant physician at the Brattleborough hospital, Vermont.

Again the superintendent wishes to express his deep appreciation of the kindly assistance and advice so freely offered him by the board of trustees.

C. P. BANCROFT.

N. H. Asylum, March 31, 1884.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE I.

General Statistics.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Patients in hospital April 1, 1883.....	128	167	295
Admitted within the year.....	66	75	141
Whole number of cases within the year.....	194	242	436
Discharged within the year.....	57	45	103
Vis., as recovered from first attack.....	6	2	8
“ “ “ other than first attack.....	5	5	10
“ as much improved.....	12	7	19
“ as improved.....	11	11	22
“ as unimproved.....	23	21	44
Deaths.....	11	13	24
Patients remaining April 1, 1884.....	126	183	309
Number of different persons within the year.....	186	237	422
“ “ “ admitted.....	62	75	137
“ “ “ recovered.....	11	7	18
Daily average number of patients.....	124.3	169.5	293.8

TABLE II.

Showing Results in All under Treatment during the Year.

	Of those in hospital at beginning of year.			Of those admitted during the year.			Total both classes.	
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.
Discharged, recovered...	6	8	9	5	4	9	11	7
“ improved...	10	10	20	13	8	21	23	18
“ unimproved	13	13	26	10	8	18	23	21
Died.....	9	9	18	2	4	6	11	13
Remaining, improved...	18	20	38	6	13	19	24	33
“ unimproved.	73	113	186	29	87	66	102	150

TABLE III.

Admissions and Discharges from the beginning of the Hospital.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Admitted.....	2,358	2,256	4,614
Discharged.....	2,221	2,060	4,281
" recovered.....	867	887	1,754
" improved.....	637	550	1,187
" unimproved.....	486	866	1,352
Died.....	892	320	1,212

TABLE IV.

Showing the Number and Character of the Recovery in those recovered in the Year.

	Cases in which re-currency is not established.			Cases in which re-currency is established.			Total both classes.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
From first attack.....	6	2	8	.....	.....	.....	6	2	8
From second attack.....	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
From third attack.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
From fifth attack.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	2	1	3
From seventh attack.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
From tenth attack.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
From sixteenth attack.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
	7	4	11	4	3	7	11	7	18

TABLE V.

Duration of Insanity before Admission in those recovered in the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Less than 1 month.....	6	3	9
From 1 to 3 months.....	1	3	4
From 6 to 12 months.....	2	1	3
More than 1 year.....	2	.....	2
	11	7	18

TABLE VI.

Showing Number of Admissions to this Hospital of those admitted in the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Admitted the first time.....	49	59	108
“ “ second time.....	7	6	13
“ “ third time.....	4	4	8
“ “ fourth time.....	1	1	2
“ “ fifth time.....	3	2	5
“ “ sixth time.....	2	1	3
“ “ seventh time.....	.....	1	1
“ “ sixteenth time.....	.....	1	1
	66	75	141

TABLE VII.

The Number of the Attack in those admitted in the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
First.....	56	60	116
Second.....	4	4	8
Third.....	1	3	4
Fourth.....	.....	1	1
Fifth.....	.....	3	3
Sixth.....	3	1	4
Seventh.....	1	1	2
Sixteenth.....	.....	1	1
Unknown.....	.....	1	1
Not insane.....	1	.....	1
	66	75	141

TABLE VIII.

Duration of Insanity before Admission in those admitted in the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Less than 1 month.....	9	9	18
From 1 to 3 months.....	9	6	15
From 3 to 6 months.....	5	11	16
From 6 to 9 months.....	3	4	7
From 9 to 12 months.....	1	.....	1
From 12 to 18 months.....	5	.....	11
From 18 months to 2 years.....	3	2	5
From 2 to 3 years.....	4	6	10
From 3 to 4 years.....	3	4	7
From 4 to 5 years.....	2	2	4
From 5 to 10 years.....	3	3	16
From 10 to 15 years.....	2	7	9
From 15 to 20 years.....	2	.....	2
From 20 to 30 years.....	5	2	7
From 30 to 40 years.....	2	3	5
Unknown.....	2	1	3
Not insane.....	1	4	5
	66	75	141

TABLE IX.

Ages of those admitted in the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
15 to 20 years.....	3	.....	3
20 to 25 years.....	7	5	12
25 to 30 years.....	11	7	18
30 to 35 years.....	5	10	15
35 to 40 years.....	6	8	14
40 to 45 years.....	7	8	15
45 to 50 years.....	4	10	14
50 to 60 years.....	13	9	22
60 to 70 years.....	7	12	19
70 to 80 years.....	3	4	7
Over 80 years.....	.....	2	2
	66	75	141

TABLE X.

The Form of Disease in Patients admitted in the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Mania acute.....	2	2	4
Mania sub-acute.....	10	9	19
Mania chronic.....	4	20	24
Mania recurrent.....	5	4	9
Mania hysterical.....	.....	4	4
Mania senile.....	.....	2	2
Melancholia acute.....	8	5	13
Melancholia sub-acute.....	1	2	3
Melancholia chronic.....	1	6	7
Melancholia with stupor.....	.....	1	1
Dementia chronic.....	14	7	21
Dementia primary.....	.....	3	3
Dementia senile.....	.....	1	1
Structural disease of brain.....	3	5	8
Alcoholism.....	7	.....	7
Epilepsy.....	4	.....	4
Paresis.....	2	.....	2
Imbecility.....	1	1	2
Typo-mania.....	.....	2	2
Hystero-epilepsy.....	.....	1	1
Hypochondriasis.....	1	.....	1
Neurasthenia.....	1	.....	1
Hebephrenia.....	1	.....	1
Not insane.....	1	.....	1
	66	75	141

TABLE XI.

Complications in those admitted in the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Hereditary predisposition.....	29	40	69
Suicidal.....	14	16	30
Homicidal.....	5	4	9
Hernia.....	2	.....	2
Paralysis agitans.....	1	.....	1
Intermittent fever.....	1	.....	1
Constipation.....	1	.....	1
Phthisis.....	.....	2	2
Pregnancy.....	.....	1	1
Chronic articular rheumatism.....	.....	1	1
Syphilis.....	.....	1	1
Otorrhea.....	.....	1	1
	53	66	119

TABLE XII.

Showing Number with Suicidal Propensity under Treatment during the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Of those in hospital at beginning of year.....	3	20	23
Of those admitted within the year.....	14	16	30
	17	36	53

TABLE XIII.

Civil condition of those admitted in the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Single.....	24	28	62
Married.....	28	34	62
Widows.....		12	3
Widowers.....	3		8
Divorced.....	1	1	2
	66	75	141

TABLE XIV.

Occupation of those admitted in the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Farmers.....	18		18
Housewives.....		53	53
Laborers.....	9		9
Operatives.....	3	3	6
Traders.....	3		3
Machinists.....	2		2
Lawyers.....	2		2
Music teachers.....		2	2
Barber.....	1		1
Blacksmith.....	1		1
Clerk.....	1		1
Harness-maker.....	1		1
Steamboat captain.....	1		1
Shoemakers.....	2		2
Carpenter.....	1		1
Insurance agent.....	1		1
Tailor.....	1		1
Jeweller.....	1		1
Miller.....	1		1
Bar-tender.....	1		1
Milliner.....		1	1
Nurse.....	16	15	31
No occupation.....	66	75	141

TABLE XV.

Nativity of those admitted in the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
New Hampshire.....	48	42	85
Vermont.....	4	5	9
Connecticut.....	7	8	10
Massachusetts.....	.....	2	2
Maine.....	1	1	2
New York.....	1	1	2
Rhode Island.....	1	.....	1
Indiana.....	1	.....	1
North Carolina.....	.....	1	1
Canada.....	.....	4	4
Ireland.....	6	11	17
South America.....	1	.....	1
England.....	.....	8	8
Scotland.....	.....	1	1
Germany.....	1	.....	1
Poland.....	.....	1	1
	66	75	141

TABLE XVI.

Residence of those admitted in the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Merrimaack county, N. H.....	11	18	29
Hillsborough county, N. H.....	11	15	26
Cheshire county, N. H.....	6	5	11
Grafton county, N. H.....	4	8	12
Strafford county, N. H.....	6	4	10
Belknap county, N. H.....	4	2	6
Rockingham county, N. H.....	5	2	7
Sullivan county, N. H.....	2	1	3
Coe county, N. H.....	1	1	2
Vermont.....	4	1	5
Connecticut.....	10	14	24
Massachusetts.....	1	2	3
Indiana.....	1	.....	1
Canada.....	.....	2	2
	66	75	141

TABLE XVII.

By what authority committed.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
By self or friends.....	51	61	112
By town authority.....	10	7	17
By county commissioners.....	1	5	6
By court.....	8	2	5
By governor and council.....	1	.....	1
	66	75	141

TABLE XVIII.

By whom supported.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
By self or friends	50	59	109
By town or city	11	6	17
By county	2	10	12
By state	3	.....	3
	66	75	141

TABLE XIX.

Deaths in the Year, and the Causes.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Mania chronic	2	1	3
Mania senile .....	.....	2	2
Typho-mania .....	.....	2	2
Dementia chronic	1	.....	1
Dementia chronic, with typhoid fever	1	.....	1
Melancholia chronic, with marasmus .....	.....	1	1
Paresis	3	1	4
Epilepsy	2	.....	2
Meningitis, with effusion	1	.....	1
Tubercular peritonitis .....	.....	1	1
Structural disease of brain .....	.....	1	1
Pulmonary consumption .....	.....	1	1
Cerebral apoplexy .....	.....	1	1
Cardiac thrombosis .....	.....	1	1
Cystitis, with ammonæmia .....	.....	1	1
Cardiac syncope	1	.....	2
	11	13	24

TABLE XX.

Ages at the Time of Death.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Between 20 and 30	1	1	2
Between 30 and 40 .....	.....	1	1
Between 40 and 50	2	4	6
Between 50 and 60	4	4	8
Between 60 and 70	1	2	3
Between 70 and 80	3	1	4
	11	13	24

TABLE XXI.

Ages of those remaining in Hospital at the end of Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
15 to 20 years	3	.....	3
20 to 30 years	26	13	39
30 to 40 years	26	24	50
40 to 50 years	31	49	80
50 to 60 years	22	36	58
60 to 70 years	9	27	36
70 to 80 years	8	16	24
Over 80 years	1	8	9
	126	183	309

TABLE XXII.

Duration of Disease in those remaining.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under 3 months	1	1	2
From 3 to 6 months	2	4	6
From 6 to 12 months	3	4	7
From 12 to 18 months	6	6	12
From 18 to 24 months	1	4	5
From 2 to 3 years	8	12	20
From 3 to 5 years	10	23	33
From 5 to 10 years	31	32	63
From 10 to 15 years	12	24	36
From 15 to 20 years	22	20	42
From 20 to 25 years	11	9	20
From 25 to 30 years	5	16	21
From 30 to 40 years	7	12	19
Over 40 years	6	10	16
Unknown .....	.....	6	6
Not insane	1	.....	1
	126	183	309

TABLE XXIII.

Remaining at the end of the Year.—Prospect.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Curable (apparently)	10	15	25
Incurable (apparently)	116	168	284
	126	183	309

TABLE XXIV.

Statistics of Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, from the opening of the Asylum.

Year.	Admitted.	Discharged and died.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Whole number under treatment.	Remaining at end of hospital year.
1843	76	29	12	10	6	1	76	47
1844	104	81	37	20	19	5	151	70
1845	88	82	37	17	22	6	158	76
1846	98	76	26	22	16	11	174	98
1847	89	87	28	17	23	9	177	100
1848	92	83	29	20	26	8	192	109
1849	81	76	36	15	11	14	180	114
1850	103	90	45	18	20	7	217	117
1851	88	98	45	26	16	12	215	117
1852	107	106	66	13	16	11	224	118
1853	132	107	65	28	11	8	250	143
1854	141	123	63	24	22	14	284	161
1855	95	91	50	20	9	12	248	155
1856	85	96	66	13	7	10	260	154
1857	97	81	47	15	7	12	251	170
1858	76	77	34	20	5	18	246	169
1859	98	85	31	22	18	14	267	182
1860	86	83	38	16	12	17	267	184
1861	106	94	34	84	10	16	290	196
1862	86	94	42	82	7	13	282	188
1863	101	85	30	32	7	16	288	204
1864	105	92	36	16	17	23	309	217
1865	107	102	42	23	14	22	324	223
1866	104	91	26	28	16	21	327	236
1867	117	107	39	24	27	17	353	246
1868	118	129	51	38	18	21	364	235
1869	96	93	42	20	9	22	330	217
1870	130	114	37	84	20	23	367	258
1871	135	163	65	87	29	32	388	226
1872	152	128	55	31	16	21	377	254
1873	184	172	61	51	27	33	448	276
1874	140	137	42	44	27	22	416	281
1875	129	140	53	37	30	20	401	261
1876	140	122	35	34	27	26	401	279
1877	119	118	30	38	27	17	398	280
1878	114	118	35	36	30	17	364	276
1879	78	81	27	23	6	28	348	268
1880	111	94	28	27	22	17	379	286
1881	134	117	33	39	23	22	419	302
1882	104	121	38	26	27	30	406	286
1883	133	128	41	23	34	25	418	296
1884	141	127	18	41	44	24	436	309

FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

To the Trustees of the N. H. Asylum for the Insane :

The Treasurer respectfully submits the following exhibit of receipts and expenditures for the year closing March 31, 1884 :

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand April 1, 1883,	\$500.83
For board of private patients,	44,690.40
For board of town patients,	5,406.34
For board of county patients,	7,000.30
From J. B. Walker, financial agent, for the benefit of indigent patients,	10,000.00
From state treasurer, for indigent patients,	6,000.00
for board of insane persons,	3,100.00
for increase of the library,	100.00
For stock and all articles sold,	1,553.66
	\$78,351.53

PAYMENTS.

For meats,	\$7,295.04
flour,	3,282.21
butter and cheese,	2,226.27
sugar and molasses,	1,735.02
fish,	1,384.32
coffee and tea,	1,752.04
vegetables and fruits,	1,519.63
miscellaneous table supplies,	1,646.22
house furnishing goods,	3,570.27
articles furnished to patients and charged in their accounts,	3,356.53

For heating and lighting,	\$10,322.27
medical and surgical supplies,	710.66
services in care of patients,	19,207.06
ordinary repairs,	5,764.37
permanent improvements,	3,340.83
provender,	2,288.27
farming department, including animals purchased, farming carriages and utensils, all labor on farm, garden, grounds and buildings,	4,895.26
stationery, printing, library, binding worn books, &c.,	792.80
postage, express, telegraph, and freight,	558.37
travelling expenses of trustees,	280.55
public exercises, including Sunday services, lectures, and all public means to interest and occupy the minds of the patients,	686.76
miscellaneous expenses,	774.53
	<hr/>
Whole amount paid out,	\$77,389.28
Balance carried to new account,	\$962.25
	<hr/>
	\$78,351.53

J. P. BANCROFT, *Treasurer*.

Concord, April 1, 1884.

I hereby certify that I have carefully examined the accounts of the treasurer of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1884, and find them clearly and accurately kept. I have compared each item with the vouchers, and find each item correct and properly sustained, and the balance of cash verified. I also have carefully examined the accounts of the building committee as kept by the treasurer, and find all of said accounts correct and properly vouched.

JOHN H. GEORGE, *Auditor*.

Concord, April 16, 1884.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FINANCIAL AGENT.

To the Trustees of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane :

The Financial Agent respectfully presents the annual report of his receipts and expenditures during the asylum financial year ending March 31, 1884, and of the amounts and investments of the several funds in his custody :

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand April 1, 1883,	\$3,461.67
received from loan of New Hampshire Savings-Bank on account of new building for female patients,	2,000.00
received interest and dividends from April 1, 1883, to April 1, 1884,	15,193.71
	\$20,655.38

EXPENDITURES.

Cash paid J. P. Bancroft, treasurer, appropriation to indigent patients, etc.,	\$10,000.00
J. P. Bancroft, chairman of building committee,	3,500.00
sinking fund,	1,000.00
for insurance and for printing asylum reports,	467.47
interest on loan at New Hampshire Savings-Bank,	928.72

Cash paid annuity of Mrs. Sarah J. Wilson, salary of financial agent, rent of safe, and other small expenses, . . .	\$1,148.00
Balance carried to new account, . . .	3,611.19
	<hr/>
	\$20,655.38

The following statement presents the amounts of the several permanent funds, at their par value, on the first day of April, 1884, and the manner of their investment:

ADAMS FUND.

(Gift of Isaac Adams, of Sandwich.)

10 shares Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad stock,	\$1,000.00
2 United States bonds,	600.00
	<hr/>
	\$1,600.00

BURROUGHS FUND.

(Legacy of Rev. Charles Burroughs, D. D., of Portsmouth.)

1 St. Louis County bond,	\$1,000.00
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CHANDLER FUND.

(Legacy of Abiel Chandler, of Walpole.)

25 shares Portland, Saco & Portsmouth Railroad stock,	\$2,500.00
37 shares Boston & Maine Railroad stock,	3,700.00
100 shares Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad stock,	10,000.00
10 shares Michigan Central Railroad stock,	1,000.00
10 shares Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad stock,	1,000.00
2 Chicago Water Loan bonds,	2,000.00
2 Northern Pacific Railroad bonds,	2,000.00
2 Concord bonds,	1,500.00
2 Michigan Central Railroad bonds,	2,000.00
1 New Hampshire registered bond,	200.00

2 Chicago Burlington & Quincy Railroad bonds, .	\$2,000.00
1 Chicago & North-Western Railroad bond, .	1,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$28,900.00

CONANT FUND.

(Gift of John Conant, of Jaffrey.)

1 New Hampshire registered bond, . . .	\$4,000.00
1 Boston & Albany Railroad bond, . . .	1,000.00
3 shares Boston & Maine Railroad stock, . .	300.00
2 shares Boston & Providence Railroad stock, .	200.00
1 share Boston Exchange Company stock, . .	500.00
	<hr/>
	\$6,000.00

FISK FUND.

(Legacy of Catherine Fisk, of Keene.)

This fund is held in trust by the state of New
Hampshire, and amounted June 1, 1883, to . \$20,894.19

KENT FUND.

(Legacy of Moody Kent, of Pittsfield.)

14 Maine bonds,	\$7,000.00
5 Eastern Railroad bonds,	5,000.00
13 Michigan Central Railroad bonds,	13,000.00
8 Chicago River Improvement bonds,	8,000.00
9 Burlington & Missouri River Railroad bonds, .	9,000.00
19 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad bonds,	19,000.00
1 Chicago & North-Western Railroad bond, . .	1,000.00
6 Cleveland bonds,	6,000.00
17 Concord bonds,	17,000.00
3 Cambridge bonds,	3,000.00
3 United States bonds,	1,200.00
7 Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad bonds,	7,000.00
10 Boston & Lowell Railroad bonds,	10,000.00
5 St. Louis bonds,	5,000.00
50 shares Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Rail- road stock,	5,000.00

32 shares Northern Railroad stock, . . .	\$3,200.00
100 shares Michigan Central Railroad stock, .	10,000.00
50 shares Union Pacific Railroad stock, . .	5,000.00
2 shares Boston & Providence Railroad stock, .	200.00
50 shares Fitchburg National Bank stock, .	5,000.00
40 shares State National Bank stock, . .	4,000.00
14 shares Railroad National Bank stock, . .	1,400.00
10 shares Boston Exchange Company stock, .	5,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$150,000.00

KIMBALL FUND.

(Legacy of Jacob Kimball, of Hampstead.)

The Kimball fund is held in trust by the state of New Hampshire, and the interest is annu- ally paid to the asylum,	\$6,753.49
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PENHALLOW FUND.

(Legacy of H. Louise Penhallow, of Portsmouth.)

1 Boston & Lowell Railroad bond,	\$1,000.00
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RICE FUND.

(Legacy of Arabella Rice, of Portsmouth.)

10 Manchester bonds,	\$10,000.00
1 United States registered band,	5,000.00
5 St. Louis bonds,	5,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$20,000.00

RUMFORD FUND.

(Legacy of the Countess of Rumford, of Concord.)

5 Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad bonds,	\$5,000.00
5 Burlington & Missouri River Railroad bonds, .	5,000.00
30 shares Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Rail- road stock,	3,000.00
20 shares Boston & Providence Railroad stock, .	2,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$15,000.00

SHERMAN FUND.

(Legacy of Mrs. Fanny S. Sherman, of Exeter.)

3 St. Louis bonds,	\$3,000.00
1 St. Louis County bond,	1,000.00
1 Boston & Lowell Railroad bond,	1,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$5,000.00

SPALDING FUND.

(Legacy of Isaac Spalding, of Nashua.)

10 Cleveland bonds,	\$10,000.00
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The following is a summary of the names and amounts of the several permanent funds of the asylum, viz. :

Adams fund,	\$1,600.00
Burroughs fund,	1,000.00
Chandler fund,	28,900.00
Conant fund,	6,000.00
Fisk fund,	20,894.19
Kent fund,	150,000.00
Kimball fund,	6,753.49
Penhallow fund,	1,000.00
Rice fund,	20,000.00
Rumford fund,	15,000.00
Sherman fund,	5,000.00
Spalding fund,	10,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$266,147.68

The insurance upon the asylum buildings is distributed as follows, viz. :

On centre buildings and chapel,	\$50,000.00
Kent building,	10,000.00
addition to Peaslee building,	6,000.00
Bancroft building,	10,000.00
furniture,	5,400.00
coal-house and coal,	2,500.00

On barns and contents,	\$5,200.00
boiler-house, engine, granary, and contents, .	6,000.00
laundry,	3,000.00
horses and carriages,	1,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$99,100.00

Respectfully submitted.

J. B. WALKER, *Financial Agent*.

Concord, April 1, 1884. _____

I hereby certify that I have carefully examined all the items of debt and credit in the account of the financial agent, and find the entries correct and fully sustained by proper vouchers. I have also examined the certificates of stocks and bonds of the asylum in the vaults of the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company, and find all of the same, and have entire confidence that the same are safely deposited with said company.

JOHN H. GEORGE, *Auditor*.

April 16, 1884.

REPORT OF THE BUILDING COMMITTEE.

At the close of the last financial year the committee had expended \$22,850.28, as reported to the board at their last annual meeting. They have expended since that time \$14,149.72, making in all \$37,000.

Of the amount expended during the last year, \$10,000 was provided by the appropriation made for the purpose by the last legislature, and the balance, \$4,149.72, was derived from the balance on hand at the close of the last fiscal year, from the balance of the loan authorized by the legislature, and from income of the permanent funds by vote of the board. The building is so far completed that the first story is essentially ready for occupancy. To fit the remaining portions for the use of patients, some more work remains to be done, but not involving so much expense as to require further appropriations from sources outside the ordinary income. The second story can be finished in a few weeks, mostly by the workmen in the ordinary employ of the asylum.

Respectfully submitted.

J. P. BANCROFT,

J. B. WALKER,

C. P. FROST,

Building Committee.

**PRODUCTS OF THE FARM AND GARDEN AT MARKET
VALUE, FOR THE YEAR 1883.**

Onions,	179 bush., at 85 cts.	\$152.15
Peas,	30 " 80 cts.	24.00
Shell beans,	5 " \$1.00	5.00
Beets for table,	270 " 50 cts.	135.00
Beets for cattle,	31 tons, at \$5.00	155.00
Parsnips,	20 bush., at 50 cts.	10.00
Radishes,	10 " 60 cts.	6.00
Tomatoes,	110 " 90 cts.	99.00
Cucumbers,	125 " 60 cts.	75.00
Celery,	500 heads at 15 cts.	75.00
Sweet corn,	50 bush., at \$1.00	50.00
String beans,	10 " 50 cts.	5.00
Asparagus,	200 bun., at 35 cts.	70.00
Cabbage,	250 heads at 10 cts.	25.00
Potatoes,	1,575 bush., at 50 cts.	787.50
Field corn (ears)	750 " 40 cts.	300.00
Oats,	150 " 50 cts.	75.00
Hay,	80 tons at \$20.00	1,600.00
Corn fodder,	27 " \$6.00	162.00
Oat straw,	10 " \$12.00	120.00
Pigs sold,	91 at \$2.50 each	227.50
Calves sold,	21 at \$2.00 each	42.00
Pork sold,	450 pounds at 7 cts.	31.50
Pork for use,	5,875 " 8 cts.	470.00
Milk produced,	69,806 quarts at 5 cts.	3,490.30

\$8,191.95

Amount of Milk Produced for the Year beginning April 1, 1883.

Cows.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	Total— daily avge.	
April.....	Dry	7½	6¼	14%	8%	8½	9½	12%	6½	8	9½	11	6	14	10½	13	12½	9½	8½	13½	6½	13½	13½	5½	10½	8½	.....	.....	247 qts.
May.....	11½	7½	6	14½	8	8½	10	12	6½	8½	8½	11	4	12½	10½	13½	11½	10½	8½	14½	7	13½	12	4½	12½	8½	.....	.....	252½ "
June.....	11½	5½	1½	12	Died	2	7½	9	3	5½	7	6¼	Dry	10%	8%	9½	9	7½	6½	10	5½	9	11	3	8	6½	.....	.....	176½ "
July.....	11	5	Dry	13	.....	Dry	8½	8%	2	4½	7½	6¼	.....	11%	8½	10½	9½	8½	7½	9½	7	10½	10½	3½	8	7½	.....	.....	180 "
August....	7½	5½	Dry	4	.....	Dry	6%	8½	Dry	9½	6½	5%	Died	9%	8½	9	8½	7½	5	8½	3½	9	8	Sold	7½	5½	.....	.....	144½ "
September.	7	4½	Dry	10½	*8½	Dry	7	8½	8	9%	6%	6	*17½	In 19 tie-up	6%	9	8	3½	Sold	6½	Dry	8	8½	*4½	7½	3½	.....	.....	168 "
October....	7½	4¼	Dry	9½	9	13½	7	8½	7	9%	5%	6½	18	17	7½	9	8	3	10½	4½	Dry	8	8½	4	7½	3½	.....	.....	196½ "
November.	6½	2	10½	8½	8½	12%	6%	8½	Sold	8%	3%	7	16½	15½	6	7½	7½	2	8½	4	Dry	7½	6½	4	7	Sold	.....	.....	177 "
December..	6%	2	10	8½	8½	11	6½	8%	*19	7%	1	6%	13%	14%	5½	8	7½	2	8½	3	Dry	7	4	8½	6½	*11½	11½	202½ "
January..	4½	Dry	8½	7½	7%	10%	6	8½	18½	7%	Dry	3%	14	12	5½	5	7	Dry	9½	1½	15½	3½	½	Dry	6½	9½	10½	184½ "
February...	4½	Dry	7½	7	7%	9½	5	9½	14%	7%	Dry	1%	13	11	5½	1	7	Dry	8½	½	14½	1	Dry	8	9	5½	8½	168½ "
March.....	4	7½	4½	7%	9%	4½	8½	13%	7%	12½	10	3½	6½	16	7½	13½	12	9½	7½	11½	6½	12	194 "
Grand total.....																											2,304 qts.			
Daily average for year ending March 31, 1884.....																											191 quarts.			
Amount produced during the year.....																											69,806 quarts.			

* New cow.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

DIRECTIONS CONCERNING ADMISSION.

Those wishing the admission of a person to the asylum should make application to the superintendent previously to bringing the patient, unless the urgency of the case precludes it.

On application, full information as to terms, conditions, etc., and the necessary papers, will be furnished.

With the application, a brief statement of the case should be given.

Some person should accompany the patient, who can give a correct history of the case, if possible.

On no account should deception be practised. The necessity of the step and the arrangements having first been settled, the patient should be honestly informed of what is to take place.

When possible, it is better that patients should arrive in day trains.

Patients should not bring valuable property, when committed, and the asylum cannot become responsible for its keeping. Such articles should be left at home unless the patient is fully responsible for its care.

The parties committing a patient, whether private individuals or town officers, are required to give a bond for the payment of expenses, in the annexed form, signed by two responsible persons. The certificates of physicians should be filled and signed in all cases except those committed by courts, and be written in the annexed form.

FORM OF BOND.

In consideration of the admission of _____, of the town of _____, in the county of _____ and state of _____, as a boarder at the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, in the city of Concord, we, _____, of the town of _____, in the county of _____ and state of _____, and _____, of the town of _____, in the county of _____ and state of _____, jointly and severally promise and agree to and with the said New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, to pay its treasurer _____ dollars and _____ cents per week, or such other rate as may from time to time be established by said asylum therefor, while he shall remain at said asylum; together with such extra charge as may be occasioned by _____ requiring more than the ordinary care and attention; to pay any reasonable charge for actual damage done by _____ to buildings or furnishings; to assist in returning _____ to said asylum in case of elopement; to remove _____ from said asylum, when required to do so by the superintendent; to pay funeral charges in case of death; and not to hold said asylum responsible for any money, jewelry, watches, or other valuables in _____ possession on admission, or given to _____ afterwards.

Payments to be made quarterly, and interest on all sums not paid at the end of each quarter.

Witness our hands, this _____ day of _____, 188 .

Attest :

Principal. [L. s.]

Surety. [L. s.]

NOTE. Those committing patients are requested to notice the condition in regard to money, jewelry, &c., &c.

FORM OF PETITION.

[To be filled and signed by those desiring aid from the state appropriation, to be sent to the superintendent.]

To His Excellency the Governor of the State of New Hampshire :

Respectfully represents that _____, an insane person, resident of _____ in this state, is without sufficient property or relatives legally liable for _____ support at the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane. Wherefore the undersigned prays that the said _____ be aided by any funds appropriated by the state for the indigent insane.

Dated at _____, _____, 188 .

We, the undersigned, selectmen of _____, hereby certify that the representations in the above petition are in our belief true, and that said _____ is an indigent insane person.

N. B. Please write whether the insane person has any property, and if so, what amount, and any other facts you may think proper, in relation to the ability of the insane person's near relatives.

NOTE. The amount received by the applicant, it will be understood, is regulated entirely by the number who may apply for aid, and the comparative need of assistance.

ORDER FOR SUPPORT OF TOWN AND COUNTY
PATIENTS.

We, _____, hereby order the committal of _____ to the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, at Concord, there to be supported at the expense of _____ in accordance with the statute, during _____ residence at said asylum

_____ 18 .

NOTE. To be signed by mayor, selectman, or overseer of poor in case of town charge; by county commissioner in case of county charge.

N. B. Admission will be refused unless the requirements of the law are strictly complied with. See extract from the Laws at foot of this blank.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF INSANITY

REQUIRED FOR ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

After due inquiry and personal examination of
of _____, made within one week prior to date, we certify
that _____ is insane, and a fit subject for treatment at the New
Hampshire Asylum for the Insane.

_____ M. D.

_____ M. D.

_____ 188 .

Having personal acquaintance with the signers of the above
certificate, I certify that the signatures are genuine, and the
signers reputable physicians.

_____ 188 .

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

SEC. 18. No person shall be committed to the asylum for the insane except by the order of the court or the judge of probate, without the certificate of two reputable physicians that such person is insane, given after a personal examination made within one week of the committal; and such certificate shall be accompanied by a certificate from a judge of the supreme court, or court of probate, or mayor, or chairman of the selectmen, testifying to the genuineness of the signatures and the respectability of the signers.

L A W S

RELATING TO THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

SECTION

1. Corporate name of the asylum.
2. Trustees, how appointed.
3. Tenure of office of the trustees.
4. Trustees to manage the affairs of the asylum.
5. To appoint officers, etc.
6. Trustees not to receive compensation.
7. To make regulations.
8. May hold property in trust; no land taken for public use except by authority of the legislature.
9. Shall make report annually.
10. Board of visitors and their duties.
11. Secretary to cause report to be printed and distributed.
12. Persons dangerous to be at large may be committed to the asylum.
13. Insane persons confined in jail may be committed.
14. Insane paupers, how committed by town.
15. Insane county paupers may be committed by supreme court.

SECTION

16. Support of insane committed by court.
17. Parents, guardians, etc., may commit; Concord not to be liable.
18. Certificate of two physicians required to commit.
19. When county shall support insane person.
20. Means of support failing, county liable after notice.
21. County may recover expense paid.
22. How discharged from asylum.
23. Trustees to visit asylum and hear statements of patients.
24. Superintendent to furnish stationery, and transmit letters to trustees.
25. Inquest on patients suddenly deceased.
26. Property of asylum exempt from taxation.
27. Governor may remove insane convicts from state prison to asylum.
28. Annual appropriation for indigent insane and for library.

SECTION 1. The asylum for the insane at Concord is a corporation under the name of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane.

SEC. 2. The government of the asylum is vested in twelve trustees, appointed and commissioned by the governor, with advice of the council; and all vacancies shall be filled in the same manner.

SEC. 3. The trustees are classified and commissioned in such manner that the offices of three trustees become vacant annually.

SEC. 4. The trustees shall take charge of the property and the concerns of the asylum; shall see that its affairs are conducted properly; may enter into and bind the asylum by such

contracts relative to the support of patients and the affairs of the asylum as they may deem advantageous ; and may receive, appropriate, control, convey, or invest any property given to or owned by the asylum in such manner as they may think expedient.

SEC. 5. The trustees shall appoint a secretary, who shall keep a full and fair record of their proceedings ; a treasurer, who shall give bond for the faithful discharge of his duty ; and such physicians, officers, and assistants, with such salaries and allowances, as may from time to time be found necessary.

SEC. 6. No trustee shall receive any compensation for his services as trustee, but expenses necessarily incurred by him shall be paid by the asylum.

SEC. 7. The trustees may make such regulations for their own government, for the management of the asylum and all persons connected therewith, and for the admission and care of patients, and the same from time to time alter, as convenience may require.

SEC. 8. The trustees may take and hold in trust for the asylum any grant or devise of real estate, or any donation or bequest of personal property, and may apply the same, unless otherwise restricted, to lessen the expenses of the indigent insane. No land connected with the asylum shall be taken for a highway or other public use, except by the express authority of the legislature for that purpose first had and obtained.

SEC. 9. The trustees shall make to the governor and council, annually, a report covering that of the superintendent to them, of the receipts and expenditures of the asylum, the number of patients admitted and discharged during each year, and all other matters connected with the general interests of the asylum, which shall be furnished to the secretary of state on or before the twentieth day of April.

SEC. 10. The governor and council, president of the senate, and speaker of the house shall constitute a board of visitors of the asylum ; shall visit and inspect the same when necessary ; examine into the condition of the patients, and the regulations and general management of the asylum ; see that the design thereof is carried into full effect ; and make to the legislature, biennially, a report, which shall be furnished to the secretary of

state on or before the twentieth day of April next before the June session.

SEC. 11. The secretary shall cause fifteen hundred copies of the reports of the superintendent, trustees, and board of visitors of the asylum to be printed and distributed,—one copy each to the governor, members of the council, senate, and house, and their officers; one copy to the clerk of each town; and the remaining copies to be placed in the hands of the board of visitors, for distribution, as they shall order and direct.

SEC. 12. If any insane person is in such condition as to render it dangerous that he should be at large, the judge of probate, upon petition by any person, and such notice to the selectmen of the town in which such insane person is, or to his guardian, or any other person, as he may order,—which petition may be filed, notice issued, and a hearing had in vacation or otherwise,—may commit such insane person to the asylum.

SEC. 13. If any insane person is confined in any jail, the supreme court may order him to be committed to the asylum, if they think it expedient.

SEC. 14. Any insane pauper, supported by any town, may be committed to the asylum by order of the overseers of the poor, and there supported at the expense of such town; and such expense may be recovered by such town of the county, town, or person chargeable with the support of such pauper, in the same manner as if he had been supported in and by the town.

SEC. 15. If the overseers neglect to make such order in relation to any insane county pauper, the supreme court, or any two judges thereof in vacation, may order such pauper to be committed to the asylum, and there supported at the expense of the county.

SEC. 16. Any insane person committed to the asylum by order of the supreme court, such person having been charged with an offence, the punishment whereof as prescribed by law is death or confinement in the state prison, shall, during his confinement in the asylum for the insane, be supported therein at the expense of the state. Any insane person committed to the asylum by any court, except as herein provided, or by any judge of probate, shall be supported by the county from which he was committed.

SEC. 17. The parent, guardian, or friends of any insane person, may cause him to be committed to the asylum, with the consent of the trustees, and there supported on such terms as they may agree; but the city of Concord shall not, in any case, be liable for the support or maintenance of any person committed to said asylum, except from said city.

SEC. 18. No person shall be committed to the asylum for the insane, except by the order of the court or the judge of probate, without the certificate of two reputable physicians that such person is insane, given after a personal examination made within one week of the committal; and such certificate shall be accompanied by a certificate from a judge of the supreme court, or court of probate, or mayor, or chairman of the selectmen, testifying to the genuineness of the signatures and the respectability of the signers.

SEC. 19. Any insane person committed to the asylum by his parent, guardian, or friends, who has no means of support, and no relatives of sufficient ability chargeable therewith, and no settlement in any town in this state, and who is in such condition that his discharge therefrom would be improper or unsafe, shall be supported by the county from which he was committed.

SEC. 20. When the means of support of any inmate of the asylum shall fail or be withdrawn, the superintendent of said asylum shall immediately cause notice in writing of that fact to be given to one of the county commissioners of the county from which such inmate was committed; and such county shall be liable and holden to pay to said asylum the expense of the support of such inmate from and after the service of such notice, and for ninety days next prior thereto.

SEC. 21. The county paying the expense of the support of any inmate shall be entitled to recover the amount so paid of any town, county, or individual by law liable for the support of such inmate.

SEC. 22. Any person committed to the asylum may be discharged by any three of the trustees, or by any justice of the supreme court, whenever the cause of commitment ceases, or a further residence at the asylum is, in their opinion, not necessary; but any person so discharged, who was under sentence of

imprisonment at the time of his commitment, the period of which shall not have expired, shall be remanded to prison.

SEC. 23. Some one of the board of trustees of the asylum shall, without previous notice, visit that institution at least twice every month, and give suitable opportunity to every patient therein, who may desire it, to make to him, in private, any statements such patient may wish to make; and, whenever in his opinion it may be deemed proper, he shall call to his aid two other members of said board, who shall, with him, make a further examination of such patient, and of the statements by him made. If in their view the cause of commitment no longer exists, or a further residence at the asylum is not necessary, it shall be their duty to discharge such patient. Should they deem the treatment of any patient injudicious, they shall order such an immediate change of the same as to them seems proper; and, in case of failure to secure it, they shall at once summon a meeting of the whole board, whose duty it shall be to take such measures as the exigency of the case demands.

SEC. 24. It shall be the duty of the superintendent to furnish stationery to any patient who may desire it, and transmit any letter such patient may address to the board of trustees, to such member as said board shall have designated to receive such correspondence, and all such letters shall be promptly transmitted without inspection.

SEC. 25. In event of the sudden death of any patient in the asylum, a coroner's inquest shall be held, as provided for by law in other cases.

SEC. 26. The property of the asylum is exempted from taxation.

SEC. 27. The governor, with advice of the council, may remove to the asylum, to be there kept at the expense of the state, any person confined in the state prison who is insane.

SEC. 28. The sum of six thousand dollars is annually appropriated for the maintenance of indigent insane persons belonging to this state at the asylum, for such and so many as the governor may from time to time approve, not less than two thirds of which sum shall be applied annually to the support of private patients, exclusive of paupers maintained at public charge; and the sum of one hundred dollars is annually appro-

priated toward the support and increase of the library for the insane.—*General Laws of New Hampshire, pages 60–63.*

The following persons are also exempted from military duty :

.
the attendants upon the insane, employed in the asylum for the insane ;

.
the officers and keepers of the asylum for the insane.—*General Laws of New Hampshire, page 229, section 4.*

BY-LAWS

OF THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, ADOPTED
BY THE TRUSTEES AT A MEETING OF THEIR BOARD, HOLDEN
OCTOBER 31, 1878.

SECTION 1. The annual meeting of the board of trustees shall be holden at the asylum, in Concord, on the Thursday next preceding the twentieth day of April of each year, and a semi-annual meeting shall be held on the second Thursday of November of each year.

SEC. 2. The trustees shall, at the annual meeting, elect by ballot a president, secretary, and treasurer, who shall hold their respective offices one year, and until others are chosen in their stead. At times, when either of said offices is vacant, it may be filled at a special meeting of the trustees duly called for that purpose.

SEC. 3. Notice of the annual and semi-annual meetings shall be given by the secretary to each trustee, either verbally or by mail, at least fourteen days previous to the day of meeting; and any meeting may be continued, by adjournment, from time to time, until the business thereof shall be completed. In case of omission to notify the annual meeting, the same shall not be lost, but shall be considered as adjourned for the transaction of business, until the required notice thereof shall be given, which the secretary shall forthwith proceed to give.

SEC. 4. The president, or any four of the trustees, may call a special meeting of the trustees whenever in the opinion of either it may be deemed expedient so to do; and the same notice shall be given of a special as of the annual meeting, which notice shall state specifically the business to be brought before such meeting. In case of a vacancy in the office of secretary, the president shall notify the annual meeting.

SEC. 5. A majority of the members of the board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of any business ; but any less number, at a meeting duly called, may adjourn, from time to time, until a quorum be obtained.

SEC. 6. Two of the trustees shall visit the asylum each month ; and notices of the months by him selected, or to him assigned, shall be sent to each member by the superintendent before the first days of such months.

SEC. 7. No trustee shall receive any compensation for his services as trustee ; but expenses necessarily incurred in rendering the same shall be paid by the asylum.

SEC. 8. The trustees shall, at each annual meeting, appoint from their number an auditor, whose duty it shall be to examine the books and audit the accounts of the treasurer and of the financial agent for the ensuing year, and make a written report to the board.

SEC. 9. The treasurer shall give a bond, acceptable to the trustees, in the penal sum of fifteen thousand dollars, for the faithful performance of his duties, for and during such time as he shall continue to hold the office of treasurer, which bond shall be deposited with the president of the board.

SEC. 10. The treasurer shall receive, hold, and disburse all moneys coming to the asylum, except the permanent funds and the income thereof. He shall make an exhibit of the state of his books, and of the property in his custody, when called for by the trustees. He shall make up his accounts to the thirty-first day of March inclusive in each year, which accounts, with his report thereon, shall be laid before the trustees at their annual meeting. His books shall at all times be open to the examination of the trustees.

SEC. 11. The treasurer shall pay all bills approved by the superintendent, and, in addition thereto, such orders as the superintendent may draw on him for the ordinary expenditures of the asylum, when said offices are held by different individuals.

SEC. 12. The treasurer shall receive such compensation for his services as the trustees may from time to time determine.

SEC. 13. The secretary shall attend all meetings of the board of trustees, and keep a record of their proceedings. He shall

also prepare, or cause to be prepared, all documents, statements, and notices which may be ordered by the board, or by the president thereof.

SEC. 14. The secretary shall receive such compensation for his services as the trustees may from time to time determine.

SEC. 15. The board of trustees shall appoint a superintendent, who shall be a physician, and shall reside at the asylum. He shall have the entire control of the treatment and management of the patients; the power to appoint and discharge all persons employed in their care; and shall exercise a general supervision and direction of every department of the institution.

SEC. 16. The superintendent shall make a written report to the trustees, at their annual meeting, of the condition of the asylum, and embracing such other topics as may have been suggested by the progress of the institution and the experiences of the year.

SEC. 17. The superintendent shall receive for his services, in addition to furnished apartments, board, lights, and fuel, for himself and family, such a salary as the trustees may from time to time determine.

SEC. 18. The superintendent shall furnish, to the acceptance of the trustees, a bond for the faithful performance of his duties, in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, which bond shall be kept by the president of the asylum.

SEC. 19. The superintendent shall appoint two assistant physicians, who shall reside at the asylum. They shall possess such characters and qualifications as will enable them to discharge the ordinary duties of the superintendent, and shall at all times perform such duties as he may assign them, and to his acceptance.

SEC. 20. The assistant physicians shall receive such compensation for their services as the trustees may from time to time determine, in addition to furnished apartments, lights, fuels, and board.

SEC. 21. All funds, amounting to one thousand dollars and upwards, which have heretofore been or which may hereafter be given to the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, shall, unless otherwise ordered by their donors, be entered upon the

books of the financial agent as permanent funds, with the surnames of the donors attached to each, and be forever kept intact. The income of each shall be expended from time to time in accordance with the conditions upon which it was given, or, in the absence of conditions, in such manner as the trustees shall deem to be for the highest interest of the asylum and its patients.

SEC. 22. There shall be chosen, by ballot, a financial agent, who shall have charge of the permanent funds of the asylum, shall collect, and, under the advice of the finance committee, from time to time invest, manage, and disburse, any moneys arising therefrom. He shall be, *ex officio*, a member of the finance committee, shall give a satisfactory bond for the faithful performance of his trust in the penal sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, and continue in office until his successor is elected. He shall receive for his services such compensation as the trustees shall from time to time determine.

SEC. 23. The trustees shall annually choose two from their board, who, with the financial agent, shall constitute a finance committee, and have general supervision and control of the permanent funds of the asylum, with power to sell and transfer any stocks, bonds, and other securities belonging to said funds, whenever, in their judgment, it may be expedient so to do.

SEC. 24. Besides attending the annual meeting, the trustees shall severally visit the asylum twice each year, in such months as they may select or as may be assigned to them; make a thorough examination of the house and of the condition of the patients; and, before leaving, make a record of their respective visits in a book to be kept at the asylum for that purpose.

SEC. 25. These by-laws may be altered or amended at any annual meeting by a vote of two thirds of the trustees present, or at a special meeting called for that purpose.

SERVICE MANUAL.

A strict observance of the following rules is the established condition of all contracts for service with the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane; and any applicant for a position, not willing to observe them strictly, will do better to seek employment elsewhere.

1. Any employé wishing to leave the premises, to go into the city or elsewhere, must apply at the office, that such absence may be understood; and all must be at the asylum by 9:30 o'clock in the evening, unless away later by permission.

2. It is expected that all persons employed will consider, that, on the conditions of their respective contracts, they have engaged their time and best services to the asylum; that it is inconsistent with their duties to hold any political office; that they are under obligations to do every duty assigned them, promptly and faithfully; that they will feel personally interested in the good care, safety, and welfare of the patients; and that they will give their personal influence in support of good order and the established regulations of the institution. To this end, it is most desirable that all should cultivate quiet, kind, and dignified manners, and correct habits in all things, considering always that this is no less for the interest of the employé than for that of the employer.

3. Those proposing to discontinue their services will give at least thirty days' notice, that time may be given to supply their places.

4. That the house may be quiet, it is expected that all will be at their own rooms after 9:30 o'clock in the evening, at which time the house is closed for the night. After this time, the quiet of the house must not be disturbed by passing and conversation. All must bear in mind that the repose of the

patients is a thing of prime importance. All having duties must rise at the morning bell, and proceed to the performance of the same.

5. No light must be carried about the buildings except in a lantern, and the greatest care must be taken in the use of matches, that none be left exposed. A little carelessness in this thing might be followed with the most serious consequences. No smoking will be allowed on the asylum premises, except in the smoking-room provided for that purpose.

6. No one will invite visitors to stop in the house, without permission to do so; but, on application, all reasonable privileges will be granted.

7. No one shall employ a patient to do private work for him or herself, without the consent of the superintendent, assistant superintendent, or other officer authorized to give such permission; and no one is allowed to trade or make bargains with patients.

8. Provision is made to afford each person employed a vacation of two weeks in the year, during which time the duties of the position will be done by a substitute; but the superintendent does not guarantee to retain the place of any one for a longer term of absence. On leaving for a vacation, or permanently, every one will deliver his or her keys at the office.

9. Whenever patients are encouraged to engage in any kind of labor, it is with a view to their own benefit; and hence no one will be taken from the halls for that purpose unless some order to that effect has been given in the case.

10. The person taking patients to labor will be held strictly responsible for their safety, kind care, and safe return to their respective halls.

11. All farmers or others to whom patients are entrusted for labor, will remember that they are not to be treated as servants; they will avoid all appearance of commanding, and will exercise the greatest care that no willing one shall be made a drudge, or work too long. It will be treated as a grave offence if any employé shall take advantage of the willingness or mental weakness of any patient, to impose on such one the harder or more unpleasant parts of the work on which they are employed. The head farmer is required to see that this rule is

obeyed in spirit and letter, and report promptly to the superintendent any violation of the same. As occupation is a thing of the greatest value to most patients, every employé is required to do all in his or her power to interest them in it in some form, and make it attractive.

12. As far as practicable, provision will be made to give each employé opportunity to be absent from duty for church services on Sunday a due proportion of the time; and any whose ordinary labor is wholly suspended on Sunday are liable to be called on to relieve others, whose duties continue, a portion of the time, and such must hold themselves in readiness to be so called on. It is expected that all employés, whose duties do not interfere, will be present at the regular Sunday service in the chapel.

STEWARD.

The steward will have the general oversight of the buildings, farm, stock, and premises. It will be his duty to attend to ordinary business transactions, and see that asylum property, in every department, is saved, kept in its proper place, protected from harm or waste, and properly used. He will see that everything about the premises is kept in good order, that the grounds near the house are kept clean, free from waste and rubbish, and will extend the same supervision to the basements and attics, and see that the person to whom it is assigned to care for these spaces discharges his duty faithfully. He will see that all animals are properly taken care of, and that carriages, tools, and implements are kept in repair, and stored in their places when not in use; and, generally, he will be responsible to the superintendent for the good condition of property and premises, and must properly notify him of anything adverse to the welfare of the asylum which comes to his knowledge. He will attend to procuring ordinary supplies for subsistence, except so far as otherwise provided for by the superintendent, and see that such goods are delivered, and stored in their proper places. He will see that the house is closed and the doors locked at the appointed hour at night, and hold himself ready to discharge any special duty required by the superintendent.

CLERK.

It will be the duty of the clerk to keep the books and accounts in a neat and accurate manner, take systematic care of all papers connected therewith, and perform any special clerical work required by the superintendent.

HOUSEKEEPER.

SEC. 1. The housekeeper will have the general management of the internal domestic affairs. The labor in the kitchen, laundry, and sewing department will be done under her direction; and those employed in these departments will hold themselves subject to her orders in the discharge of their duties. She will attend to the good condition of all apartments connected with the general housekeeping, will see that they are properly furnished and kept in good order. She will see that all the work in her departments is done in accordance with the general instructions of the superintendent.

SEC. 2. She will have the care of all goods and material used in her department, and will see that they are saved and economically used; all bedding and articles manufactured for housekeeping purposes will be under her care, and she must see that they are not wasted or given out needlessly. She will have the care of the making of any clothing furnished to female patients, and will be required to keep an accurate account of the cost of such clothing or other articles furnished to any one. The cost of any articles furnished for patients must be returned by her to the supervisor, to be entered in the accounts of such patients.

SEC. 3. It is the duty of the housekeeper to report to the superintendent any instance of misconduct, failure in the proper discharge of duty, or violation of the established regulations, occurring in her department and not promptly rectified by the delinquent. It will also be her duty to report, to the person who keeps the time-book, the times of commencing and leaving duty of all employed in her department.

SUPERVISORS.

SEC. 1. The supervisors in their respective departments will have the general oversight of the halls and the patients; and

the prudence and tact with which their duties are performed will be an important factor in the condition of the house. It is expected that they will see that the rules of the house relating to the patients are observed in every particular; that all patients are treated with uniform respect and kindness; and it is their imperative duty to report immediately to the superintendent or assistant superintendent any instance of neglect, incivility, or ill-usage of a patient, or any violation of the established rules.

SEC. 2. They will see that all medicines prescribed are faithfully and in a proper manner administered, and that all directions of the medical officers are strictly obeyed.

SEC. 3. They will be expected to pass as much time in the halls as the proper discharge of other duties will allow, will instruct new attendants in their duties, and as much as possible assist in efforts to interest and employ the patients.

SEC. 4. The supervisors must see that the dining-rooms are furnished with the necessary utensils, that the attendants take proper care of the dining-rooms, that the cupboards are sweet and in order, the tables neatly set, and the meals properly served.

SEC. 5. They will have the general charge of the clothing of patients, and an oversight of the beds and bedding of the halls. The attendants must report to them any deficiency in either which may exist, and it is their duty to see that such wants are supplied.

SEC. 6. On the admission of patients, their clothing will be taken in charge by the supervisors, entered in the book provided for the purpose, and each article plainly marked. All articles afterwards furnished or received will be cared for in the same manner.

The clothing of patients leaving must be compared with the record, neatly packed, and delivered at the office by the appropriate supervisor.

Any knives, razors, or other dangerous article in possession of a patient on admission, must be brought to the office for safe-keeping and record.

SEC. 7. They will pay special attention to the sick, report promptly at the office any change of symptoms, see that they have proper attention, and that any special diet prescribed is delicately prepared and served.

SEC. 8. After passing through the halls and learning the condition of the patients early in the morning, the supervisors will very briefly report to the physicians any sickness or other fact demanding attention before the morning visits.

SEC. 9. Before the Sunday chapel service, and other occasions of public gathering, the supervisors will see that the patients are properly dressed for the occasion, and accompanied to the chapel by their attendants.

SEC. 10. The supervisors will report to the clerk the times of commencing and leaving off work on the part of the attendants employed in their respective departments.

SEC. 11. In general, the supervisors are expected to hold themselves in readiness to carry into practical effect the instructions of the superintendent, and to use all their personal influence in support of the spirit and design of these regulations.

ATTENDANTS.

SEC. 1. In all their intercourse with the patients, the attendants are required to treat them with respect and civility, to be kind and gentle in manner, and avoid roughness of every kind. They must answer, as far as they can, the civil questions of a patient, and attend to every reasonable request. They must be calm and quiet under provocation, never scold, threaten, or recriminate, and make every request in a respectful manner.

SEC. 2. In the care of the insane, sympathy, kindness, and tact should take the place of force and display of authority. But if at any time the use of force becomes a necessity, the *manner* of using it should take away its offensiveness; and *force* should never be resorted to without the presence of sufficient assistance to render a violent struggle unnecessary.

SEC. 3. A cheerful look, a kind manner, a respectful demeanor, and expressions of sympathy will do much to quiet the excited, and give the attendant influence and easy control over patients, and render duty easy and agreeable.

SEC. 4. The opposition which the insane make often arises from delusions that lead them to believe they are to be injured in some way; and for this reason every effort to control them, to administer food, medicine, or baths, or to do anything for them, should be made in the most kind and delicate manner,

that their confidence may be secured and retained. On the other hand, cross words, angry looks, or violent acts destroy their confidence and diminish their chances of recovery. No one must risk the consequences of such measures.

SEC. 5. A blow or a kick is never to be inflicted on a patient by any employé under any circumstances. Any violation of this rule will be treated as a grave offence.

SEC. 6. Mechanical restraint must never be put on a patient without the authority of a medical officer.

SEC. 7. The attendant should be an example of good manners, avoiding all rude and ungentlemanly or unladylike habits not suited to the well ordered household. They should treat each other and all with civility and politeness, cherish a high sense of obligation, and never forget the golden rule, to do by others as, in changed circumstances, one would wish to be done by. By this simple means the attendant is sure to gain, not only self-respect, but an easy control and personal influence.

SEC. 8. Attendants should hear with patience, and answer with caution; should never promise what cannot safely be performed, and having made a promise, be faithful in its execution.

SEC. 9. The peculiarities of patients must never be made a subject of sport or ridicule, but, rather, withheld from publicity, with tender regard for their feelings and welfare.

SEC. 10. The attendants must rise at the ringing of the morning bell, and at once commence the labors of the day. On opening the sleeping-rooms of the patients, they shall greet the occupants with expressions of kindness, see that they rise (if able), are properly dressed, washed, and prepared for breakfast at the appointed hour.

SEC. 11. As soon as practicable after the patients have arisen from bed, the attendants must see that the night vessels are removed from the rooms and the beds thrown open for airing; and, as soon as other duties will allow, they will remove all soiled bedding, and see that the beds are put in good order.

SEC. 12. Immediately after breakfast, the halls and patients' rooms must be made clean and put in good order, and so kept at all times. Scrupulous care must be given to the water-closets, which will require frequent rinsing with hot water, and the use of disinfectants. The same care must be taken of the wash-

bowls, and a sufficiency of clean towels must be at hand, as well as combs and brushes for the hair.

The attendants will follow the same rule of cleanliness in the care of the halls, windows, spaces, back stairs, and dining-rooms, never being satisfied until they are as clean as they can be made. Patients able and willing to assist in these labors are to be encouraged to do so, *but never compelled to work*. The attendants are held responsible for the complete execution of these requirements.

SEC. 13. The attendants will ever be watchful of the state of the atmosphere in the halls, and report to the office any evidence of impurity which is beyond their power to correct otherwise.

SEC. 14. The attendants must see that clean linen is put on each bed once in every week, and oftener if necessary; and if a sufficient supply of this or of towels is not at hand, the fact must be promptly reported to the supervisor.

SEC. 15. The attendants must see that the tables are properly laid, that everything about them is perfectly clean, and that they are made as inviting as practicable. During meals, the attendants must always be present and wait on the table in a respectful and delicate manner, such as they would be willing to have adopted toward themselves under like circumstances. *Patients must not be hurried through their meals*, to hasten the clearing of the table. The attendants must use special care that no knife, fork, or other article is carried from the table by any patient.

SEC. 16. It is obviously improper for the attendants, after the hall work is done, to retire to their own rooms and leave the patients alone during hours of duty. Their time and attention are due to the patients, and must be devoted to keeping them quiet and tidy, preventing improper conduct of every sort, or lapsing into listlessness and torpor; to efforts to preserve their self-respect, and to carry into effect the general direction of the physicians. These ends are to be sought by efforts to keep patients occupied, either in work, reading, games, or judicious social intercourse.

SEC. 17. Visiting from hall to hall during hours of duty, without special business, or going away to other parts of the

premises out of one's field of service, is wholly improper, and not allowed.

SEC. 18. The attendants are expected to know how every patient in their charge is employed, and to be vigilant, by every means in their power, to better the condition of every one.

SEC. 19. The attendants must not allow a patient to be taken from the halls by any one employed in other departments unless a general or special permission from a medical officer to that effect has been given; nor will the patients leave the halls before breakfast or on Sunday without the same permission.

SEC. 20. The attendants must always be alive to the welfare of those in their charge, and in the night hold themselves ready to rise and assist the night attendant if the condition of a patient requires it. They will come to the office for medicines or instructions when needed, and follow all directions carefully. After giving medicines, they should wash and return the glasses *at once*.

SEC. 21. If damage is done to buildings or property by patients, the attendants will report it to their supervisor.

SEC. 22. The attendants are never to give up their keys except at the office, on leaving; nor are they ever to admit strangers into the halls without special permission.

SEC. 23. *The attendants will always take care that the clothing worn by patients is adapted to the season and the occasion. In case of sudden change from heat to cold, they must make at once the needed change in clothing.*

SEC. 24. It is particularly expected of attendants to see that every patient is cleanly in person, that the hair and nails are attended to, that any rent in clothing is properly mended, that the garments worn are kept buttoned or hooked, and that any stains from carelessness in eating are promptly removed. Each attendant should keep at hand a sponge and soap, and a small stock of sewing utensils,—as needles, thread, buttons, hooks and eyes, etc.—for immediate use when needed.

SEC. 25. When the physicians visit the halls, one of the attendants must be at hand to give any information required, to accompany them to any patient's room, or render any other assistance needed.

SEC. 26. Each patient will take a warm bath each week, unless made an exception by direction of the physician. In particular cases of weakness or special delicacy, the sponge bath may be substituted for the tub. In such cases, as well as those who may desire to bathe more frequently, the attendant should apply to the attending physician for specific directions.

The attendants must superintend the baths of patients, and not leave the halls with the bath-rooms open (unless exceptions are made); and in no case must an epileptic or suicidal patient bathe without the presence of an attendant.

SEC. 27. In suitable weather all patients who are able will go out for exercise, accompanied by their respective attendants, on such conditions as shall from time to time be prescribed. In these out-door exercises the attendants must see that no one strays from the party, and so regulate the speed of walking or the character of other exercise as to suit, as well as may be, the average of persons present. They must try to avoid all appearance of restraint, and seek to make these occasions as enjoyable as possible. Preference should be given to walks within the asylum grounds; but when walks are taken into the city, it is not permitted to visit stores, hotels, railroad stations, or other public places, except by permission previously obtained. In the airing-courts the same rules for the care of patients will be observed as apply to the halls. The attendants must not allow any rubbish to accumulate on the ground of the courts.

SEC. 28. The attendants must shave those patients who do not desire to wear the beard. In shaving, great care must be taken to have the razor in good order, and to shave easily and neatly. No other patient should be present; and the razors must be kept under lock and key in the attendant's room.

SEC. 29. The attendants, in their respective halls, will strictly observe the instructions of the superintendent in regard to the time for the patients' retiring; and in assisting them to bed they must practise the same delicacy and courtesy enjoined elsewhere in these rules. Before closing the doors for the night they must see that the patients are comfortably in bed; *and it is especially enjoined that they offer gentle and patient assistance to the feeble and aged, and leave all with a kind "Good-night."*

NIGHT ATTENDANTS.

SEC. 1. The night attendants will visit the office at eight o'clock in the evening, to receive their instructions for the night, and go on duty at once. They will continue in charge of their respective sections of the house until after the ringing of the rising-bell, at the times established, after which they will be relieved by the attendants.

They must be always awake, vigilant, and faithful, giving their whole attention to the condition of the house and the patients. They must make their respective rounds, not hastily, thus leaving a large part of the time to be spent at the office, but dividing it between the various apartments as directed. They must pass through the halls in the most quiet manner, being especially careful in opening and closing doors, and make the personal observations required with the most respectful delicacy, disturbing the patient as little as possible.

They must be especially watchful of the sick, minister tenderly to their wants, carry out scrupulously all instructions in regard to them, and report to a physician any unfavorable change of condition.

They must promptly attend to the call of patients, ascertain their wants, and satisfy them, if practicable.

They must do all in their power to soothe and quiet any who may be wakeful or timid, and assure them of their safety.

SEC. 2. They must be especially vigilant in the care of those inclined to suicide or self-injury, and neglect no effort to be assured of the safety of such, in accordance with the specific directions they receive in each case.

SEC. 3. They must be always watchful in regard to fire, and if it occurs must at once, and in the most quiet manner, inform the officers and employés, without a general alarm, and proceed to extinguish it. They must frequently inspect the attics of their respective departments, and see that the iron doors are kept shut.

The safety, the comfort, and the lives of large numbers are entrusted, in a great measure, to the night attendants; and a degree of vigilance and faithfulness, corresponding to the magnitude of the interests at stake, is expected of them in the execution of all instructions given them.

SEC. 4. It is the imperative duty of the night attendants to report any irregularity or violation of the rules of the house, which may come to their knowledge, to the superintendent, and not to make the same a subject of remark elsewhere.

SEC. 5. During public exercises in the chapel, on Sunday and other occasions, it is made the duty of the night attendants to look to the condition of the halls in the absence of the attendants.

COOK.

Under the direction of the matron, the cook will have the supervision of the work in the kitchen, the care of utensils, and of supplies of provisions within the kitchen premises.

The cook must see that the kitchen and all utensils are kept clean and in perfect order, that good order is preserved in the kitchen, and that each employé performs all duties assigned in a proper manner.

The cook shall see that all food is prepared as directed, is made palatable and inviting, and sent to the halls hot. Special care must be taken in preparing messes for the sick, that they are nicely cooked, and sent to the patients in acceptable form.

The cook will report to the matron any instance of failure in duty or violation of the rules occurring in the department.

Persons employed elsewhere in the institution will not be allowed to loiter about the kitchen premises or bakery.

If any meat, butter, or other articles of food, of poor quality, are furnished for use, the head cook must promptly report it to the steward or superintendent.

BAKER.

The baker will see that the baking-room, oven, and all utensils belonging to his department, are kept scrupulously clean at all times, that the house is kept supplied with the various kinds of bread prescribed, and he must keep his stock of bread sufficiently in advance of the demand that it may not be eaten absolutely new. On the mornings designated, he will make warm rolls or biscuit in season for breakfast.

It is his duty to report at once to the superintendent or steward any defect he may discover in the quality of the flour or other material for food furnished to his department.

PORTER.

The porter will have the whole charge of the food car, and will keep it always clean and in good order ; will, at the appointed time, take the prepared meals from the kitchen to the several dumb-waiters and deliver them to the attendants, who shall be present at the call of the slide-bell, assist the porter in running up the dumb-waiter, if necessary, and remove the meals carefully to the dining-rooms. In this, care must be taken by all that the food and utensils are handled gently, and that the meals reach the table in good order. In like manner must the dishes and slops be received from the attendants by the porter, and by him be properly disposed of.

The porter will be responsible for keeping the basement and attics swept, and everything in its place. It is also his duty to fill the under-beds for the female attendants, great care being taken that the sacks be not soiled in the process. He will also remove the discarded beds each morning to the place designated. At the appointed times, the porter will attend to the delivery of ice to the hall attendants and others, according to instructions of the superintendent. He will see that any objects thrown from the windows during the night are removed promptly in the morning, and will hold himself ready to perform any item of duty required by the superintendent.

ENGINEER.

The engineer will be responsible for the good care of the boilers, engine, steam and water pumps, and all parts of the machinery, which must be kept in repair and in good running order. He shall promptly attend to the repairs needed in steam or water apparatus, or other repairs or alterations assigned to him. It will be his duty to see that the boilers are properly fired, and the fuel used in the most economical and efficient manner. He will see that the radiators, air-chambers, and flues are properly adjusted for heat and ventilation, and that the amount of steam generated is wisely adapted to the state of the weather. It will be his duty in summer to attend to all needed alterations and repairs in steam-heating apparatus, preparatory to the demands of winter.

He must at all times be so thoroughly familiar with the location and condition of all hydrants, hose, or water-cocks provided for the extinguishing of fire, that he can put them in operation instantly, if needed. He will also be expected to hold himself in readiness to attend to any special duty required by the superintendent.

FARMER.

The head farmer will have the immediate supervision of the farm laborers, the laying out of the work, and the direction of the care and use of the stock and farming utensils; and all farm laborers will look to him for specific directions as to their duties.

It is his duty to see that all farm fences are kept in repair, and that everything on the farm and about the farm buildings is kept in perfect order, that the stock is well cared for, that every farmer performs his duty well, and that all material is properly and economically used. He will report to the clerk the time of service of each person in his department, and to the superintendent any fault or failure in duty on the part of any under his charge.

ANNUAL REPORTS
OF THE
TRUSTEES, SUPERINTENDENT, TREASURER,
FINANCIAL AGENT, AND BUILDING COMMITTEE
OF THE
NEW HAMPSHIRE
ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE
TO THE
GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL,
JUNE, 1885.

CONCORD:
PARSONS B. COGSWELL, PUBLIC PRINTER.
1885.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives :

The undersigned Board of Visitors of the Asylum for the Insane have attended to the duties required of them by law, and are able to report that in their judgment the institution, under its present efficient management, is accomplishing the object for which it was established in a manner at once liberal, economical, and humane, and creditable to our state.

CHAS. H. BARTLETT,
Pres. of the Senate.
S. C. EASTMAN,
Speaker of the H. of Rep.

S. W. HALE, *Governor,*
A. C. CHASE,
G. A. CURTICE,
J. A. SPALDING,
D. H. GOODELL,
D. M. ALDRICH,
Board of Visitors.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

BOARD OF VISITORS.

(EX-OFFICIO.)

HIS EXCELLENCY S. W. HALE.

HON. A. C. CHASE.

HON. G. A. CURTICE.

HON. J. A. SPALDING.

HON. D. H. GOODELL.

HON. D. M. ALDRICH.

HON. CHAS. H. BARTLETT, *President of the Senate.*

HON. SAMUEL C. EASTMAN, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

GEORGE B. TWITCHELL, M. D., Keene, *President.*

JOSEPH B. WALKER, Concord, *Secretary.*

EDWARD SPALDING, M. D., Nashua.

EMERY J. RANDALL, Somersworth.

WM. H. H. MASON, M. D., Moultonborough.

ELLERY A. HIBBARD, Laconia.

WILLIAM G. PERRY, M. D., Exeter.

JOHN H. GEORGE, Concord.

WATERMAN SMITH, Manchester.

DEXTER RICHARDS, Newport.

JEREMIAH F. HALL, M. D., Portsmouth.

C. P. FROST, M. D., Hanover.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

C. P. BANCROFT, M. D., *Superintendent.*
 EDWARD FRENCH, M. D., *First Assistant Physician.*
 A. C. NASON, M. D., *Second Assistant Physician.*
 MR. J. H. CARR, *Clerk and Steward.*
 MRS. FANNY B. CARR, *Housekeeper.*
 MR. HENRY GREEN, *Farmer.*

VISITING COMMITTEE FOR 1885-'86.

FIRST HALF OF MONTHS.

April, 1885,	WHOLE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.
May,	WATERMAN SMITH.
June,	DR. J. F. HALL.
July,	DR. C. P. FROST.
August,	DR. WM. G. PERRY.
September,	DEXTER RICHARDS.
October,	DR. GEO. B. TWITCHELL.
November,	DR. EDWARD SPALDING.
December,	E. A. HIBBARD.
Jan., 1886,	JOHN H. GEORGE.
February,	DR. GEO. B. TWITCHELL.
March,	J. B. WALKER.

SECOND HALF OF MONTHS.

April, 1885,	J. B. WALKER.
May,	DR. W. H. H. MASON.
June,	E. J. RANDALL.
July,	WATERMAN SMITH.
August,	E. A. HIBBARD.
September,	E. J. RANDALL.
October,	DR. W. H. H. MASON.
November,	DR. J. F. HALL.
December,	DR. WM. G. PERRY.
Jan., 1886,	DR. C. P. FROST.
February,	DR. EDWARD SPALDING.
March,	DEXTER RICHARDS.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES.

To His Excellency the Governor and to the Honorable Council :

The Trustees of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane present this their

FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT.

The number of patients has increased during the past year. On the 30th day of March last it was three hundred and twenty-five, viz., one hundred and thirty-eight males, and one hundred and eighty-seven females. For a long period there has been a preponderance in numbers of the latter class. Whether this is to continue into the future cannot be foreseen. The record very naturally raises the question, but does not settle it. Of the whole number admitted since the opening of the asylum to the close of the past year, twenty-four hundred and twenty-eight have been males, and twenty-three hundred and twenty-four females.

Of the patients in the asylum at the beginning of the present year fifteen were supported by the state, thirty-three by the several counties, and fifteen by towns,—the remainder being dependent upon their own resources or upon friends. The establishment of county poor-farms has resulted in lessening the number of town and county patients in our wards, and in leaving these mostly to private patients. The county institutions, according to the late report of the Pauper Insane Commission, contained in the aggregate as large a number of persons deemed insane under our statute as did the asylum,—the whole number in the state, at all institutions, being at the time of its issue not far from six hundred.

For a full statement of the internal condition of the asylum,

you are respectfully referred to the accompanying report of the superintendent. This presents a full and at the same time a succinct account of all matters of general interest for which he is responsible. From personal observation at their several semi-monthly visits during the year, the trustees can vouch for the accuracy of the very favorable statements to be found in his report.

And we ought here to avail ourselves of this opportunity to remark that the good name and high prosperity which the asylum has so long enjoyed are not due to the wise efforts of a single year, but to the patient development, by able superintendents and faithful employées, through successive decades, of plans carefully matured from time to time in the light of the most recent experience. That the present superintendent gives highest promise of proving himself a worthy successor of very able predecessors, it gives us great pleasure to assure your honorable body.

The accompanying reports of the treasurer and of the financial agent present clearly the fiscal condition of the asylum at the present time. From the former it will be seen that the institution has continued self-supporting during the last year, and that its current expenses have all been paid.

The latter shows at a glance the present investment of the permanent funds, together with their income and the disposition thereof. From this it appears that three thousand dollars of the loan made by the asylum for the erection of the Bancroft building has been paid, together with the interest thereon, leaving the present amount of indebtedness outstanding seventeen thousand dollars. This, with five per cent. semi-annual interest, is payable in instalments of three thousand dollars annually, the last one of only two thousand becoming due July 1, 1890.

It also appears by both these reports that the usual appropriation of ten thousand dollars, made by the trustees one year ago, to aid indigent patients and meet extra expenses not properly chargeable to current house income, has been paid and expended as directed. But for the income of these funds a large number of our patients would have been deprived of the curative treatment which they have received. The whole number aided the past year has been one hundred and sixty-one, out of four hundred and twenty-five who have been inmates of the institution during the

whole or a part of that year. The amounts credited these upon their quarterly bills have varied from eight to seventeen dollars each, according to their several pecuniary necessities.

We also herewith transmit a condensed statement of the farm products the past year furnished to this board by the farm manager. It is interesting, not only from an agricultural stand-point, but from a pecuniary one as well, showing as it does the very great importance of the farm to the asylum. To apprehend fully the latter fact, it must be remembered that but for the farm every article in these schedules must have been purchased at the several prices attached to each, at a total outlay of nearly eight thousand dollars (\$7,753.92); and further, that whatever of profit has attached to the production of these has inured to the benefit of the patients for the time being.

The asylum obtains all its milk from the farm. This is a large item in the household supplies, and amounted last year to 78,855 quarts, valued at \$3,742.75.

The yearly record prepared by the farm manager is a valuable one, showing as it does the average number of quarts for each day of each month, the daily average for the year, and the total product of that period. The average number of cows in the stable during the year has been twenty-five, and the average daily yield per cow has been eight and one fifth quarts. This large yield is due partly to the character of the cows kept, and partly to good feeding and judicious changes of animals. The want of the necessary means has long delayed the completion of the full plan for the improvement of the grounds of the asylum made in 1872. Some portions of the work have, from time to time, been done, mostly by the ordinary farm force, until the present point has been reached. During the last year a section of the bog in the south-westerly part of the farm was reclaimed, adding not only to the beauty of our grounds, but to their productiveness.

Last autumn an extension of the main avenue, designed to encircle the asylum grounds, was commenced, and during the coming season it is expected that another portion of this may be completed, as well as the reclamation of still more of the bog above alluded to.

The sanitary and curative value of these grounds to our patients cannot be overestimated. This fact is demonstrated anew every

succeeding year, both by our own experience and the widening knowledge of the treatment of mental disease, conclusively proving that, in early securing these grounds, the founders of the asylum not only acted wisely, but more wisely even than they knew.

Attached to this report will be found the north elevation and the floor plan of the Bancroft building, recently completed. These present clearly the design and object of this structure. It is intended for female patients requiring extra care and accommodations. It meets a want long felt, but never before provided for in this state. It has an extreme length of one hundred and seventeen feet and three inches, and in the widest part a width of forty-four feet. It will be seen by the floor plan that its vestibules, stair-ways, bathing-rooms, storage closets, and entrance corridor are all located upon the north side of the building, while the rooms for patients occupy the east, south, and west sides. This arrangement secures abundant light and sunshine to all these. Into many of them the sun shines the entire day. The importance of this provision needs not to be explained to be understood by all conversant in any degree with the treatment of mental diseases. This plan also exhibits the arrangement of the several halls, general parlors, and private rooms. Of the latter there are thirty-five. These are so arranged as to be used singly or in suites, as the exigencies of occupants may require.

In the furnishing of this building, so far as the means at its command allowed, the asylum has made particular efforts to render all its apartments comfortable and attractive. It is warmed by the passage of pure air from without, over steam coils in the basement, into every room. Direct radiation is employed but seldom, and then only in the general halls and sitting-rooms. Every apartment is abundantly ventilated by an independent flue of its own, and the air chambers are spacious, having cemented floors, and are carefully arranged for the admission of out-door air and the exclusion of dust.

As before intimated, the object of erecting this building was to secure to such individual female patients as sought them extra care, accommodation, and attention. These, of course, can only be afforded at a price higher than that established for other parts of the house, but considerably lower, however, than many New

Hampshire persons have been paying for similar accommodations outside the state.

This building, with the corridor connecting it with the general asylum structure, has not only been finished, but the first and second floors have been furnished. In fact, the first is already occupied by patients of the class just mentioned. Thus far, experience has been demonstrating the wisdom of its erection, and suggests the great desirableness of another, of similar character, upon the male side of the asylum at no very distant day.

GEORGE B. TWITCHELL,
JOHN H. GEORGE,
DEXTER RICHARDS,
CARLTON P. FROST,
EMERY J. RANDALL,
WATERMAN SMITH,
WILLIAM G. PERRY,
WILLIAM H. H. MASON,
ELLERY A. HIBBARD,
EDWARD SPALDING,
JEREMIAH F. HALL,
JOSEPH B. WALKER,

Trustees.

Concord, N. H., April 16, 1885.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

In obedience to the by-laws of the board, I respectfully submit the forty-third annual report of the asylum for the year ending March 31, 1885.

The year commenced with three hundred and nine patients under care—one hundred and twenty-six men and one hundred and eighty-three women.

The number admitted during the year was one hundred and thirty-eight—seventy men and sixty-eight women,—making the whole number during the year four hundred and forty-seven—one hundred and ninety-six men and two hundred and fifty-one women.

The number discharged in the year was eighty-six, of whom forty-two were men and forty-four were women.

Thirty-six persons have died, of whom fourteen were men and twenty-two were women.

The daily average through the year has been 310.7, of which 128.3 were males and 181.9 females.

Of the one hundred and thirty-eight insane admitted during the year, thirty had the suicidal impulse—eighteen men and twelve women; and of the whole number under treatment during the year, fifty-seven belonged to this class. Of this number, not one succeeded in accomplishing the act.

Of the one hundred and thirty-eight cases admitted during the year, the homicidal impulse existed in nine, and in thirty-nine of the whole number under treatment during the year. No serious accident has happened from any of this class.

Of the patients admitted during the year, as large a number as fifty-nine belonged to the apparently incurable class—42.7 per

cent. And this large proportion of incurable cases, with the constant tendency of this class to accumulate in hospitals, should be taken into consideration in estimating the number of recoveries made during the year. In Table XXIV we find that at the end of the year two hundred and sixty-six patients are remaining, who are, from organic causes or otherwise, incurable, while only fifty-six remain who are apparently curable. The apparent usefulness of the hospital as a curative institution would evidently be underestimated did we not take into account the relatively large number and accumulation of those whose cases are, from the very outset, of the chronic and hopeless type. But when one considers that of the seventy-nine whose prospects were good, and who were admitted during the year, twenty-three have been discharged as recovered, twelve as improved, and thirty-eight of those admitted of this class still remain as improved and will probably progress to still further improvement, if not recovery, one recognizes that the hospital possesses great powers as a curative institution. Of the seventy-nine patients above alluded to as belonging to the apparently curable class, only six remain who have not presented any amelioration of mental symptoms; and of these six, two were not insane, one being addicted to the opium habit, the other to excessive indulgence in alcoholic drinks. These results compare favorably with what one sees in a general hospital. The acute cases of typhoid fever, pneumonia, and other diseases, recover or are discharged as greatly improved and on the highway to recovery, while the cases of chronic and hopeless disease admitted, such as phthisis, cancer, rheumatism, remain as still unimproved, and belong to the constantly accumulating chronic class.

MORTALITY.

There have been thirty-six deaths. Three died apparently of old age, and twenty-seven had such organic disease of the brain, or other organs, as would not admit of recovery. There has not been any case of infectious or contagious disease in the hospital during the year. One case died presenting such abdominal and clinical symptoms that typhoid fever was suspected. An autopsy, however, removed all doubt by proving it to have been a case of general tuberculosis involving brain, lungs, and intestines.

At the beginning of the present asylum year the trustees, through the building committee, transferred the Bancroft building to the custody of the superintendent. The lower floor was soon made ready for occupation, and in the month of June its rooms were used for the first time. It is with pleasure that we can testify, at the end of a year, to its admirable adaptability to the demands of a large class of patients. The class referred to require, for their intelligent treatment, something more than can be furnished by the stereotyped asylum architecture. More than all else, they require, as much as is possible, separation from all reminders of hospital life. The experience of a year has demonstrated beyond a doubt the advantages to be derived from a building which, both in its architectural construction and its management, can permit the largest possible amount of personal liberty, and yet secure that moral direction and control which often cannot be obtained while the patient lives at home with relatives and friends. To attain this much desired result, and yet surround the patient with the quietude and comfort of home life, has been the object aimed at in the erection of this building. In a large measure this has been the object of the many alterations and improvements which have been made for some years past in the older buildings of this and other institutions. But this latest edifice has furnished more satisfactorily than was possible by mere alterations in older structures the means for specializing treatment, in fact, the facilities for carrying out the so-called moral treatment.

In a consideration of the causes of insanity, a most prominent place should be given to what are called the moral causes. There often is, as we have mentioned in previous reports, an hereditary predisposition; but this may not be the sole cause for an attack of mental alienation. Adverse moral influences may be the exciting cause of mental disturbance in such an individual, who without them might never have experienced any disturbance of the intellect. There are even cases in whom we can discover no trace of hereditary predisposition, in which a series of misfortunes or a long-continued and constantly grinding care may seem to have led the mind astray. In all such cases as these, moral agencies have brought about the calamity, and it is through properly directed moral agencies that we may hope to effect a cure.

This result cannot generally be attained at home. The presence of near relatives and friends often exerts an adverse influence; the associations of home may be too intimately connected with the very causes of the sickness; or travel may be too arduous and unsafe an undertaking. Neither may the patient be so insane as to require the stronger doors and windows of the regular asylum ward. The same kind of surroundings and influences to which the patient was accustomed in her own home, coupled with the diversified moral treatment that can be given in a well appointed hospital under the direction of good medical attendance and careful nursing, may be all that is necessary to lead the mind back into healthier channels. Such was the object aimed at in the erection of this building; and it is gratifying to know that in so short a time we have been able, with so few patients, to realize beneficial results.

But there is still another class of patients that is benefited by such a building. I refer to those whose disease is of a more chronic character. It is even possible that these cases may never recover their mental integrity: it is possible that they may always need the protecting and guiding influence of an institution. And yet it is equally certain, that, though they cannot be restored to mental health, they can be sustained and prevented from undergoing further mental deterioration by a happy combination of healthy moral agencies and surroundings by constantly presenting to them a natural and normal social life, such as exists everywhere outside hospital walls. It is also gratifying to know that the building has been of undoubted service to some of this class during the first year of its existence. All of which, it seems to me, will tend to prove in a very short time that this building will supply a want long felt.

At the beginning of the year much remained to be done. The plumbing of the second and third stories has been completed; twenty-six indirect radiators placed in the basement, and which completes the heating apparatus of the building; the second and third stories have been painted, and the second story carpeted and the rooms provided with furniture and pictures. The second floor is now ready for occupation at short notice; but it has been deemed expedient not to open it until absolutely required by the complete occupation of the first floor. In the basement the floor

has been concreted in the general walk, and the air chambers cemented with Portland cement. One room has been floored and furnished for the porter; another room set apart for the trunks of those in the building. There are still two large available rooms in this part of the house. Three separate pipes have been laid under the corridor connecting the building with the asylum proper, viz., a one-inch brass pipe through which to supply hot water; and this has proved sufficient to meet the demand without calling upon the copper heater in the Bancroft building. If necessary, therefore, this heater can be used elsewhere. A two-inch iron pipe connected with the main pumping system supplies all the water to the tanks in the attic. A two and a half inch iron pipe with a two and a half inch valve, in the corridor, and a one and a half inch valve in the basement and on each floor, serve as a hydrant in case of fire. This is in constant connection with the tank in the centre attic of the main building, and in short notice can be put under full pressure of a powerful No. 9 Blake pump, which is in connection with the pond or spring, as is desired. Connected with the valve on each landing is eighty-five feet of Clark's one and a half inch linen hose. In each attendant's room in the Bancroft building are three Hayward hand grenades.

In the month of last November the lead pipe supplying water to the barn was found to be in a damaged state. As the water-supply for the cattle, horses, and swine is of so great importance, it was deemed safer to dig up the old pipe and replace it by a larger and heavier lead pipe. Accordingly an inch pipe of lead, weighing three pounds to the foot, was laid from the Bancroft building to the barn.

GENERAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The same provisions taken against accident from fire in the Bancroft building have been extended to other parts of the asylum. One and a half inch linen hose has been attached at proper places on every floor. Sufficient two and a half inch hose has been connected at the shop to reach every part of the institution. Hand grenades have been placed in each attendant's room in the Kent building. There is no point at present in the institution which cannot be readily reached by hose, either of one and a half inches' or two and a half inches' calibre.

During the last summer the entire heating apparatus of the Chandler wing was torn out. New air chambers were made, each provided with a separate outside window and a glass panellled door, thus furnishing an abundant supply of fresh air to the wards, and light to the basement. Twelve Clogston radiators were put in these rooms. While making this change, heat was provided for five single rooms in Ward 7, for three single rooms in Ward 8, for two single rooms in Ward 9. This will enable us to furnish heat where it has long been needed, viz., in the rooms of the aged and physically weak, many of whom are located in this wing.

The plumbing of the Kent building, to which reference was made in the last report, has been attended to. The five-inch soil pipe of that building has been carried out of the roof. Each ward has been provided with new traps, automatic seats, and service tanks. This improvement, though somewhat expensive, has long been needed, and proper sanitary precaution absolutely demanded its being made.

A new mortuary room has been made in the Chandler wing basement, and every provision for the easy and successful performance of autopsies, oftentimes so valuable and instructive in cases of brain disease.

During the ensuing year, it would seem to be important that, so far as is possible, the various sewer mains should be trapped just outside of the buildings at their various points of exit. Such a provision would prevent the entrance of any sewer-gas into the soil pipes inside the walls. At the same time that these lines are trapped, brick man-holes can be constructed, so that in case of stoppage the sewers can be flushed.

One other improvement is much needed, the absence of which is often a serious barrier to the proper treatment of some cases. I refer to the providing of a suitable shop to be used by the male patients. Work intelligently planned, and under the proper direction of medical and other authority, may be and often is of the utmost importance to the patient. By its judicious employment a normal, healthy mental diversion is established, which may be the initial step toward recovery of an acute case, or toward the prevention of that moral and mental deterioration so much to be deplored in the chronic cases of insanity.

Isaac Adams, in making his bequest to the asylum, especially desired that its income should be devoted to the employment of male patients during the winter months. Before this or any similar plan for the successful employment of any patients can be realized, a suitable place must first be provided. Such a workshop could be equipped with the necessary tools and benches for cabinet work, for upholstering, for brush or broom making, or for any other occupation that might be a useful and profitable employment of the patients' faculties. I earnestly hope that during the coming year we may be able to provide in some suitable place for this much needed adjunct to the *treatment* of mental disease. Such a shop could be constructed at a comparatively small expense by raising the roof of the coal shed, thereby not only improving the external appearance of that building, but also furnishing a large amount of room for the purpose in question and for storage.

Another change has been suggested by the year's experience in the heating of the Bancroft building. I refer to the heating of the Kent building by a low pressure boiler situated in the basement of that building. By the present method of conducting the steam from the boiler-house to this building, which stands on a lower plane than the boilers, we are obliged to lose all our condensed water, which runs to waste into the brook. A low pressure boiler placed in the basement of the Kent building would not only return all its own condensed water and consume less coal, but it would modify the general temperature of the basement, which is now so cold that the lower ward and its rooms are heated in cold weather at a great disadvantage. Such a change would involve the erection of a chimney in the Kent building, and some slight alteration in one end of the basement for a coal-bin. The cost of the boiler would be the largest expense, but this must necessarily be made in a year or two, as one of the old boilers will need replacing. So that really the question is one largely of the kind of boiler and its location,—whether it shall be low pressure and located in the Kent building, or high pressure and located in the boiler-house. I think the experience of the year with the heating apparatus of the Bancroft building would weigh strongly in favor of the first of these alternatives.

THE FARM.

During the year the work of reclaiming the low ground about the brook has progressed, and quite a tract brought into shape. In the winter months stone has been hauled and deposited in the proper place, so that another fall will enable us to extend this work several hundred feet.

The laying out of a circular drive-way, in accordance with a long cherished plan of the trustees, has been commenced, and it is hoped that during the ensuing season much may be done in this direction. In the fall the old entrance was closed, and the walk laid out to the new gateway. The gate itself will be put in place as soon as the frost is out of the ground.

During the winter sufficient stone posts have been quarried and drawn so as to nearly replace the old fence on the east side of the grounds, which sadly needed repair.

In the months of August, September, and October last the extensive use of the sewage was resumed again. The sewer water was filtered through a coarse screen, all excrementitious matter pressed through the screen, and foreign bodies, such as rags, papers, and the like, removed. The filtered water, with its richness in fine solution, was conducted in wooden gutters to the lower parts of the farm, with much apparent profit. During the following year it is intended to conduct it to the garden and to the sandy grass land beyond, which very much needs just this kind of fertilization. I think that the careful use of the immense quantities of sewer water that escapes from the hospital may prove of inestimable benefit to those parts of the farm that can be brought within its reach.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The superintendent wishes to express, not only his own, but the gratitude of many patients for the kindly interest and assistance manifested by many both in and out of the asylum. Prominent among those who have so freely offered their services are Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cressy, Mr. Wm. Cressy, Mr. W. P. Underhill, Mr. T. P. Underhill, Mr. and Mrs. B. R. Ferrin, Mr. John Haynes, Miss Annie Dietrich, Miss Martha J. Noyes, Mrs. A. G. Harris and pupils, in dramatic entertainments and readings. The Concord and Penacook minstrel combination has given enter-

tainments; Mayor E. H. Woodman kindly presented a number of magazines; Wm. G. Means, of Boston, a "History of Amherst;" Mrs. Dana sent a basket of fruit; John McClintock, Esq., kindly furnished the asylum with the weekly exchanges of daily papers from his office.

The proprietors of the following newspapers have gratuitously supplied the asylum with copies of their issues: "N. H. People and Patriot," "Daily Monitor," "Independent Statesman," "Union Democrat," "Nashua Gazette," "Morning Star," and exchanges from the Concord press.

Last summer Dr. D. Hack Tuke, of London, England, honored the institution with a short visit. He remained with us a day and night, and we only regretted that his time was so limited that he could not tarry longer.

On October 1st, Dr. B. R. Benner resigned his position of first assistant physician, which he has filled so acceptably for ten years, to open a private institution at Tyngsboro', Mass. Dr. Edward French was advanced to fill the vacancy caused by Dr. Benner's resignation. Dr. A. C. Nason, of Addison, Vermont, was appointed second assistant physician to fill the office caused by Dr. French's promotion. It is with genuine pleasure that I testify to the diligence and faithfulness which each of these gentlemen has brought to his work.

The superintendent wishes to express again to the trustees his deepest appreciation of their kindly advice and assistance.

C. P. BANCROFT.

N. H. Asylum, March 31, 1885.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE I.
General Statistics.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Patients in hospital April 1, 1884.....	126	183	309
Cases admitted during the year.....	70	68	138
Whole number of cases within the year.....	196	261	447
Discharged within the year.....	42	44	86
Vis., as recovered from first attack.....	11	7	18
" as recovered from other than first.....	5	7	12
" as much improved.....	5	3	7
" as improved.....	6	7	13
" as not improved.....	15	21	36
Deaths.....	14	23	36
Patients remaining April 1, 1885.....	137	186	323
Number of different persons within the year.....	194	260	444
" " " admitted.....	68	67	135
" " " recovered.....	15	14	29
Daily average number of patients.....	128.3	181.9	311.2

TABLE II.
Showing Result in all under Treatment during the Year.

	Of those in asylum at beginning of the year.			Of those admitted during the year.			Total both classes.	
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.
Discharged, recovered...	6	1	7	10	13	23	16	14
" much improved	1	2	3	4	4	8	5	2
" improved	1	4	5	5	3	8	6	7
" unimproved	10	13	23	5	8	13	15	21
Died.....	10	19	29	4	3	7	14	22
Remaining, improved...	42	35	127	24	14	38	66	99
Remaining, unimproved	57	68	125	18	24	42	75	92

TABLE III.

Admissions and Discharges from beginning of the Hospital.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Admitted.....	2,428	2,324	4,752
Discharged.....	2,263	2,104	4,367
" recovered.....	883	811	1,694
" improved.....	648	550	1,197
" unimproved.....	467	367	834
Died.....	406	336	742

TABLE IV.

Showing the Number and Character of the Recovery in those recovered in the year.

	Cases in which re- currence is not established.			Cases in which re- currence is es- tablished.			Total both classes.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
From first attack.....	10	6	16	.....	.....	.....	10	6	16
From second attack.....	1	3	4	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4
From fourth attack.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5	3	2	5
From fifth attack.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
From eighth attack.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
From seventeenth attack.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
	11	9	20	5	5	10	17	14	31

TABLE V.

Duration of Insanity before Admission in those recovered in the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Less than 1 month.....	10	7	17
From 1 to 3 months.....	1	1	2
From 3 to 4 months.....	1	.....	1
From 6 to 12 months.....	3	4	7
More than 1 year.....	1	2	3
	16	14	30

TABLE VI.

Showing Number of Admissions to this Hospital of those admitted in the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Admitted the first time.....	54	53	107
Admitted the second time.....	8	7	15
Admitted the third time.....	2	3	5
Admitted the fourth time.....	1	1	2
Admitted the fifth time.....	2	1	3
Admitted the sixth time.....	1	.....	1
Admitted the seventh time.....	1	.....	1
Admitted the eighth time.....	1	1	1
Admitted the ninth time.....	.....	1	1
Admitted the seventeenth time.....	.....	1	1
	70	68	138

TABLE VII.

The Number of the Attack in those admitted during the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
First.....	52	50	102
Second.....	10	7	17
Third.....	2	5	7
Fourth.....	2	.....	2
Fifth.....	.....	2	2
Sixth.....	1	.....	1
Seventh.....	1	.....	1
Eighth.....	1	1	2
Ninth.....	.....	1	1
Eleventh.....	.....	1	1
Fourteenth.....	1	.....	1
Seventeenth.....	.....	1	1
	70	68	138

TABLE VIII.

Duration of Insanity in those admitted during the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Less than 1 month.....	14	14	28
From one to three months.....	4	10	14
From 3 to 6 months.....	9	13	22
From 6 to 9 months.....	9	5	14
From 9 to 12 months.....		1	1
From 12 to 18 months.....	8	4	12
From 18 months to 2 years.....	1	1	2
From 2 to 3 years.....	6	2	8
From 3 to 4 years.....	1	4	5
From 5 to 10 years.....	8	8	16
From 10 to 15 years.....	3	5	8
From 15 to 20 years.....	2		2
From 20 to 30 years.....	2		2
From 30 to 40 years.....	2		2
Not insane.....	1	1	2
	70	68	138

TABLE IX.

Ages of those admitted during the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
15 to 20 years.....	3	1	4
20 to 25 years.....	6	8	14
25 to 30 years.....	11	6	17
30 to 35 years.....	7	4	11
35 to 40 years.....	3	7	10
40 to 45 years.....	6	9	15
45 to 50 years.....	7	5	12
50 to 60 years.....	7	15	22
60 to 70 years.....	14	7	21
70 to 80 years.....	6	6	12
	70	68	138

TABLE X.

Form of Disease in Patients admitted during the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Mania acute.....	8	8	16
Mania sub-acute.....	7	12	19
Mania chronic.....	3	6	9
Mania re-current.....	4	6	10
Mania puerperal.....	2		2
Mania puerperal.....		1	1
Melancholia acute.....	10	7	17
Melancholia sub-acute.....	2	2	4
Melancholia chronic.....	1	2	3
Melancholia recurrent.....	1		1
Dementia primary.....		1	1
Dementia chronic.....	7	6	13
Dementia senile.....	1		1
Structural disease of brain.....	1	1	2
Alcoholism.....	5	1	6
Epilepsy.....	6	1	7
Paralysis.....	5	1	6
Imbecility.....	1	1	2
Typho-mania.....	1		1
Chronic insanity.....	2	9	11
Neurasthenia.....		1	1
Hypochondriasis.....	2	1	3
Not insane.....	1	1	2
	70	68	138

TABLE XI.

Complications in those admitted during the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Hereditary predisposition.....	21	19	40
Suicidal.....	18	12	30
Homicidal.....	8	1	9
Hernia.....	2	1	3
Intemperance.....	7	2	9
Insolation.....	3		3
Nephritis.....	1		1
Rheumatism.....	1	1	2
Epilepsy.....	5	3	8
Neuralgia.....		1	1
Opium smoker.....	1		1
Opium eater.....	1		1
Leucorrhoea.....		1	1
Valvular disease of heart.....		1	1
	68	52	110

TABLE XII.

Showing Number with Suicidal Propensity under Treatment during the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Of those in hospital at beginning of the year.....	8	19	27
Of those admitted during the year.....	18	12	30
	26	21	57

TABLE XIII.

Civil Condition of those admitted during the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Single	29	24	53
Married	33	31	64
Widows		13	13
Widowers	5		5
Divorced	3		3
	70	68	138

TABLE XIV.

Occupations of those admitted during the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Farmers	7		7
Household occupations		46	46
Laborers	10		10
Mill operatives	2	11	13
Merchants	3		3
Teachers		4	4
Seamstresses		3	3
Liquor-seller	1	1	2
Type-setter		1	1
Carpenters	8		8
Machinists	4		4
Shoemakers	4		4
Lawyers	2		2
Physician	1		1
Wood-workers	2		2
Mason	1		1
Blacksmiths	2		2
Wool-scourer	1		1
Students	3		3
Railroad postal clerk	1		1
Carriage-trimmers	2		2
Engineer	1		1
Painter	1		1
Civil engineer	1		1
Wheelwright	1		1
Jeweller	1		1
Dry-goods salesman	1		1
Broker	1		1
Livery stable keeper	1		1
Hostler	1		1
No occupation	11	2	13
	70	68	138

TABLE XV.

Nativity of those admitted during the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
New Hampshire.....	44	34	78
Vermont.....	3	3	6
Connecticut.....	4	1	5
Massachusetts.....	6	6	12
Maine.....	3	.....	3
New York.....	1	2	3
Ireland.....	6	15	21
England.....	1	2	3
Scotland.....	1	1	2
Germany.....	1	2	3
Canada.....	1	2	3
	70	68	138

TABLE XVI.

Residence of those admitted during the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Hillsborough county.....	12	18	30
Merrimack county.....	8	11	19
Cheshire county.....	7	9	16
Rockingham county.....	8	7	15
Strafford county.....	7	3	10
Sullivan county.....	4	2	6
Grafton county.....	4	3	7
Belknap county.....	3	2	5
Cochs county.....	.....	3	3
Carroll county.....	1	2	3
Connecticut.....	6	6	12
Massachusetts.....	2	2	4
Vermont.....	3	.....	3
Maine.....	1	.....	1
Illinois.....	2	.....	2
Canada.....	1	.....	1
New York.....	1	.....	1
	70	68	138

TABLE XVII.

By what authority committed.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
By self or friends.....	46	50	96
By town authority.....	12	12	24
By county commissioners.....	3	4	7
By courts.....	9	2	11
	70	68	138

TABLE XVIII.

By whom supported.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
By self or friends.....	47	50	97
By town or city.....	18	12	25
By county.....	8	6	14
By state.....	2	.....	2
	70	68	138

TABLE XIX.

Deaths in the Year, and their Causes.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Exhaustion from chronic mania.....	2	3	5
Exhaustion from acute mania.....	1	.....	1
Exhaustion from senile mania.....	.....	1	1
Exhaustion from chronic dementia.....	1	1	2
Structural disease of brain.....	4	5	9
Epilepsy.....	3	1	4
General paresis.....	1	.....	1
Cardiac syncope.....	.....	1	1
Pulmonary phthisis.....	.....	1	1
General tuberculosis.....	.....	1	1
Chronic dementia, with senile gangrene.....	.....	1	1
Marasmus.....	.....	1	1
Cerebral apoplexy.....	.....	1	1
Valvular disease of the heart.....	.....	1	1
Exhaustion from acute melancholia.....	.....	1	1
Typhomania.....	1	.....	1
Unknown.....	.....	1	1
Old age.....	1	2	3
	14	22	36

TABLE XX.

Ages at Time of Death.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Between 20 and 30 years of age.....	3	2	5
Between 30 and 40 ".....	.....	3	3
Between 40 and 50 ".....	5	2	7
Between 50 and 60 ".....	3	4	7
Between 60 and 70 ".....	1	3	4
Between 70 and 80 ".....	1	6	7
Between 80 and 90 ".....	1	2	3
	14	22	36

TABLE XXI.

Ages of those remaining in the Hospital at the end of the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
20 to 30 years of age.....	15	11	26
30 to 40 ".....	43	41	84
40 to 50 ".....	28	58	86
50 to 60 ".....	24	35	59
60 to 70 ".....	15	29	44
70 to 80 ".....	11	7	18
Over 80 ".....	1	4	5
	137	185	322

TABLE XXII.

Duration of Disease in those remaining.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Less than 3 months.....	6	4	10
From 3 to 6 months.....	2	2	4
From 6 to 12 months.....	9	7	16
From 12 to 18 months.....	5	11	16
From 18 to 24 months.....	5	7	12
From 2 to 3 years.....	5	10	15
From 3 to 5 years.....	11	29	40
From 5 to 10 years.....	45	88	133
From 10 to 15 years.....	12	22	34
From 15 to 20 years.....	12	11	23
From 20 to 25 years.....	7	9	16
From 25 to 30 years.....	5	12	17
From 30 to 40 years.....	.....	10	10
Over 40 years.....	4	5	9
Unknown.....	8	8	16
Not insane.....	1	.....	1
	137	185	322

TABLE XXIII.

Prospects of recovery in those Patients admitted during the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Curable (apparently).....	39	40	79
Incurable (apparently).....	81	28	59
	70	68	138

TABLE XXIV.

Prospects of those remaining at the end of the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Curable (apparently).....	22	33	56
Incurable (apparently).....	114	152	266
	137	185	322

TABLE XXV.

Statistics of Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, from the opening of the Asylum.

Year.	Admitted.	Discharged and died.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimprov'd.	Died.	Whole number under treatment.	Remaining at end of hospital year.
1843	76	29	12	10	6	1	76	47
1844	104	81	37	20	19	6	151	70
1845	88	82	37	17	22	6	158	76
1846	98	76	26	23	16	11	174	96
1847	89	87	38	17	23	9	187	100
1848	92	83	29	20	26	8	192	109
1849	81	76	36	16	11	14	190	114
1850	103	90	45	18	20	7	217	127
1851	88	98	45	25	16	12	215	117
1852	107	106	66	18	16	11	224	118
1853	132	107	65	25	11	8	250	148
1854	141	123	63	24	22	14	284	161
1855	95	91	50	20	9	12	246	155
1856	85	96	66	13	7	10	250	154
1857	97	81	47	15	7	12	251	170
1858	76	77	34	20	5	18	246	169
1859	98	85	31	22	18	14	267	182
1860	85	83	38	16	12	17	267	184
1861	106	94	34	34	10	16	290	196
1862	86	94	42	32	7	13	282	198
1863	101	85	30	32	17	16	289	204
1864	105	92	36	16	17	23	309	217
1865	107	102	42	23	14	22	324	223
1866	104	91	26	28	16	21	327	236
1867	117	107	39	24	27	17	353	246
1868	118	129	51	39	18	21	364	255
1869	95	93	42	20	9	22	330	237
1870	130	114	37	34	20	28	367	253
1871	135	163	66	37	29	32	388	225
1872	152	123	55	31	16	21	377	254
1873	194	172	61	51	27	33	448	276
1874	140	137	49	44	27	22	416	281
1875	120	140	53	37	30	20	401	261
1876	140	122	35	34	27	26	401	279
1877	119	118	36	38	27	17	396	280
1878	114	118	35	36	30	17	394	276
1879	78	81	27	23	8	23	349	268
1880	111	94	28	27	22	17	379	285
1881	134	117	33	39	23	22	419	302
1882	104	121	38	26	27	30	406	285
1883	133	123	41	23	34	25	418	295
1884	141	127	18	41	44	24	436	309
1885	138	122	30	20	36	36	447	322

FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

To the Trustees of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane :

The Treasurer respectfully submits the following exhibit of receipts and payments for the year ending March 31, 1885 :

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand April 1, 1884,	\$962.25
For board of private patients,	52,713.85
board of patients supported by towns,	2,709.97
board of patients supported by counties,	8,837.45
From J. B. Walker, financial agent for the benefit of indigent patients,	10,000.00
state treasurer for aid to indigent patients,	6,000.00
state treasurer for board of criminal insane,	3,438.40
state treasurer for increase of library,	100.00
stock and all other articles sold,	1,881.97
	\$86,643.89

PAYMENTS.

For meats,	\$7,831.25
flour,	2,130.25
butter and cheese,	2,868.17
sugar and molasses,	1,898.07
fish,	1,831.12
coffee and tea,	972.56
vegetables and fruits,	1,014.27
all other supplies of the table,	2,971.62
furniture and house furnishing goods,	5,795.94

For articles purchased for patients and refunded, .	\$3,423.29
fuel and lights,	12,872.86
medical and surgical supplies,	556.80
services relating to board and care of patients, .	20,648.23
ordinary repairs and renewals in buildings, .	8,559.33
permanent improvements,	4,076.26
provender,	1,774.12
farming operations, including animals purchased, utensils, farming carriages, and labor on farm, garden, grounds, and outside premises,	4,634.86
stationery, additions to library, printing, binding, &c.,	423.22
postage, expresses, telegrams, &c.,	520.29
travelling expenses of trustees,	203.65
public exercises, including sacred worship, week day lectures, readings, and all other public means to interest and occupy the minds of patients,	755.83
miscellaneous items of expense,	323.85
Whole amount paid out,	85,585.34
Balance carried to new account,	1,058.55
	<hr/>
	\$86,643.89

J. P. BANCROFT, *Treasurer*.

Concord, April 1, 1885.

I certify that my examination of the books and accounts of the Treasurer of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1885, fully satisfies me of the clearness and accuracy with which they are kept. The items are all properly vouched, and the cash balance verified. I can suggest no improvement in the manner of keeping said accounts, for under the existing system an undiscovered error is well-nigh impossible.

JOHN H. GEORGE, *Auditor*.

Concord, April 16, 1885.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL

REPORT OF THE FINANCIAL AGENT.

To the Trustees of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane :

The Financial Agent respectfully presents the annual report of his receipts and expenditures during the asylum financial year ending March 31, 1885, and of the amounts and investments of the several funds in his custody :

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand April 1, 1884,	\$3,611.19
received for bonds paid,	8,000.00
land sold in Wisconsin,	564.00
interest and dividends from April 1, 1884, to April 1, 1885,	15,149.21
	\$27,324.40

EXPENDITURES.

Cash paid J. P. Bancroft, treasurer, appropriation to indigent patients, etc.,	\$10,000.00
for insurance,	694.00
interest on loan at N. H. Savings Bank,	925.90
principal in part of said loan,	3,000.00
bonds purchased for permanent funds, including principal, accrued interest and commissions,	8,764.61
annuity of Mrs. Sarah J. Wilson, salary of financial agent, rent of safe, taxes, and sundry small expenses,	995.60
Balance carried to new account,	2,945.19
	\$27,324.40

The following statement presents the amounts of the several permanent funds, at their par value, on the first day of April, 1885, and the manner of their investment:

ADAMS FUND.

(Gift of Isaac Adams, of Sandwich.)

10 shares Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad stock,	\$1,000.00
2 United States bonds,	600.00
	<hr/>
	\$1,600.00

BURROUGHS FUND.

(Legacy of Rev. Charles Burroughs, D. D., of Portsmouth.)

1 St. Louis County bond,	\$1,000.00
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CHANDLER FUND.

(Legacy of Abiel Chandler, of Walpole.)

25 shares Portland, Saco & Portsmouth Railroad stock,	\$2,500.00
37 shares Boston & Maine Railroad stock,	3,700.00
100 shares Chicago, Rock Island, & Pacific Railroad stock,	10,000.00
10 shares Michigan Central Railroad stock,	1,000.00
10 shares Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad stock,	1,000.00
2 Chicago Water Loan bonds,	2,000.00
3 Northern Pacific Railroad bonds,	3,000.00
1 Concord bond,	500.00
2 Michigan Central Railroad bonds,	2,000.00
1 New Hampshire registered bond,	200.00
2 Iowa Loan and Trust Company bonds,	600.00
2 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad bonds,	2,000.00
1 Chicago & North Western Railroad bond,	1,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$29,500.00

CONANT FUND.

(Gift of John Conant, of Jaffrey.)

4 Iowa Loan and Trust Company bonds, . . .	\$4,000.00
1 Boston & Albany Railroad bond, . . .	1,000.00
3 shares Boston & Maine Railroad stock, . . .	800.00
2 shares Boston & Providence Railroad stock, . . .	200.00
1 share Boston Exchange Co. stock, . . .	500.00
	<hr/>
	\$6,000.00

FISK FUND.

(Legacy of Catharine Fisk, of Keene.)

This fund is held in trust by the state of New
Hampshire, and amounted, June 1, 1884, to . \$22,147.84

KENT FUND.

(Legacy of Moody Kent, of Pittsfield.)

14 Maine bonds,	\$7,000.00
5 Eastern Railroad bonds,	5,000.00
13 Michigan Central Railroad bonds,	13,000.00
8 Chicago (River Improvement) bonds,	8,000.00
9 Burlington & Missouri River Railroad bonds,	9,000.00
19 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad bonds,	19,000.00
1 Chicago & North Western Railroad bond,	1,000.00
6 Cleveland bonds,	6,000.00
17 Concord bonds,	17,000.00
3 Minneapolis bonds,	3,000.00
3 United States bonds,	1,200.00
7 Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad bonds,	7,000.00
10 Boston & Lowell Railroad bonds,	10,000.00
5 St. Louis bonds,	5,000.00
50 shares Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Rail- road stock,	5,000.00
32 shares Northern Railroad stock,	3,200.00
100 shares Michigan Central Railroad stock,	10,000.00
50 shares Union Pacific Railroad stock,	5,000.00
2 shares Boston & Providence Railroad stock,	200.00

50 shares Fitchburg National Bank stock, . . .	\$5,000.00
40 shares State National Bank stock, . . .	4,000.00
14 shares Railroad National Bank stock, . . .	1,400.00
10 shares Boston Exchange Company stock, . . .	5,000.00

\$150,000.00

KIMBALL FUND.

(Legacy of Jacob Kimball, of Hampstead.)

The Kimball Fund is held in trust by the state,
and the interest is annually paid to the Asylum, \$6,753.49

PENHALLOW FUND.

(Legacy of H. Louise Penhallow, Portsmouth.)

1 Boston & Lowell Railroad bond, . . . \$1,000.00

RICE FUND.

(Legacy of Arabella Rice, of Portsmouth.)

10 Manchester bonds,	\$10,000.00
1 United States Registered bond,	5,000.00
5 St. Louis bonds,	5,000.00

\$20,000.00

RUMFORD FUND.

(Legacy of the Countess of Rumford, of Concord.)

5 Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad bonds,	\$5,000.00
5 Burlington & Missouri River Railroad bonds,	5,000.00
30 shares Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Rail- road stock,	3,000.00
20 shares Boston & Providence Railroad stock,	2,000.00

\$15,000.00

SHERMAN FUND.

(Legacy of Mrs. Fanny S. Sherman, of Exeter.)

3 St. Louis bonds,	\$3,000.00
1 St. Louis County bond,	1,000.00
1 Boston & Lowell Railroad bond,	1,000.00

\$5,000.00

SPALDING FUND.

(Legacy of Isaac Spalding, of Nashua.)

10 Cleveland bonds,	\$10,000.00
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To these should be added the

CONTINGENT FUND,

which is not a permanent fund, but varies in amount from year to year, and is deposited in the New Hampshire Savings bank, . . . \$1,053.85

The following is a summary of the names and amounts of the aforesaid funds of the Asylum, viz. :

Adams Fund,	\$1,600.00
Burroughs Fund,	1,000.00
Chandler Fund,	29,500.00
Conant Fund,	6,000.00
Fisk Fund, June 1, 1884,	22,147.84
Kent Fund,	150,000.00
Kimball Fund,	6,753.49
Penhallow Fund,	1,000.00
Rice Fund,	20,000.00
Rumford Fund,	15,000.00
Sherman Fund,	5,000.00
Spalding Fund,	10,000.00
Contingent Fund,	1,053.85
	<hr/>
	\$269,055.18

The insurance upon the Asylum buildings is distributed as follows, viz. :

On centre buildings and chapel,	\$50,000.00
Kent building,	10,000.00
addition to Peaslee building,	6,000.00
Bancroft building,	10,000.00
furniture,	5,400.00
coal-house and coal,	2,500.00
barns and contents,	5,200.00

On boiler-house, engine, granary and contents,	\$6,000.00
laundry,	3,000.00
horses and carriages,	1,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$99,100.00

The insurance policies held by the Asylum are of companies deemed by the insurance commissioner to be reliable.

Respectfully submitted.

J. B. WALKER, *Financial Agent*.

Concord, April 1, 1885.

I certify that I have examined the account of the financial agent, and that the entries therein are correct and properly vouched. I have also examined the bonds and certificates of stock belonging to the Asylum, deposited with the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company, and find all the same, and certify that the same are safely deposited with said company.

JOHN H. GEORGE, *Auditor*.

April 15, 1885.

*Products of the Farm and Garden at Market Value, for the Year
1884.*

Onions	196 bushels, a	\$.85	\$166.60
Pease	80 "	.80	64.00
Shell-beans	20 "	1.00	20.00
Beets for table	150 "	.50	75.00
Beets for cattle	25 tons,	6.00	150.00
Parsnips	20 bushels,	.50	10.00
Tomatoes	100 "	.90	90.00
Cucumbers	165 "	.60	99.00
Sweet corn	65 "	1.10	71.50
String beans	10 "	.50	5.00
Asparagus	200 bunches,	.35	70.00
Cabbage	315 heads,	.10	31.50
Potatoes	1,050 bushels,	.50	525.00
Oats	175 "	.50	87.50
Hay	70 tons,	20.00	1400.00
Corn fodder	20 "	7.00	140.00
Oat Straw	12 "	12.00	144.00
Pigs sold	60	2.75	165.00
Calves sold	20	2.00	40.00
Squash	3 tons,	18.00	54.00
Turnips	100 bushels,	.50	50.00
Pork sold	1,600 pounds,	.07	112.00
Pork for use	6,301 "	.07	441.07
Milk produced	74,855 quarts,	.05	3,742.75
Total			<u>\$7,753.92</u>

Amount of Milk Produced for the Year beginning April 1, 1884.

Cows.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Total— daily av'ge.	
April.....	3½ 15%	6	3½	7	8½	.....	8½ 12½	8½ 14%	Dry 11½	9	1½	Dry 6½ 12	11½	Dry 13½	8½	7	11½	7½ 10%	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	218½ qts.	
May.....	Dry 14	6½	4	Dry 8½	8	12	8	11½	8½ 10%	7½	Dry 5½ 13	5	11½ 10%	12	13	8½	8	11½	6½	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	212½ "
June.....	Dry 15%	7½	Dry 9½	.....	Dry 14½	.....	Dry 11½	7½ 13½	12	10%	7½	Dry 6½ 16½	3½	12	12%	13%	15½	9%	Dry 11½	6½ 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	227 "
July.....	Dry 13	6	Dry 8	.....	Dry 11½	6½ 10%	8½	6½	6½	9	11½	4	12%	2	10%	10%	11%	12%	7½	Dry 10%	6½	8%	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	194 "
August.....	Dry 11½	4½	12	Dry 6%	8½	Dry 9½	2	8%	6½ 8%	5½	8½	9%	2	11½	Dry 9½	7½ 10%	11½	6%	Dry 9%	5%	7½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	177½ "
September.....	13½ 10	14½	9	8	10½ 8%	4	7½ 10%	7½ 13%	7%	8½	Dry 5	6½ 9%	Dry 9%	13%	7	5½ 9	11½	5%	.....	8%	4½	6%	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	199½ "
October.....	14½	9	8	10½ 9½	10	Dry 6%	9	9	10½	Dry 9	4	2	6	8	9%	Dry 10½ 15%	9%	6%	11	11½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	218½ "
November..	12	8½	6½	9½	10	Dry 6%	9½	1	12½	8½ 14	16	3	8½	8%	13	9%	12%	7%	3%	9	10%	3%	1	7%	Dry 7½	7½	Dry 7½	7½	Dry 7½	7½	Dry 7½	226½ "
December..	11½	7	7	9%	8½	Dry 8½	8	Dry 11½	8	14	14	4	6	8	11½	7%	12	7%	1%	8½ 11	8%	Dry 8½ 10	2	14%	7%	Dry 7½	24	Dry 7½	24	Dry 7½	200½ "	
January...	10	5%	6½	8½	7	Dry 7½	7	Dry 10%	7	13%	11%	11½	5	8	9%	9½ 11%	6	Dry 8½ 10	2	14%	7%	Dry 7½	24	Dry 7½	24	Dry 7½	24	Dry 7½	24	Dry 7½	200 "	
February...	10½	5	6½	8½	6½	Dry 7½	6½	Dry 6%	6½ 13%	12%	10	5	7%	8%	10%	10%	4	Dry 6½ 10	.....	12	6½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180½ "
March.....	9½ 15	6½	7½	5½	13	7½	6½ 16	7%	7	13	11½ 10	Dry 6½	8½	8%	9%	Dry 15½	3	8	Dry 11	4½	Dry 7½	7½	Dry 7½	7½	Dry 7½	7½	Dry 7½	7½	Dry 7½	7½	Dry 7½	213 "
Grand total.....																															2,460½ qts.	

Daily average for year ending March 31, 1885.....205 1-12 quarts.

Amount produced during the year.....74,865 quarts.

*Articles Made in the Sewing Room for the Year ending March 31,
1885, with estimated Value for the same.*

366 Sheets	\$81.50
429 Pillow slips	85.80
28 Table covers	8.58
383 Towels	11.49
84 Napkins	3.36
23 Mattresses	17.25
37 Pillow ticks	4.44
5 Straw ticks	3.75
25 Comfortables	25.00
121 Curtains and stand cloths	15.73
6 Lounges upholstered	6.00
30 Chairs upholstered	17.90
39 Chairs resealed	19.50
16 Carpets	27.25
111 Dresses	213.09
8 Mittens	1.50
5 Skirts	1.86
Night-dresses	
4 Chemises	1.32
9 Drawers and waists	2.97
58 Shirts	20.45
11 Pants	13.75
Miscellaneous (mending, &c.) 87 days' mending .	43.50
8 Quilted blankets	8.00
80 Bed spreads	8.00
20 Rugs hemmed	2.00
11 Dresses cut and fitted	5.50
15 Days' work on evergreen	7.50
Total	<hr/> \$656.99

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

DIRECTIONS CONCERNING ADMISSION.

Those wishing the admission of a person to the asylum should make application to the superintendent previously to bringing the patient, unless the urgency of the case precludes it.

On application, full information as to terms, conditions, etc., and the necessary papers, will be furnished.

With the application, a brief statement of the case should be given.

Some person should accompany the patient, who can give a correct history of the case, if possible.

On no account should deception be practised. The necessity of the step and the arrangements having first been settled, the patient should be honestly informed of what is to take place.

When possible, it is better that patients should arrive in day trains.

Patients should not bring valuable property, when committed, and the asylum cannot become responsible for its keeping. Such articles should be left at home unless the patient is fully responsible for its care.

The parties committing a patient, whether private individuals or town officers, are required to give a bond for the payment of expenses, in the annexed form, signed by two responsible persons. The certificates of physicians should be filled and signed in all cases except those committed by courts, and be written in the annexed form.

FORM OF BOND.

In consideration of the admission of _____, of the town of _____, in the county of _____ and state of _____, as a boarder at the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, in the city of Concord, we, _____, of the town of _____, in the county of _____ and state of _____, and _____, of the town of _____, in the county of _____ and state of _____, jointly and severally promise and agree to and with the said New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, to pay its treasurer dollars and _____ cents per week, or such other rate as may from time to time be established by said asylum therefor, while he shall remain at said asylum; together with such extra charge as may be occasioned by _____ requiring more than the ordinary care and attention; to pay any reasonable charge for actual damage done by _____ to buildings or furnishings; to assist in returning _____ to said asylum in case of elopement; to remove _____ from said asylum, when required to do so by the superintendent; to pay funeral charges in case of death; and not to hold said asylum responsible for any money, jewelry, watches, or other valuables in _____ possession on admission, or given to _____ afterwards.

Payments to be made quarterly, and interest on all sums not paid at the end of each quarter.

Witness our hands, this _____ day of _____, 188 .

Attest :

Principal. [L. s.]

Surety. [L. s.]

NOTE. Those committing patients are requested to notice the condition in regard to money, jewelry, &c., &c.

FORM OF PETITION.

[To be filled and signed by those desiring aid from the state appropriation, to be sent to the superintendent.]

To His Excellency the Governor of the State of New Hampshire :

Respectfully represents that _____, an insane person, resident of _____ in this state, is without sufficient property or relatives legally liable for _____ support at the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane. Wherefore the undersigned prays that the said _____ be aided by any funds appropriated by the state for the indigent insane.

Dated at _____, _____, 188 .

We, the undersigned, selectmen of _____, hereby certify that the representations in the above petition are in our belief true, and that said _____ is an indigent insane person.

N. B. Please write whether the insane person has any property, and if so, what amount, and any other facts you may think proper, in relation to the ability of the insane person's near relatives.

NOTE. The amount received by the applicant, it will be understood, is regulated entirely by the number who may apply for aid, and the comparative need of assistance.

ORDER FOR SUPPORT OF TOWN AND COUNTY
PATIENTS.

We, _____ hereby order the committal of _____ to the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, at Concord, there to be supported at the expense of _____ in accordance with the statute, during _____ residence at said asylum.

_____ 18 .

NOTE. To be signed by mayor, selectman, or overseer of poor in case of town charge; by county commissioner in case of county charge.

N. B. Admission will be refused unless the requirements of the law are strictly complied with. See extracts from the Laws at foot of this blank.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF INSANITY

REQUIRED FOR ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

After due inquiry and personal examination of
of _____, made within one week prior to date, we certify
that _____ is insane, and a fit subject for treatment at the New
Hampshire Asylum for the Insane.

_____, M. D.

_____, M. D.

_____, 188 .

Having personal acquaintance with the signers of the above
certificate, I certify that the signatures are genuine, and the
signers reputable physicians.

_____, 188 .

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

SEC. 18. No person shall be committed to the asylum for the insane except by the order of the court or the judge of probate, without the certificate of two reputable physicians that such person is insane, given after a personal examination made within one week of the committal; and such certificate shall be accompanied by a certificate from a judge of the supreme court, or court of probate, or mayor, or chairman of the selectmen, testifying to the genuineness of the signatures and the respectability of the signers.

L A W S

RELATING TO THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

SECTION

1. Corporate name of the asylum.
2. Trustees, how appointed.
3. Tenure of office of the trustees.
4. Trustees to manage the affairs of the asylum.
5. To appoint officers, etc.
6. Trustees not to receive compensation.
7. To make regulations.
8. May hold property in trust; no land taken for public use except by authority of the legislature.
9. Shall make report annually.
10. Board of visitors and their duties.
11. Secretary to cause report to be printed and distributed.
12. Persons dangerous to be at large may be committed to the asylum.
13. Insane persons confined in jail may be committed.
14. Insane paupers, how committed by town.
15. Insane county paupers may be committed by supreme court.

SECTION

16. Support of insane committed by court.
17. Parents, guardians, etc., may commit; Concord not to be liable.
18. Certificate of two physicians required to commit.
19. When county shall support insane person.
20. Means of support failing, county liable after notice.
21. County may recover expense paid.
22. How discharged from asylum.
23. Trustees to visit asylum and hear statements of patients.
24. Superintendent to furnish stationery, and transmit letters to trustees.
25. Inquest on patients suddenly deceased.
26. Property of asylum exempt from taxation.
27. Governor may remove insane convicts from state prison to asylum.
28. Annual appropriation for indigent insane and for library.

SECTION 1. The asylum for the insane at Concord is a corporation under the name of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane.

SEC. 2. The government of the asylum is vested in twelve trustees, appointed and commissioned by the governor, with advice of the council; and all vacancies shall be filled in the same manner.

SEC. 3. The trustees are classified and commissioned in such manner that the offices of three trustees become vacant annually.

SEC. 4. The trustees shall take charge of the property and the concerns of the asylum; shall see that its affairs are conducted properly; may enter into and bind the asylum by such contracts

relative to the support of patients and the affairs of the asylum, as they may deem advantageous; and may receive, appropriate, control, convey, or invest any property given to or owned by the asylum in such manner as they may think expedient.

SEC. 5. The trustees shall appoint a secretary, who shall keep a full and fair record of their proceedings; a treasurer, who shall give bond for the faithful discharge of his duty; and such physicians, officers, and assistants, with such salaries and allowances, as may from time to time be found necessary.

SEC. 6. No trustee shall receive any compensation for his services as trustee, but expenses necessarily incurred by him shall be paid by the asylum.

SEC. 7. The trustees may make such regulations for their own government, for the management of the asylum and all persons connected therewith, and for the admission and care of patients, and the same from time to time alter, as convenience may require.

SEC. 8. The trustees may take and hold in trust for the asylum any grant or devise of real estate, or any donation or bequest of personal property, and may apply the same, unless otherwise restricted, to lessen the expenses of the indigent insane. No land connected with the asylum shall be taken for a highway or other public use, except by the express authority of the legislature for that purpose first had and obtained.

SEC. 9. The trustees shall make to the governor and council, annually, a report covering that of the superintendent to them, of the receipts and expenditures of the asylum, the number of patients admitted and discharged during each year, and all other matters connected with the general interests of the asylum, which shall be furnished to the secretary of state on or before the twentieth day of April.

SEC. 10. The governor and council, president of the senate, and speaker of the house shall constitute a board of visitors of the asylum; shall visit and inspect the same when necessary; examine into the condition of the patients, and the regulations and general management of the asylum; see that the design thereof is carried into full effect; and make to the legislature, biennially, a report, which shall be furnished to the secretary of state on or before the twentieth day of April next before the June session.

SEC. 11. The secretary shall cause fifteen hundred copies of the reports of the superintendent, trustees, and board of visitors of the asylum to be printed and distributed,—one copy each to the governor, members of the council, senate, and house, and their officers; one copy to the clerk of each town; and the remaining copies to be placed in the hands of the board of visitors, for distribution, as they shall order and direct.

SEC. 12. If any insane person is in such condition as to render it dangerous that he should be at large, the judge of probate, upon petition by any person, and such notice to the selectmen of the town in which such insane person is, or to his guardian, or any other person, as he may order,—which petition may be filed, notice issued, and a hearing had in vacation or otherwise,—may commit such insane person to the asylum.

SEC. 13. If any insane person is confined in any jail, the supreme court may order him to be committed to the asylum, if they think it expedient.

SEC. 14. Any insane pauper, supported by any town, may be committed to the asylum by order of the overseers of the poor, and there supported at the expense of such town; and such expense may be recovered by such town of the county, town, or person chargeable with the support of such pauper, in the same manner as if he had been supported in and by the town.

SEC. 15. If the overseers neglect to make such order in relation to any insane county pauper, the supreme court, or any two judges thereof in vacation, may order such pauper to be committed to the asylum and there supported at the expense of the county.

SEC. 16. Any insane person committed to the asylum by order of the supreme court, such person having been charged with an offence, the punishment whereof as prescribed by law is death or confinement in the state prison, shall, during his confinement in the asylum for the insane, be supported therein at the expense of the state. Any insane person committed to the asylum by any court, except as herein provided, or by any judge of probate, shall be supported by the county from which he was committed.

SEC. 17. The parent, guardian, or friends of any insane person may cause him to be committed to the asylum, with the consent of the trustees, and there supported on such terms as they may agree; but the city of Concord shall not, in any case, be liable

for the support or maintenance of any person committed to said asylum, except from said city.

SEC. 18. No person shall be committed to the asylum for the insane, except by the order of the court or the judge of probate, without the certificate of two reputable physicians that such person is insane, given after a personal examination made within one week of the committal; and such certificate shall be accompanied by a certificate from a judge of the supreme court, or court of probate, or mayor, or chairman of the selectmen, testifying to the genuineness of the signatures and the respectability of the signers.

SEC. 19. Any insane person committed to the asylum by his parent, guardian, or friends, who has no means of support, and no relatives of sufficient ability chargeable therewith, and no settlement in any town in this state, and who is in such condition that his discharge therefrom would be improper or unsafe, shall be supported by the county from which he was committed.

SEC. 20. When the means of support of any inmate of the asylum shall fail or be withdrawn, the superintendent of said asylum shall immediately cause notice in writing of that fact to be given to one of the county commissioners of the county from which such inmate was committed; and such county shall be liable and holden to pay to said asylum the expense of the support of such inmate from and after the service of such notice, and for ninety days next prior thereto.

SEC. 21. The county paying the expense of the support of any inmate shall be entitled to recover the amount so paid of any town, county, or individual by law liable for the support of such inmate.

SEC. 22. Any person committed to the asylum may be discharged by any three of the trustees, or by any justice of the supreme court, whenever the cause of commitment ceases, or a further residence at the asylum is, in their opinion, not necessary; but any person so discharged, who was under sentence of imprisonment at the time of his commitment, the period of which shall not have expired, shall be remanded to prison.

SEC. 23. Some one of the board of trustees of the asylum shall, without previous notice, visit that institution at least twice every

month, and give suitable opportunity to every patient therein, who may desire it, to make to him, in private, any statements such patient may wish to make ; and, whenever in his opinion it may be deemed proper, he shall call to his aid two other members of said board, who shall, with him, make a further examination of such patient, and of the statements by him made. If in their view the cause of commitment no longer exists, or a further residence at the asylum is not necessary, it shall be their duty to discharge such patient. Should they deem the treatment of any patient injudicious, they shall order such an immediate change of the same as to them seems proper ; and, in case of failure to secure it, they shall at once summon a meeting of the whole board, whose duty it shall be to take such measures as the exigency of the case demands.

SEC. 24. It shall be the duty of the superintendent to furnish stationery to any patient who may desire it, and transmit any letter such patient may address to the board of trustees, to such member as said board shall have designated to receive such correspondence, and all such letters shall be promptly transmitted without inspection.

SEC. 25. In event of the sudden death of any patient in the asylum, a coroner's inquest shall be held, as provided for by law in other cases.

SEC. 26. The property of the asylum is exempted from taxation.

SEC. 27. The governor, with advice of the council, may remove to the asylum, to be there kept at the expense of the state, any person confined in the state prison who is insane.

SEC. 28. The sum of six thousand dollars is annually appropriated for the maintenance of indigent insane persons belonging to this state at the asylum, for such and so many as the governor may from time to time approve, not less than two thirds of which sum shall be applied annually to the support of private patients, exclusive of paupers maintained at public charge ; and the sum of one hundred dollars is annually appropriated towards the support and increase of the library for the insane.—*General Laws of New Hampshire, pages 60–63.*

The following persons are also exempted from military duty :

· · · · ·
the attendants upon the insane, employed in the asylum for the
insane ;

· · · · ·
the officers and keepers of the asylum for the insane.—*General
Laws of New Hampshire, page 229, section 4.*

BY-LAWS

OF THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, ADOPTED
BY THE TRUSTEES AT A MEETING OF THEIR BOARD, HOLDEN
OCTOBER 31, 1878.

SECTION 1. The annual meeting of the board of trustees shall be holden at the asylum, in Concord, on the Thursday next preceding the twentieth day of April of each year, and a semi-annual meeting shall be held on the second Thursday of November of each year.

SEC. 2. The trustees shall, at the annual meeting, elect by ballot a president, secretary, and treasurer, who shall hold their respective offices one year, and until others are chosen in their stead. At times, when either of said offices is vacant, it may be filled at a special meeting of the trustees duly called for that purpose.

SEC. 3. Notice of the annual and semi-annual meetings shall be given by the secretary to each trustee, either verbally or by mail, at least fourteen days previous to the day of meeting; and any meeting may be continued, by adjournment, from time to time, until the business thereof shall be completed. In case of omission to notify the annual meeting, the same shall not be lost, but shall be considered as adjourned for the transaction of business, until the required notice thereof shall be given, which the secretary shall forthwith proceed to give.

SEC. 4. The president, or any four of the trustees, may call a special meeting of the trustees whenever in the opinion of either it may be deemed expedient so to do; and the same notice shall be given of a special as of the annual meeting, which notice shall state specifically the business to be brought before such meeting. In case of a vacancy in the office of secretary, the president shall notify the annual meeting.

SEC. 5. A majority of the members of the board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of any business ; but any less number, at a meeting duly called, may adjourn, from time to time, until a quorum be obtained.

SEC. 6. Two of the trustees shall visit the asylum each month ; and notices of the months by him selected, or to him assigned, shall be sent to each member by the superintendent before the first days of such month.

SEC. 7. No trustee shall receive any compensation for his services as trustee ; but expenses necessarily incurred in rendering the same shall be paid by the asylum.

SEC. 8. The trustees shall, at each annual meeting, appoint from their number an auditor, whose duty it shall be to examine the books and audit the accounts of the treasurer and of the financial agent for the ensuing year, and make a written report to the board.

SEC. 9. The treasurer shall give a bond, acceptable to the trustees, in the penal sum of fifteen thousand dollars, for the faithful performance of his duties, for and during such time as he shall continue to hold the office of treasurer, which bond shall be deposited with the president of the board.

SEC. 10. The treasurer shall receive, hold, and disburse all moneys coming to the asylum, except the permanent funds and the income thereof. He shall make an exhibit of the state of his books, and of the property in his custody, when called for by the trustees. He shall make up his accounts to the thirty-first day of March inclusive in each year, which accounts, with his report thereon, shall be laid before the trustees at their annual meeting. His books shall at all times be open to the examination of the trustees.

SEC. 11. The treasurer shall pay all bills approved by the superintendent, and, in addition thereto, such orders as the superintendent may draw on him for the ordinary expenditures of the asylum, when said offices are held by different individuals.

SEC. 12. The treasurer shall receive such compensation for his services as the trustees may from time to time determine.

SEC. 13. The secretary shall attend all meetings of the board of trustees, and keep a record of their proceedings. He shall also prepare, or cause to be prepared, all documents, statements, and

notices which may be ordered by the board, or by the president thereof.

SEC. 14. The secretary shall receive such compensation for his services as the trustees may from time to time determine.

SEC. 15. The board of trustees shall appoint a superintendent, who shall be a physician, and shall reside at the asylum. He shall have the entire control of the treatment and management of the patients; the power to appoint and discharge all persons employed in their care; and shall exercise a general supervision and direction of every department of the institution.

SEC. 16. The superintendent shall make a written report to the trustees, at their annual meeting, of the condition of the asylum, and embracing such other topics as may have been suggested by the progress of the institution and the experiences of the year.

SEC. 17. The superintendent shall receive for his services, in addition to furnished apartments, board, lights, and fuel, for himself and family, such a salary as the trustees may from time to time determine.

SEC. 18. The superintendent shall furnish, to the acceptance of the trustees, a bond for the faithful performance of his duties, in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, which bond shall be kept by the president of the asylum.

SEC. 19. The superintendent shall appoint two assistant physicians, who shall reside at the asylum. They shall possess such characters and qualifications as will enable them to discharge the ordinary duties of the superintendent, and shall at all times perform such duties as he may assign them, and to his acceptance.

SEC. 20. The assistant physicians shall receive such compensation for their services as the trustees may from time to time determine, in addition to furnished apartments, lights, fuel, and board.

SEC. 21. All funds, amounting to one thousand dollars and upwards, which have heretofore been or which may hereafter be given to the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, shall, unless otherwise ordered by the donors, be entered upon the books of the financial agent as permanent funds, with the surnames of the donors attached to each, and be forever kept intact. The income of each shall be expended from time to time in accordance

with the conditions upon which it was given, or, in the absence of conditions, in such manner as the trustees shall deem to be for the highest interest of the asylum and its patients.

SEC. 22. There shall be chosen, by ballot, a financial agent, who shall have charge of the permanent funds of the asylum, shall collect, and, under the advice of the finance committee, from time to time invest, manage, and disburse, any moneys arising therefrom. He shall be, *ex officio*, a member of the finance committee, shall give a satisfactory bond for the faithful performance of his trust in the penal sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, and continue in office until his successor is elected. He shall receive for his services such compensation as the trustees shall from time to time determine.

SEC. 23. The trustees shall annually choose two from their board, who, with the financial agent, shall constitute a finance committee, and have general supervision and control of the permanent funds of the asylum, with power to sell and transfer any stocks, bonds, and other securities belonging to said funds, whenever, in their judgment, it may be expedient so to do.

SEC. 24. Besides attending the annual meeting, the trustees shall severally visit the asylum twice each year, in such months as they may select, or as may be assigned to them; make a thorough examination of the house and of the condition of the patients; and, before leaving, make a record of their respective visits in a book to be kept at the asylum for that purpose.

SEC. 25. These by-laws may be altered or amended at any annual meeting by a vote of two thirds of the trustees present, or at a special meeting called for that purpose.

SERVICE MANUAL.

A strict observance of the following rules is the established condition of all contracts for service with the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane; and any applicant for a position, not willing to observe them strictly, will do better to seek employment elsewhere.

1. Any employé wishing to leave the premises, to go into the city or elsewhere, must apply at the office, that such absence may be understood; and all must be at the asylum by 9:30 o'clock in the evening, unless away later by permission.

2. It is expected that all persons employed will consider that, on the conditions of their respective contracts, they have engaged their time and best services to the asylum; that it is inconsistent with their duties to hold any political office; that they are under obligations to do every duty assigned them, promptly and faithfully; that they will feel personally interested in the good care, safety, and welfare of the patients; and that they will give their personal influence in support of good order and the established regulations of the institution. To this end, it is most desirable that all should cultivate quiet, kind, and dignified manners, and correct habits in all things, considering always that this is no less for the interest of the employé than for that of the employer.

3. Those proposing to discontinue their services will give at least thirty days' notice, that time may be given to supply their places.

4. That the house may be quiet, it is expected that all will be at their own rooms after 9:30 o'clock in the evening, at which time the house is closed for the night. After this time, the quiet of the house must not be disturbed by passing and conversation. All must bear in mind that the repose of the

patients is a thing of prime importance. All having duties must rise at the morning bell, and proceed to the performance of the same.

5. No light must be carried about the buildings except in a lantern, and the greatest care must be taken in the use of matches, that none be left exposed. A little carelessness in this thing might be followed with the most serious consequences. No smoking will be allowed on the asylum premises, except in the smoking-room provided for that purpose.

6. No one will invite visitors to stop in the house, without permission to do so; but, on application, all reasonable privileges will be granted.

7. No one shall employ a patient to do private work for him or herself, without the consent of the superintendent, assistant superintendent, or other officer authorized to give such permission; and no one is allowed to trade or make bargains with patients.

8. Provision is made to afford each person employed a vacation of two weeks in the year, during which time the duties of the position will be done by a substitute; but the superintendent does not guarantee to retain the place of any one for a longer term of absence. On leaving for a vacation, or permanently, every one will deliver his or her keys at the office.

9. Whenever patients are encouraged to engage in any kind of labor, it is with a view to their own benefit; and hence no one will be taken from the halls for that purpose unless some order to that effect has been given in the case.

10. The person taking patients to labor will be held strictly responsible for their safety, kind care, and safe return to their respective halls.

11. All farmers or others to whom patients are entrusted for labor, will remember that they are not to be treated as servants; they will avoid all appearance of commanding; and will exercise the greatest care that no willing one shall be made a drudge, or work too long. It will be treated as a grave offence if any employé shall take advantage of the willingness or mental weakness of any patient, to impose on such one the harder or more unpleasant parts of the work on which they are employed. The head farmer

is required to see that this rule is obeyed in spirit and letter, and report promptly to the superintendent any violation of the same. As occupation is a thing of the greatest value to most patients, every employé is required to do all in his or her power to interest them in it in some form, and make it attractive.

12. As far as practicable, provision will be made to give each employé opportunity to be absent from duty for church services on Sunday a due proportion of the time; and any whose ordinary labor is wholly suspended on Sunday are liable to be called on to relieve others, whose duties continue, a portion of the time, and such must hold themselves in readiness to be so called on. It is expected that all employés, whose duties do not interfere, will be present at the regular Sunday service in the chapel.

STEWARD.

The steward will have the general oversight of the buildings, farm, stock, and premises. It will be his duty to attend to ordinary business transactions, and see that asylum property, in every department, is saved, kept in its proper place, protected from harm or waste, and properly used. He will see that everything about the premises is kept in good order, that the grounds near the house are kept clean, free from waste and rubbish, and will extend the same supervision to the basements and attics, and see that the person to whom it is assigned to care for these spaces discharges his duty faithfully. He will see that all animals are properly taken care of, and that carriages, tools, and implements are kept in repair, and stored in their places when not in use; and, generally, he will be responsible to the superintendent for the good condition of property and premises, and must properly notify him of anything adverse to the welfare of the asylum which comes to his knowledge. He will attend to procuring ordinary supplies for subsistence, except so far as otherwise provided for by the superintendent, and see that such goods are delivered and stored in their proper places. He will see that the house is closed and the doors locked at the appointed hour at night, and hold himself ready to discharge any special duty required by the superintendent.

CLERK.

It will be the duty of the clerk to keep the books and accounts in a neat and accurate manner, take systematic care of all papers connected therewith, and perform any special clerical work required by the superintendent.

HOUSEKEEPER.

SEC. 1. The housekeeper will have the general management of the internal domestic affairs. The labor in the kitchen, laundry, and sewing department will be done under her direction; and those employed in these departments will hold themselves subject to her orders in the discharge of their duties. She will attend to the good condition of all apartments connected with the general housekeeping, will see that they are properly furnished and kept in good order. She will see that all the work in her departments is done in accordance with the general instructions of the superintendent.

SEC. 2. She will have the care of all goods and material used in her department, and will see that they are saved and economically used; all bedding and articles manufactured for housekeeping purposes will be under her care, and she must see that they are not wasted or given out needlessly. She will have the care of the making of any clothing furnished to female patients, and will be required to keep an accurate account of the cost of such clothing or other articles furnished to any one. The cost of any articles furnished for patients must be returned by her to the supervisor, to be entered in the accounts of such patients.

SEC. 3. It is the duty of the housekeeper to report to the superintendent any instance of misconduct, failure in the proper discharge of duty, or violation of the established regulations, occurring in her department and not promptly rectified by the delinquent. It will also be her duty to report, to the person who keeps the time book, the times of commencing and leaving duty of all employed in her department.

SUPERVISORS.

SEC. 1. The supervisors in their respective departments will have the general oversight of the halls and the patients; and the

prudence and tact with which their duties are performed will be an important factor in the condition of the house. It is expected that they will see that the rules of the house relating to the patients are observed in every particular; that all patients are treated with uniform respect and kindness; and it is their imperative duty to report immediately to the superintendent or assistant superintendent any instance of neglect, incivility, or ill-usage of a patient, or any violation of the established rules.

SEC. 2. They will see that all medicines prescribed are faithfully and in a proper manner administered, and that all directions of the medical officers are strictly obeyed.

SEC. 3. They will be expected to pass as much time in the halls as the proper discharge of other duties will allow, will instruct new attendants in their duties, and as much as possible assist in efforts to interest and employ the patients.

SEC. 4. The supervisors must see that the dining-rooms are furnished with the necessary utensils, that the attendants take proper care of the dining-rooms, that the cupboards are sweet and in order, the tables neatly set, and the meals properly served.

SEC. 5. They will have the general charge of the clothing of patients, and an oversight of the beds and bedding of the halls. The attendants must report to them any deficiency in either which may exist, and it is their duty to see that such wants are supplied.

SEC. 6. On the admission of patients, their clothing will be taken in charge by the supervisors, entered in the book provided for the purpose, and each article plainly marked. All articles afterwards furnished or received will be cared for in the same manner.

The clothing of patients leaving must be compared with the record, neatly packed, and delivered at the office by the appropriate supervisor.

Any knives, razors, or other dangerous article in possession of a patient on admission, must be brought to the office for safe-keeping and record.

SEC. 7. They will pay special attention to the sick, report promptly at the office any change of symptoms, see that they have proper attention, and that any special diet prescribed is delicately prepared and served.

SEC. 8. After passing through the halls and learning the condition of the patients early in the morning, the supervisors will very briefly report to the physicians any sickness or other fact demanding attention before the morning visits.

SEC. 9. Before the Sunday chapel service, and other occasions of public gathering, the supervisors will see that the patients are properly dressed for the occasion, and accompanied to the chapel by their attendants.

SEC. 10. The supervisors will report to the clerk the times of commencing and leaving off work on the part of the attendants employed in their respective departments.

SEC. 11. In general, the supervisors are expected to hold themselves in readiness to carry into practical effect the instructions of the superintendent, and to use all their personal influence in support of the spirit and design of these regulations.

ATTENDANTS.

SEC. 1. In all their intercourse with the patients, the attendants are required to treat them with respect and civility, to be kind and gentle in manner, and avoid roughness of every kind. They must answer, as far as they can, the civil questions of a patient, and attend to every reasonable request. They must be calm and quiet under provocation, never scold, threaten, or recriminate, and make every request in a respectful manner.

SEC. 2. In the care of the insane, sympathy, kindness, and tact should take the place of force and display of authority. But if at any time the use of force becomes a necessity, the *manner* of using it should take away its offensiveness; and *force* should never be resorted to without the presence of sufficient assistance to render a violent struggle unnecessary.

SEC. 3. A cheerful look, a kind manner, a respectful demeanor, and expressions of sympathy will do much to quiet the excited, and give the attendant influence and easy control over patients, and render duty easy and agreeable.

SEC. 4. The opposition which the insane make often arises from delusions that lead them to believe they are to be injured in some way; and for this reason every effort to control them to administer food, medicine, or baths, or to do anything for them, should be made in the most kind and delicate manner, that their confi-

dence may be secured and retained. On the other hand, cross words, angry looks, or violent acts destroy their confidence and diminish their chances of recovery. No one must risk the consequences of such measures.

SEC. 5. A blow or a kick is never to be inflicted on a patient by any employé under any circumstances. Any violation of this rule will be treated as a grave offence.

SEC. 6. Mechanical restraint must never be put on a patient without the authority of a medical officer.

SEC. 7. The attendant should be an example of good manners, avoiding all rude and ungentlemanly or unladylike habits not suited to the well ordered household. They should treat each other and all with civility and politeness, cherish a high sense of obligation, and never forget the golden rule, to do by others as, in changed circumstances, one would wish to be done by. By this simple means the attendant is sure to gain not only self-respect, but an easy control and personal influence.

SEC. 8. Attendants should hear with patience, and answer with caution; should never promise what cannot safely be performed, and having made a promise, be faithful in its execution.

SEC. 9. The peculiarities of patients must never be made a subject of sport or ridicule, but, rather, withheld from publicity, with tender regard for their feelings and welfare.

SEC. 10. The attendants must rise at the ringing of the morning bell, and at once commence the labors of the day. On opening the sleeping-rooms of the patients, they shall greet the occupants with expressions of kindness, see that they rise (if able), are properly dressed, washed, and prepared for breakfast at the appointed hour.

SEC. 11. As soon as practicable after the patients have arisen from bed, the attendants must see that the night vessels are removed from the rooms and the beds thrown open for airing; and, as soon as other duties will allow, they will remove all soiled bedding, and see that the beds are put in good order.

SEC. 12. Immediately after breakfast, the halls and patients' rooms must be made clean and put in good order, and so kept at all times. Scrupulous care must be given to the water-closets, which will require frequent rinsing with hot water, and the use of disinfectants. The same care must be taken of the wash-bowls,

and a sufficiency of clean towels must be at hand, as well as combs and brushes for the hair.

The attendants will follow the same rule of cleanliness in the care of the halls, windows, spaces, back stairs, and dining-rooms, never being satisfied until they are as clean as they can be made. Patients able and willing to assist in these labors are to be encouraged to do so, *but never compelled to work*. The attendants are held responsible for the complete execution of these requirements.

SEC. 13. The attendants will ever be watchful of the state of the atmosphere in the halls, and report to the office any evidence of impurity which is beyond their power to correct otherwise.

SEC. 14. The attendants must see that clean linen is put on each bed once in every week, and oftener if necessary; and if a sufficient supply of this or of towels is not at hand, the fact must be promptly reported to the supervisor.

SEC. 15. The attendants must see that the tables are properly laid, that everything about them is perfectly clean, and that they are made as inviting as practicable. During meals, the attendants must always be present and wait on the table in a respectful and delicate manner, such as they would be willing to have adopted toward themselves under like circumstances. *Patients must not be hurried through their meals*, to hasten the clearing of the table. The attendants must use special care that no knife, fork, or other article is carried from the table by any patient.

SEC. 16. It is obviously improper for the attendants, after the hall work is done, to retire to their own rooms and leave the patients alone during hours of duty. Their time and attention are due to the patients, and must be devoted to keeping them quiet and tidy, preventing improper conduct of every sort, or lapsing into listlessness and torpor; to efforts to preserve their self-respect, and to carry into effect the general direction of the physicians. These ends are to be sought by efforts to keep patients occupied, either in work, reading, games, or judicious social intercourse.

SEC. 17. Visiting from hall to hall during hours of duty, without special business, or going away to other parts of the prem-

ises out of one's field of service, is wholly improper, and not allowed.

SEC. 18. The attendants are expected to know how every patient in their charge is employed, and to be vigilant, by every means in their power, to better the condition of every one.

SEC. 19. The attendants must not allow a patient to be taken from the halls by any one employed in other departments unless a general or special permission from a medical officer to that effect has been given; nor will the patients leave the halls before breakfast or on Sunday without the same permission.

SEC. 20. The attendants must always be alive to the welfare of those in their charge, and in the night hold themselves ready to rise and assist the night attendant if the condition of a patient requires it. They will come to the office for medicines or instructions when needed, and follow all directions carefully. After giving medicines, they should wash and return the glasses at once.

SEC. 21. If damage is done to buildings or property by patients, the attendants will report it to their supervisor.

SEC. 22. The attendants are never to give up their keys except at the office, on leaving; nor are they ever to admit strangers into the halls without special permission.

SEC. 23. *The attendants will always take care that the clothing worn by patients is adapted to the season and the occasion. In case of sudden change from heat to cold, they must make at once the needed change in clothing.*

SEC. 24. It is particularly expected of attendants to see that every patient is cleanly in person, that the hair and nails are attended to, that any rent in clothing is properly mended, that the garments worn are kept buttoned or hooked, and that any stains from carelessness in eating are promptly removed. Each attendant should keep at hand a sponge and soap, and a small stock of sewing utensils,—as needles, thread, buttons, hooks and eyes, etc.—for immediate use when needed.

SEC. 25. When the physicians visit the halls, one of the attendants must be at hand to give any information required, to accompany them to any patient's room, or render any other assistance needed.

SEC. 26. Each patient will take a warm bath each week, unless made an exception by direction of the physician. In particular cases of weakness or special delicacy, the sponge bath may be substituted for the tub. In such cases, as well as those who may desire to bathe more frequently, the attendant should apply to the attending physician for specific directions.

The attendants must superintend the baths of patients, and not leave the halls with the bath-rooms open (unless exceptions are made); and in no case must an epileptic or suicidal patient bathe without the presence of an attendant.

SEC. 27. In suitable weather all patients who are able will go out for exercise, accompanied by their respective attendants, on such conditions as shall from time to time be prescribed. In these out-door exercises the attendants must see that no one strays from the party, and so regulate the speed of walking or the character of other exercise as to suit, as well as may be, the average of persons present. They must try to avoid all appearance of restraint, and seek to make these occasions as enjoyable as possible. Preference should be given to walks within the asylum grounds; but when walks are taken into the city, it is not permitted to visit stores, hotels, railroad stations, or other public places, except by permission previously obtained. In the airing-courts the same rules for the care of patients will be observed as apply to the halls. The attendants must not allow any rubbish to accumulate on the ground of the courts.

SEC. 28. The attendants must shave those patients who do not desire to wear the beard. In shaving, great care must be taken to have the razor in good order, and to shave easily and neatly. No other patient should be present; and the razors must be kept under lock and key in the attendant's room.

SEC. 29. The attendants, in their respective halls, will strictly observe the instructions of the superintendent in regard to the time for the patients' retiring; and in assisting them to bed they must practise the same delicacy and courtesy enjoined elsewhere in these rules. Before closing the doors for the night they must see that the patients are comfortably in bed; *and it is especially enjoined that they offer gentle and patient assistance to the feeble and aged, and leave all with a kind "Good-night."*

NIGHT ATTENDANTS.

SEC. 1. The night attendants will visit the office at eight o'clock in the evening, to receive their instructions for the night, and go on duty at once. They will continue in charge of their respective sections of the house until after the ringing of the rising-bell, at the times established, after which they will be relieved by the attendants.

They must be always awake, vigilant, and faithful, giving their whole attention to the condition of the house and the patients. They must make their respective rounds, not hastily, thus leaving a large part of the time to be spent at the office, but dividing it between the various apartments as directed. They must pass through the halls in the most quiet manner, being especially careful in opening and closing doors, and make the personal observations required with the most respectful delicacy, disturbing the patient as little as possible.

They must be especially watchful of the sick, minister tenderly to their wants, carry out scrupulously all instructions in regard to them, and report to a physician any unfavorable change of condition.

They must promptly attend to the call of patients, ascertain their wants, and satisfy them, if practicable.

They must do all in their power to soothe and quiet any who may be wakeful or timid, and assure them of their safety.

SEC. 2. They must be especially vigilant in the care of those inclined to suicide or self-injury, and neglect no effort to be assured of the safety of such, in accordance with the specific directions they receive in each case.

SEC. 3. They must be always watchful in regard to fire, and if it occurs must at once, and in the most quiet manner, inform the officers and employes, without a general alarm, and proceed to extinguish it. They must frequently inspect the attics of their respective departments, and see that the iron doors are kept shut.

The safety, the comfort, and the lives of large numbers are entrusted, in a great measure, to the night attendants; and a degree of vigilance and faithfulness, corresponding to the magnitude of the interests at stake, is expected of them in the execution of all instructions given them.

Sec. 4. It is the imperative duty of the night attendants to report any irregularity or violation of the rules of the house, which may come to their knowledge, to the superintendent, and not to make the same a subject of remark elsewhere.

Sec. 5. During public exercises in the chapel, on Sunday and other occasions, it is made the duty of the night attendants to look to the condition of the halls in the absence of the attendants.

COOK.

Under the direction of the matron, the cook will have the supervision of the work in the kitchen, the care of utensils, and of supplies of provisions within the kitchen premises.

The cook must see that the kitchen and all utensils are kept clean and in perfect order, that good order is preserved in the kitchen, and that each employé performs all duties assigned in a proper manner.

The cook shall see that all food is prepared as directed, is made palatable and inviting, and sent to the halls hot. Special care must be taken in preparing messes for the sick, that they are nicely cooked, and sent to the patients in acceptable form.

The cook will report to the matron any instance of failure in duty or violation of the rules occurring in the department.

Persons employed elsewhere in the institution will not be allowed to loiter about the kitchen premises or bakery.

If any meat, butter, or other articles of food, of poor quality, are furnished for use, the head cook must promptly report it to the steward or superintendent.

BAKER.

The baker will see that the baking-room, oven, and all utensils belonging to his department, are kept scrupulously clean at all times, that the house is kept supplied with the various kinds of bread prescribed, and he must keep his stock of bread sufficiently in advance of the demand that it may not be eaten absolutely new. On the mornings designated, he will make warm rolls or biscuit in season for breakfast.

It is his duty to report at once to the superintendent or steward any defect he may discover in the quality of the flour or other material for food furnished to his department.

PORTER.

The porter will have the whole charge of the food car, and will keep it always clean and in good order; will, at the appointed time, take the prepared meals from the kitchen to the several dumb-waiters, and deliver them to the attendants, who shall be present at the call of the slide bell, assist the porter in running up the dum-waiter, if necessary, and remove the meals carefully to the dining-rooms. In this, care must be taken by all that the food and utensils are handled gently, and that the meals reach the table in good order. In like manner must the dishes and slops be received from the attendants by the porter, and by him be properly disposed of.

The porter will be responsible for keeping the basement and attics swept, and everything in its place. It is also his duty to fill the under-beds for the female attendants, great care being taken that the sacks be not soiled in the process. He will also remove the discarded beds each morning to the place designated. At the appointed times, the porter will attend to the delivery of ice to the hall attendants and others, according to instructions of the superintendent. He will see that any objects thrown from the windows during the night are removed promptly in the morning, and will hold himself ready to perform any item of duty required by the superintendent.

ENGINEER.

The engineer will be responsible for the good care of the boilers, engine, steam and water pumps, and all parts of the machinery, which must be kept in repair and in good running order. He shall promptly attend to the repairs needed in steam or water apparatus, or other repairs or alterations assigned to him. It will be his duty to see that the boilers are properly fired, and the fuel used in the most economical and efficient manner. He will see that the radiators, air-chambers, and flues, are properly adjusted for heat and ventilation, and that the amount of steam generated is wisely adapted to the state of the weather. It will be his duty in summer to attend to all needed alterations and repairs in steam-heating apparatus, preparatory to the demands of winter.

He must at all times be so thoroughly familiar with the location and condition of all hydrants, hose, or water-cocks provided for the extinguishing of fire, that he can put them in operation instantly, if needed. He will also be expected to hold himself in readiness to attend to any special duty required by the superintendent.

FARMER.

The head farmer will have the immediate supervision of the farm laborers, the laying out of the work, and the direction of the care and use of the stock and farming utensils; and all farm laborers will look to him for specific directions as to their duties.

It is his duty to see that all farm fences are kept in repair, and that everything on the farm and about the farm buildings is kept in perfect order, that the stock is well cared for, that every farmer performs his duty well, and that all material is properly and economically used. He will report to the clerk the time of service of each person in his department, and to the superintendent any fault or failure in duty on the part of any under his charge.

SUCCESSION OF OFFICERS.

TRUSTEES.

Commissioned.	Name.	Residence.
1840, June 20.	Daniel Abbot,	Nashua.
June 20.	Amos Twitchell,	Keene.
June 20.	Ichabod Bartlett,	Portsmouth.
June 20.	John Conant,	Jaffrey.
June 20.	Joseph Low,	Concord.
June 20.	Charles H. Peaslee,	Concord.
June 20.	Ira St. Clair,	Deerfield.
June 20.	Charles A. Cheever,	Portsmouth.
June 20.	John P. Hale,	Dover.
June 20.	Charles J. Fox,	Nashville.
June 20.	Samuel Swasey,	Haverhill.
June 20.	John S. Wells,	Lancaster.
1841, June 15.	Enos Stevens,	Charlestown.
June 15.	George W. Kittredge,	Newmarket.
June 15.	Joseph Low, reappointed,	Concord.
1843, June 19.	Moses Norris, Jr.,	Pittsfield.
June 19.	Ira St. Clair, reappointed,	Deerfield.
June 19.	Charles J. Fox, reappointed,	Nashville.
1845, June 30.	Abiel Walker, <i>vice</i> Joseph Low,	Concord.
June 30.	A. McFarland, <i>vice</i> G. W. Kittredge,	Meredith.
June 30.	Timothy Hall, <i>vice</i> Enos Stevens,	Keene.
June 30.	Luke Woodbury, <i>vice</i> C. J. Fox,	Antrim.
June 30.	Wm. Plumer, Jr., <i>vice</i> S. E. Cones,	Epping.
Dec. 23.	James Farrington, <i>vice</i> A. McFarland,	Rochester.
1846, July 10.	Nathaniel S. Berry,	Hebron.
July 10.	George B. Upham,	Claremont.
July 10.	William Plumer,	Londonderry.
1847, Aug. 9.	Jos. B. Walker, <i>vice</i> A. Walker,	Concord.
Aug. 9.	Israel Hunt, Jr.,	Nashua.
Aug. 9.	Warren Lovell,	Meredith.
Aug. 9.	Thomas Shannon,	Moultonborough.

1848,	June 26.	Wm. Plumer, reappointed,	Epping.
	June 26.	Franklin Pierce,	Concord.
	June 26.	Charles H. Peaslee, reappointed,	Concord.
	June 26.	R. Metcalf, <i>vice</i> G. B. Upham,	Newport.
1849,	July 3.	Jos. B. Walker, reappointed,	Concord.
	July 3.	Joseph H. Smith,	Dover.
	July 3.	Amos A. Parker,	Fitzwilliam.
1850,	July 5.	Ralph Metcalf, reappointed,	Newport.
	July 5.	Isaac Ross, <i>vice</i> N. S. Berry,	Hanover.
	July 5.	David Pillsbury, <i>vice</i> Wm. Plumer,	Chester.
1851,	July 4.	Chas. Burroughs, <i>vice</i> T. Shannon,	Portsmouth.
	July 4.	Israel Hunt, reappointed,	Nashua.
	July 4.	Warren Lovell, “	Laconia.
1852,	June 19.	Franklin Pierce, “	Concord.
	June 19.	Wm. Plumer, “	Epping.
	June 19.	Chas. H. Peaslee, “	Concord.
1853,	July 1.	Jos. B. Walker, “	Concord.
	July 1.	Jos. H. Smith, “	Dover.
	July 1.	Amos A. Parker, “	Fitzwilliam.
1854,	July 15.	Ralph Metcalf, “	Newport.
	July 15.	Samuel Herbert, “	Rumney.
	July 15.	Enoch D. Yeaton, “	Wakefield.
	Sept. 29.	I. A. Richardson, <i>vice</i> Wm. Plumer,	Durham.
1855,	July 10.	Rufus Clement,	Concord.
	July 10.	Alvah Smith, <i>vice</i> Ralph Metcalf,	Lempster.
	July 10.	Chas. Burroughs, reappointed,	Portsmouth.
1856,	Feb. 28.	Timothy Haynes, <i>vice</i> R. Clement,	Concord.
	July 11.	John Preston,	New Ipswich.
	July 11.	Chas. H. Peaslee, reappointed,	Concord.
1857,	June 30.	Geo. B. Twitchell,	Keene.
	June 30.	Jos. B. Walker, reappointed,	Concord.
	June 30.	John H. White,	Lancaster.
1858,	June 26.	Jeremiah F. Hall,	Wolfeborough.
	June 26.	Ralph Metcalf, reappointed,	Newport.
	June 26.	Samuel Herbert, “	Rumney.
	Sept. 28.	Edward Wyman, <i>vice</i> R. Metcalf,	Newport.
1859,	June 27.	Chas. Burroughs, reappointed,	Portsmouth.
	June 28.	Timothy Haynes, “	Concord.
	June 27.	Woodbury Melcher,	Gilford.
1860,	June 27.	J. A. Richardson, reappointed,	Durham.
	June 27.	Chas. H. Peaslee, “	Concord.
	June 27.	John Preston, “	New Ipswich.
1861,	July 2.	Geo. B. Twitchell, “	Keene.

1861,	July 2.	Jos. B. Walker, reappointed,	Concord.
	July 2.	John H. White, “	Lancaster.
1862,	July 2.	John Conant, “	Jaffrey.
	July 2.	Isaac Spalding,	Nashua.
	July 2.	Moses Clark,	Landaff.
1863,	June 29.	Charles W. Flanders,	Concord.
	June 29.	Charles Burroughs, reappointed,	Portsmouth.
	June 29.	Woodbury Melcher, “	Laconia.
1864,	July 7.	Chas. H. Peaslee, “	Concord.
	July 7.	John Preston, “	New Ipswich.
	July 7.	Wm. G. Perry, “	Exeter.
1865,	July 16.	Geo. B. Twitchell, “	Keene.
	July 16.	Joseph B. Walker, “	Concord.
	July 16.	David R. Burnham,	Plymouth.
1866,	June 22.	Chas. A. Tufts,	Dover.
	June 22.	John Conant, reappointed,	Jaffrey.
	June 22.	Isaac Spalding,	Nashua.
	Oct. 23.	Isaac Adams, <i>vice</i> C. H. Peaslee,	Sandwich.
1867,	June 19.	Charles Burroughs, reappointed,	Portsmouth.
	June 19.	Woodbury Melcher, “	Laconia.
	June 19.	Ebenezer S. Towle,	Concord.
1868,	April 13.	I. Goodwin, <i>vice</i> C. Burroughs,	Portsmouth.
	July 1.	Isaac Adams, reappointed,	Sandwich.
	July 1.	Waterman Smith, “	Manchester.
	July 1.	Wm. G. Perry, “	Exeter.
	July 1.	Ebenezer S. Towle, “	Concord.
1869,	July 1.	Joseph B. Walker, “	Concord.
	July 1.	Geo. B. Twitchell, “	Keene.
	July 1.	Denison R. Burnham, reappointed,	Plymouth.
1870,	Jan. 3.	John W. Sanborn, <i>vice</i> Isaac Adams,	Wakefield.
	July 8.	Isaac Spalding, reappointed,	Nashua.
	July 8.	Charles A. Tufts, “	Dover.
	July 8.	Dexter Richards, “	Newport.
	Nov. 17.	Ellery A. Hibbard, <i>vice</i> W. Melcher,	Laconia.
1871,	Aug. 9.	Ellery A. Hibbard, reappointed,	Laconia.
	Aug. 9.	Geo. W. Haven,	Portsmouth.
	Aug. 9.	Henry Colony,	Keene.
1872,	July 16.	Waterman Smith, reappointed,	Manchester.
	July 16.	Wm. G. Perry, “	Exeter.
	July 16.	John W. Sanborn, “	Wakefield.
1873,	Oct. 23.	Joseph B. Walker, “	Concord.
	Oct. 23.	Geo. B. Twitchell, “	Keene.
	Oct. 23.	Josiah Minot,	Concord.

1874,	July 8.	Isaac Spalding, reappointed,	Nashua.
	July 8.	Charles A. Tufts, "	Dover.
	July 8.	Dexter Richards, "	Newport.
1875,	July 26.	Ellery A. Hibbard, "	Laconia.
	July 26.	Charles H. Bell,	Exeter.
	July 26.	Albert Smith,	Peterborough.
1876,	June 22.	David Gillis,	Nashua.
	July 20.	William G. Perry, reappointed,	Exeter.
	July 20.	Waterman Smith, "	Manchester.
	July 20.	Joseph B. Burrows,	Plymouth.
	Aug. 10.	John V. Barron, <i>vice</i> J. Minot,	Concord.
1877,	Oct. 17.	Joseph B. Walker, reappointed,	Concord.
	Oct. 17.	Geo. B. Twitchell, "	Keene.
	Oct. 17.	John V. Barron, "	Concord.
1878,	May 2.	John H. George, <i>vice</i> J. V. Barron,	Concord.
	May 2.	Carlton P. Frost, <i>vice</i> A. Smith,	Hanover.
	July 8.	Dexter Richards, reappointed,	Newport.
	July 8.	Charles A. Tufts, "	Dover.
	July 8.	David Gillis, "	Nashua.
1879,	July 30.	Ellery A. Hibbard, "	Laconia.
	July 30.	Jeremiah F. Hall,	Portsmouth.
	Aug. 14.	Carlton P. Frost, reappointed,	Hanover.
1880,	July 20.	William G. Perry, "	Exeter.
	July 20.	Waterman Smith, "	Manchester.
	July 20.	Joseph Burrows, "	Plymouth.
1881,	Oct. 12.	Joseph B. Walker, "	Concord.
	Oct. 12.	Geo. B. Twitchell, "	Keene.
	Oct. 12.	John H. George, "	Concord.
1882,	June 21.	Emery J. Randall,	Somersworth.
	June 21.	Frederick J. Potter,	Portsmouth.
	Sept. 22.	Dexter Richards, reappointed,	Newport.
1883,	April 26.	Wm. H. H. Mason, <i>vice</i> J. Burrows,	Moultonborough.
	May 17.	Edward Spalding, <i>vice</i> F. E. Potter,	Nashua.
	Aug. 28.	Ellery A. Hibbard, reappointed,	Laconia.
	Aug. 28.	Carlton P. Frost, "	Hanover.
	Aug. 28.	Jeremiah F. Hall, "	Portsmouth.
1884,	July 25.	Wm. G. Perry, "	Exeter.
	July 25.	Waterman Smith, "	Manchester.
	July 25.	Wm. H. H. Mason, "	Moultonborough.

PRESIDENTS.

John H. Steele,	1839-1840
John Conant,	1840-1846
George B. Upham,	1847-1848
William Plumer,	1848-1855
Charles Burroughs,	1855-1868
Isaac Spalding,	1868-1875
George B. Twitchell,	1875-

SECRETARIES.

Dixi Crosby,	1839-1841
Charles H. Peaslee,	1841-1848
Joseph B. Walker,	1848-

TREASURERS.

James Thorn,	1839-1840
Joseph Low,	1840-1846
John Atwood,	1846-1847
Andrew McFarland,	1847-1852
John E. Tyler,	1852-1857
Jesse P. Bancroft,	1857-

SUPERINTENDENTS.

George Chandler	1842-1845
Andrew McFarland,	1845-1852
John E. Tyler,	1852-1857
Jesse P. Bancroft,	1857-1882
Charles P. Bancroft,	1882-

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

BOARD OF VISITORS, TRUSTEES, SUPERINTENDENT,
TREASURER, AND FINANCIAL AGENT

OF THE

NEW HAMPSHIRE

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE

TO THE

GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL,

JUNE, 1886.

MANCHESTER, N. H.:

JOHN B. CLARKE, PUBLIC PRINTER.

1886.



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REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

CONCORD, April 22, 1886.

The governor and council, president of the senate, and speaker of the house, as required by law, having visited the Asylum for the Insane, inspected its several departments, and examined into the condition of the patients therein, are satisfied that the design of the institution is carried into full effect by the present management.

MOODY CURRIER,
Governor.

CHESTER PIKE,
Pres. of the Senate.

EDGAR ALDRICH,
*Speaker of the
House of Reps.*

CHAS. W. TALPEY,
B. A. KIMBALL,
M. L. MORRISON,
P. UPTON,
J. W. JEWELL,
Councillors.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

BOARD OF VISITORS.

(EX OFFICIO.)

HIS EXCELLENCY MOODY CURRIER.

HON. CHARLES W. TALPEY.

HON. BENJAMIN A. KIMBALL.

HON. MORTIER L. MORRISON.

HON. PETER UPTON.

HON. JOHN W. JEWELL.

HON. CHESTER PIKE, *President of the Senate.*

HON. EDGAR ALDRICH, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

GEORGE B. TWITCHELL, M. D., Keene, *President.*

JOSEPH B. WALKER, Concord, *Secretary.*

EDWARD SPALDING, M. D., Nashua.

EMERY J. RANDALL, Somersworth.

WM. H. H. MASON, M. D., Moultonborough.

ELLERY A. HIBBARD, Laconia.

WILLIAM G. PERRY, M. D., Exeter.

JOHN H. GEORGE, Concord.

WATERMAN SMITH, Manchester.
 DEXTER RICHARDS, Newport.
 JEREMIAH F. HALL, M. D., Portsmouth.
 C. P. FROST, M. D., Hanover.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

C. P. BANCROFT, M. D., *Superintendent*.
 EDWARD FRENCH, M. D., *First Assistant Physician*.
 A. C. NASON, M. D., *Second Assistant Physician*.
 MR. J. H. CARR, *Clerk and Steward*.
 MRS. FANNY B. CARR, *Housekeeper*.
 MR. HENRY GREEN, *Farmer*.

VISITING COMMITTEE FOR 1886-87.

FIRST HALF OF MONTHS.

April, 1886,	WHOLE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.
May,	DR. W. H. H. MASON.
June,	E. A. HIBBARD.
July,	WATERMAN SMITH.
August,	DR. WILLIAM G. PERRY.
September,	DR. C. P. FROST.
October,	DR. GEO. B. TWITCHELL.
November,	DR. EDWARD SPALDING.
December,	E. J. RANDALL.
Jan., 1887,	JOHN H. GEORGE.
February,	DR. GEORGE B. TWITCHELL.
March,	DEXTER RICHARDS.

SECOND HALF OF MONTHS.

April, 1886,	J. B. WALKER.
May,	DR. C. P. FROST.
June,	E. J. RANDALL.
July,	JOHN H. GEORGE.
August,	DR. J. F. HALL.
September,	DR. W. H. H. MASON.
October,	WATERMAN SMITH.
November,	DR. W. G. PERRY.
December,	E. A. HIBBARD.
Jan., 1887,	DR. E. SPALDING.
February,	DR. J. F. HALL.
March,	DEXTER RICHARDS.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES.

To His Excellency the Governor and to the Honorable Council:

The Trustees of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane present this, their

FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT.

The last year closed with three hundred and seventeen patients under treatment at the asylum, a number less by five than that reported at the close of the year previous. The number has varied somewhat from year to year, but the records show that it has been steadily increasing from the opening of the asylum in 1842 to the present day.

The average number in the asylum at the beginning of each year of the first decade of the asylum's existence, (1843-1852), was . . . 97.6
Of the second, (1853-1862) . . . 170.2
Of the third, (1863-1872) . . . 233.0
Of the fourth, (1873-1882) . . . 279.3
Of the period of the last four years, (1883-1886) . 310.7

During the year, forty-three have been discharged as recovered, and thirty-two as improved. The whole number at the close of the year supported by counties was forty-one; by towns and cities, twenty-four; by the state,

thirteen. By far the largest number are now private patients, sustained upon their own resources or upon those of friends. The great mass of the insane of the state supported at public expense are now to be found at the county almshouses. In the absence of recent statistics, the exact number of these cannot be stated with accuracy, but it probably exceeds the number at present in the asylum.

For a full statement of the internal condition of the institution you are respectfully referred to the accompanying report of the superintendent. From this and the records of visits made semi-monthly by the different members of this board, you can obtain a correct view of the general condition of the institution during the year.

By the report of the treasurer, which we also present for your examination, you will see that his receipts for the year have been eighty-eight thousand six hundred and sixty-eight dollars and seven cents; his disbursements eighty-five thousand one hundred and twenty-four dollars and twenty-four cents; and that he had on hand at the close of the year a balance of three thousand five hundred and forty-three dollars and eighty-two cents. The quarterly bills of patients have been paid with general promptness, and to this fact is due the ability of the asylum to discharge promptly its own obligations.

The accompanying report of the financial agent presents the condition of the several permanent funds of the asylum. A comparison of this with the report of that officer one year ago, will show that the amount of these has been increased about two thousand dollars (\$1,928.87). This increase comes partly from accrued interest on the Fisk fund, not yet available, and partly from two legacies which have been received by the asylum during the year. The first of these, one hundred dollars, came from the estate of Mrs. Rhoda C. Piper, of Hanover; the second, five hundred dollars, from the estate of Mrs. Betsey J. Smith, of New Ipswich. Both of these have been set

aside as permanent funds, and their annual income will be henceforth devoted to the charitable uses of the asylum.

Some difficulty was experienced at the beginning of the present year in procuring the insurance then wanted, amounting to some sixty thousand dollars, in responsible companies. Every one of those which had been carrying this insurance had withdrawn from the state. The usual amount, however, was secured at the usual rates. Although the companies carrying this are less able than those upon which we have heretofore depended, there seems to be good reason to consider them reliable.

The farm, as in years past, has been a source of income to the institution. Its various products as well as their several amounts and values are set forth in tables prepared to accompany this report, and to these we respectfully invite your attention. They foot up eight thousand three hundred and five dollars and fifty-seven cents (\$8,305.57). About one-half of this amount is for the milk produced for the house, the total quantity for the year being seventy-six thousand two hundred and eighty-five quarts,—an average of two hundred and nine quarts per day, and of seven and one-fifth quarts per cow per day the year through. For several years the asylum has raised all the milk it has required, and thereby secured it at a less cost than it could have been purchased in the market. A careful inspection of these tables shows that the records of its cows the past year have been good ones, seldom surpassed in other stables. The farm was never in a more productive state, and, as experience has amply demonstrated, is of great importance to the institution; to some extent as a curative agency, but more particularly as a source of profit.

During the past year the superintendent has continued his improvement of the bog land in the southwesterly section of the farm, and reclaimed another considerable piece of it. The efforts of a few more years will suffice

to complete this important undertaking, and convert a dismal and unsightly morass into a salubrious and attractive meadow.

With the exception of those provided for the Kent and Bancroft buildings, the warming agencies of the asylum need early attention. Three of our steam boilers can be profitably used but a short time longer. One of these has been in continuous service for twenty years, and the other two for twenty-three. For these, new ones must be substituted at a not distant day, and at an expense too large to be borne by the asylum as an item of its annual repairs, to be paid for out of its current receipts.

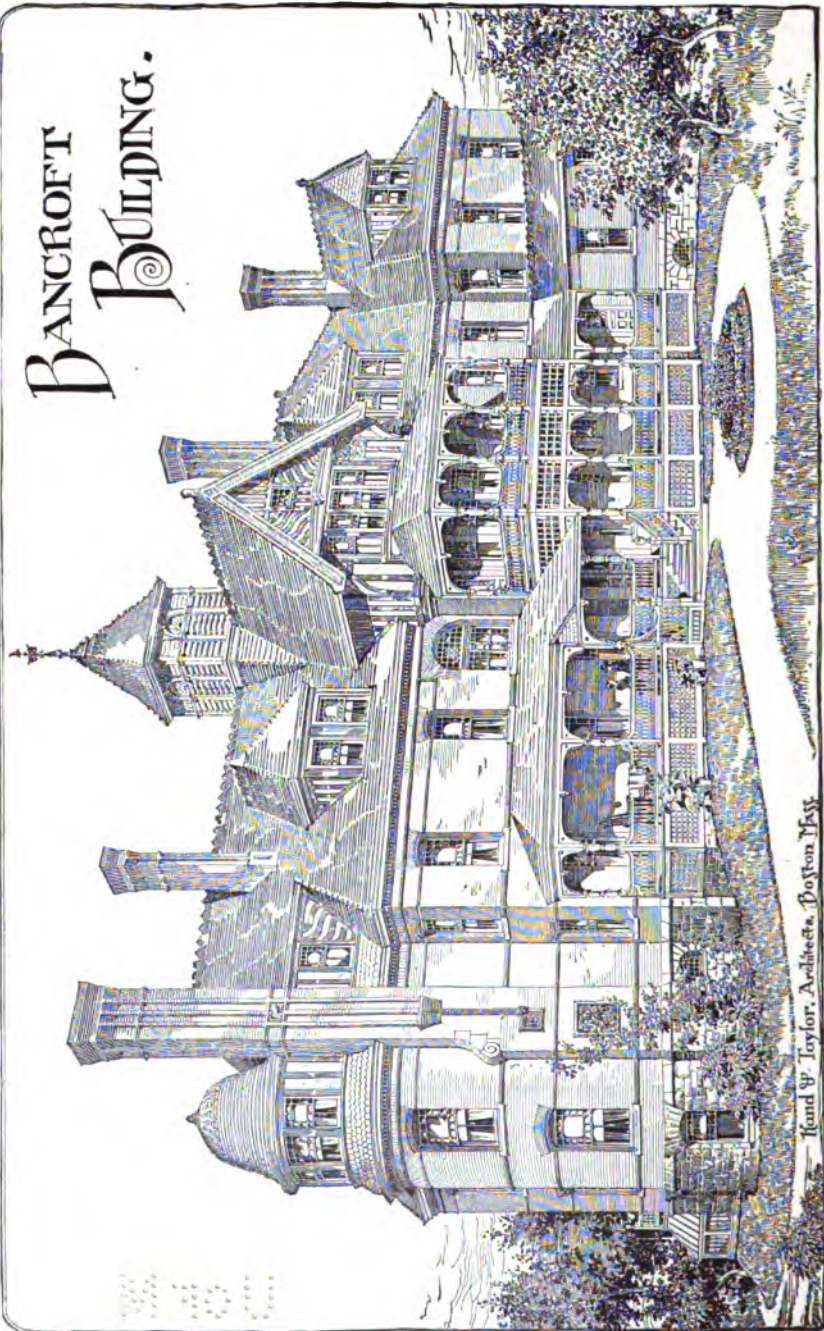
In 1855, when steam heating was introduced into the asylum, high pressure steam was universally employed for that purpose. Experience has since conclusively demonstrated that low pressure steam is more desirable by far. It becomes, therefore, quite important that when these boilers are renewed, a change from high to low pressure steam be adopted. To a full examination of this very important subject we respectfully invite the attention of the Governor and Council as the legally constituted board of visitors of the asylum.

The debt of twenty thousand dollars authorized by the legislature for the erection of the Bancroft building has been reduced to fourteen. The semi-annual payments of interest and the installments of principal have been promptly met, as they have matured, from the income of the permanent funds. Five or six years must, however, elapse before this indebtedness is fully extinguished. In the meantime, from three to four thousand dollars must be annually taken from this source to meet the maturing installments. It has long been the opinion of those most conversant with the subject, that a wise policy does not sustain the devotion of any portion of this income to the construction of new buildings, but restricts it rather to the strictly charitable purposes of the institution.

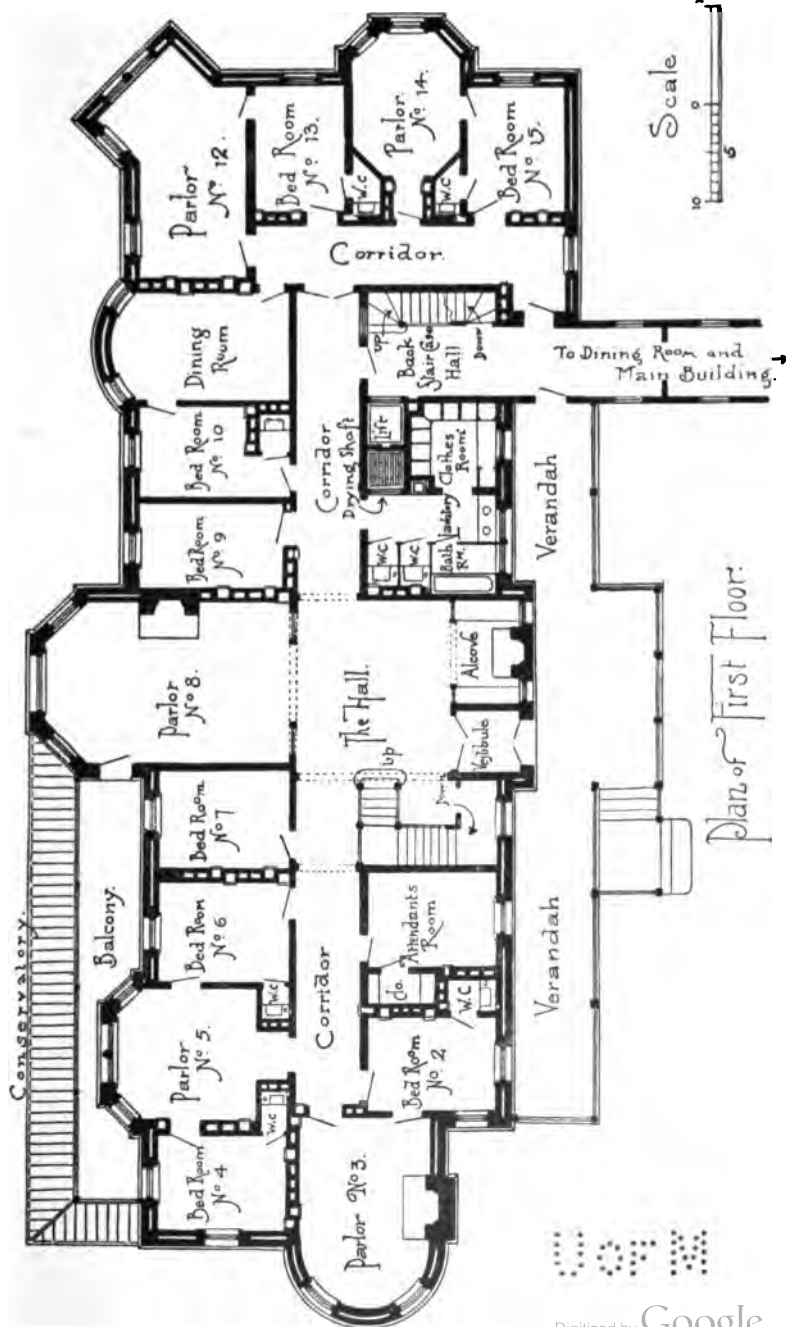
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BANCROFT BUILDING.



Hand & Taylor, Architects, Boston 1855.



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1900

In regard to the Bancroft building, just alluded to, we should not omit to say that experience has fully sustained our highest anticipations of its value. It has extended the circumference of the asylum's usefulness, and added in a very important degree to its curative agencies. Its erection was an early move to provide special treatment for an important class of patients whose wants have heretofore been only met at great cost or not at all. The state can congratulate itself upon being a pioneer in this direction, and rejoice in the commendations which the most intelligent alienists and friends of the insane express upon becoming acquainted with its design and aims. No New Hampshire woman need longer go out of the state, and, at large expense, seek the special treatment she may require.

But the erection of this building has destroyed the former balance of the asylum's agencies. This can only be restored by similar provisions for male patients. That the want of these will lead eventually to their supply, we confidently hope and believe.

A sketch of the asylum was prepared last year for the "History of Merrimack County," which has been lately published. As this presents many of the salient points in its history, from the early agitation of the subject of public provision for the necessities of the insane of New Hampshire, some fifty years ago, to the present time, it has been appended to this report as a brief resumé of the asylum's history.

We cannot forbear to remark, in closing this report, that never before since its opening has this institution been better equipped for its beneficent work than it now is; that never before have the demands upon it been greater; that never before have more satisfactory results crowned its efforts; that never before in the course of its entire history has its future seemed brighter or fraught, apparently, with greater good to that unfortunate part of our people which it was instituted to benefit.

The asylum's greatest benefactor once expressed a wish that he might be able so to bestow his estate that "*it would do a great deal of good to a great many persons for a great while to come.*" That he secured the end he sought, there seems reason to believe. If it be true that the most important work which a generation can do is to inaugurate agencies which will be active for good throughout the period of its successors and perpetually, then surely may the founders and patrons of this institution reasonably indulge a hope that at least some of their efforts for good have been crowned with success.

Respectfully submitted.

GEORGE B. TWITCHELL,
JOHN H. GEORGE,
DEXTER RICHARDS,
CARLTON P. FROST,
EMERY J. RANDALL,
WATERMAN SMITH,
WILLIAM G. PERRY,
WILLIAM H. H. MASON,
ELLERY A. HIBBARD,
EDWARD SPALDING,
JEREMIAH F. HALL,
JOSEPH B. WALKER,
Trustees.

CONCORD, N. H., April 15, 1886.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

The superintendent respectfully submits the forty-fourth annual report of the asylum for the year ending March 31, 1886.

The year commenced with three hundred and twenty-two patients,—one hundred and thirty-seven men and one hundred and eighty-five women.

The number admitted during the year was one hundred and thirty-eight,—seventy-eight men and sixty women,—making the whole number during the year, four hundred and sixty,—two hundred and fifteen men and two hundred and forty-five women.

The number discharged in the year was one hundred and nine, of whom sixty-two were men and forty-seven were women.

Thirty-four persons have died,—sixteen men and eighteen women.

The daily average through the year has been 322.19, the highest average number in the history of the asylum. Of this number 139.82 were males, 182.37 females.

Of the one hundred and thirty-eight insane admitted during the year, twenty-four had the suicidal impulse,—sixteen men and eight women; and of the whole number under treatment during the year, seventy belonged to this class. Of this number, none accomplished the act; but one suicide occurred during the year, in a chronic demented person, allusion to which is made in speaking

of mortality. Of the one hundred and thirty-eight cases admitted during the year, sixty-five were apparently curable and sixty-nine apparently incurable. Estimating the recoveries on the number of admissions during the year, the percentage of recoveries is 31.15 per cent.

Of the number remaining at the end of the present year, thirty-eight only are apparently curable, while two hundred and seventy-six are apparently incurable. These numbers indicate, as usual, the tendency to the accumulation of chronic cases.

In several of the tables it will be seen that of the whole number admitted during the year, four appear as "not insane." All of these were self-committals, three being cases of the morphia habit and one a mild case of nervous prostration. Perhaps nothing bears stronger evidence of the improved methods of hospital treatment and the steadily diminishing popular prejudice against institution life, than the fact that every year witnesses a number of such commitments.

MORTALITY.

There have been thirty-four deaths during the entire year. These, out of the whole number of patients under treatment during the year, give a total death rate of 7.8 per cent. It may be inferred from this that the sanitary condition of the house has been excellent. By far the largest proportion of deaths has occurred among the aged and among the debilitated sufferers from organic brain disease. As usual, many cases are brought to the asylum in a weakened state, after home treatment has failed, and in such a condition as will scarcely admit of any improvement.

During the year one of those singular and unaccountable deaths from suicide, in a partially demented person, took place. The patient, a woman fifty-five years of age, who had been an inmate here for ten years, and one of

the most persistently filthy patients in the house, apparently in a state of partial dementia, suddenly terminated her life by suspension. Such cases have a wonderful psychological interest. Unfortunately the motives which lead to the act can never be ascertained. Possibly a sudden flash of intelligence, an unexpected illumination of consciousness bringing with it to the unfortunate person a gleam of all that has been lost and a realization of present wretchedness, causes the patient to terminate life.

During the past year it was deemed advisable to occupy the third story of the Bancroft building. Accordingly, the walls were painted, the ceilings tinted, and furniture, carpets, and curtain fixtures provided. By opening this portion of the building we have gained some of the pleasantest rooms in the institution, and have very materially facilitated the proper classification of the quiet and convalescent class.

Another year's experience only confirms what was said in the last report concerning the success of this building. The departure from old stereotyped forms of asylum architecture, the diversified arrangement of rooms, the free access of sunlight, the general air of the private house and the home that everywhere pervades the place, confirm all our anticipations. In this connection I question whether the original plan of a general dining room for the patients of this building, located on the ground floor and at a convenient point leading off from the corridor, will ever be very desirable. It seems to me that the present arrangement of smaller dining rooms on each floor, at which a smaller number of patients with their attendants take their meals, carries out much more satisfactorily the idea of the private family life than does the larger associate dining room.

Much has been said in past reports of the moral treatment of insanity. Certainly no other form of treatment is of greater importance than this. It often accomplishes

what medicine alone and unaided cannot effect. The only difficulty in the way of fully realizing all its possibilities is the expense attendant upon it. To provide suitable and healthy mental diversion, opportunities for physical exercise and manual labor for those who are only capable of indulging in it while under the supervision of another individual; in short, to individualize as much as possible the treatment of insanity occasions increased expense. An asylum, therefore, which undertakes to provide a large amount of individual treatment, to recognize and meet the wants of each case, must be provided with a large corps of assistants and the proper facilities for carrying out the varied demands that may arise in the treatment of this or that individual. Hence it is very natural that the average cost per patient, in an asylum which aims at curative treatment, should be somewhat larger than that of an institution which aims at little else than merely boarding the patient. This is a fact that is not always appreciated by the public.

Every measure, therefore, which can aid in procuring healthy diversion of mind and body, should be seized upon, and, of course, is none the less welcome, because it may be inexpensive. During the past year, a new form of diversion, initiated, I believe, by Dr. Draper of Brattleboro', has been adopted here with pleasure and profit to all. I refer to weekly camping-out parties of men. A day thus spent in the woods at some convenient spot, with all the attendant diversification of change of air and scene, and the necessarily stimulated appetite, cannot fail to be a profitable adjunct to treatment. Several of these parties were formed under the direction of the supervisor, Mr. Tandy, who certainly deserves much praise for his hearty co-operation in the scheme. A smaller party, consisting of two patients with two attendants, spent a week at York beach. The idea of change of air and scene during a portion of the summer months, for those who must neces-

sarily remain under a limited restriction of personal liberty, is an excellent one. Institutions which have the means at their command can provide summer cottages at a distance from the institution, as is the case with many English asylums, and with the McLean asylum and the Brattleboro' asylum in this country. Daily camping parties for men are a less expensive but nevertheless a very desirable way of accomplishing the same thing.

GENERAL IMPROVEMENTS.

At the annual meeting of the trustees in April, 1885, your board voted to place a low pressure boiler in the basement of the Kent building and heat that portion by an isolated plant, similar to the Bancroft building. A large smoke flue, sixteen by twenty-four inches, was built in the walls and carried out upon the roof to the height of seven feet. A horizontal boiler of the locomotive pattern, with one hundred and fifty flues, was built by James Russell & Sons, of South Boston, and set in the south portion of the basement of the building; the same was connected with the old radiators, which had been previously supplied by steam from the boiler house. It was found necessary to raise all these radiators to the highest possible points in their respective air chambers in order to facilitate proper circulation of steam and condensed water to and from the new boiler. This necessitated much additional cutting through the brick walls and consequent masonry attendant thereon. Advantage was also taken of the necessary clearing out of the air chambers to substitute new Clogston radiators for the old circulatory coils, as well as to provide indirect radiators for every room in the building. A bin with a capacity of from sixty to seventy tons of coal was gained by enlarging one of the unoccupied basement rooms, and a convenient dumping scuttle was constructed on the surface of the ground above.

Inasmuch as previously all the steam for heating this building was conducted through a long and somewhat circuitous route from the boiler house ; and, inasmuch as the Kent building stands on a lower plane than the boiler house, all condensed water was necessarily lost, there can be but little doubt that the new apparatus will prove vastly more economical than the former method of heating this particular portion of the institution.

At the annual meeting in April, 1885, your board also advised the alteration of the coal shed with view of constructing a workshop for patients in some portion of the building. With working plans furnished by Mr. Edward Dow of this city, the entire roof and sides of the old structure were removed, and a new roof provided with dormer windows was built. By this construction an entire floor was gained, and on this floor a light, cheerful workshop, thirty-two by forty-one feet. The work of remodeling the building proved somewhat more of an undertaking than was at first anticipated, inasmuch as the old framework needed much additional strengthening by necessary iron work. Consequently cold weather prevented the putting in of proper heating apparatus. During the spring this will be supplied, and the shop will be ready for use another fall. Every winter, and none more than the last, has made us feel the need of just such a place as this in which to supplement the medicinal and general moral treatment initiated in other parts of the institution.

During the month of October it was deemed advisable to build a brick underground tunnel from the pump house to the boiler house, thereby covering and rendering accessible the steam and water pipes between these buildings. The size of the institution and the importance of the water supply, together with the fact that this was the only portion of steam pipe about the place that was not readily accessible, and that it had been laid many years, rendered the building of such a tunnel somewhat

imperative. The arch is sixty feet long, five feet high, and four feet wide, thus giving the engineer ample room for connecting and disconnecting the three and four inch pipes which are placed there.

In this connection I wish to call the attention of the trustees to the desirability, and what will in a short time undoubtedly prove the necessity, of a change in the general heating apparatus of the boiler house. Three of the present boilers have been in place many years. Two were purchased in the summer of 1863, and a third in 1866.

The oldest of these have been repaired many times and are obviously nearing the limit of their greatest usefulness. Indeed it may be questionable whether it would be altogether safe to run them many years longer at the pressure required in the coldest weather for heating and power. A renewal of two or three of the oldest of these boilers will therefore soon become a necessity for safety as well as comfort.

Low pressure heating is unquestionably more economical than heating by high pressure. A probable less consumption of coal, the easy return of condensed water to the boiler, the diminished strain upon all the piping and heating apparatus of the entire asylum are some of the advantages of the low pressure over the high pressure method of heating. In fact nearly all large public buildings are at the present time warmed on the low pressure plan.

It seems advisable, then, both for future comfort and economy, that when a change is made it should be a radical one, and that, instead of removing one boiler at a time and replacing it by a high pressure boiler, we should remove all the oldest boilers, retaining the latest and largest one for power, and replace those removed by three large low pressure boilers of sufficient steaming capacity to warm the main building and wings. Such a change is a radical one; it would necessitate the lowering of the boil-

ers to the basement of the present building, and a modification of a portion of the piping of the center building and wings. The expense would necessarily be somewhat large, and would have to be met by a special legislative appropriation. Much of the preparatory piping could be undoubtedly done in the time that must necessarily elapse before such an appropriation could be granted; and by a careful and judicious alteration of the apparatus in the Peaslee wing and in the center building during the following summer, the ultimate cost of effecting the change would be materially lessened. I recommend this matter, therefore, for your serious consideration.

During nearly every year, the necessity arises of repairing and repainting some one ward in order that the walls, floors, and furnishings of the institution may not deteriorate through age and wear. During the winter of the year just coming to a close, ward 9 has been undergoing repairs. New floors, mouldings, and trimmings similar to those of ward 6 have been substituted for the old, which were growing dingy and battered from long use. The ceiling was relathed, plastered, and tinted, new furniture added, and the walls repainted.

THE FARM.

During the past summer much work has been done in reclaiming the low ground on each side of the brook. Additional stone wall to the length of about three hundred feet has been laid, and considerable grading accomplished. Provided the coming year be a favorable one, much can be done toward completing this work. While finishing the surface of the ground in this region, loam was obtained from what will be the circular driveway about the grounds, and consequently quite an additional tract was made ready for graveling.

The new entrance to the grounds has been provided with suitable stone posts and gates, and has materially

improved the approach to the buildings. Much, of course, can be done in subsequent years in the way of adornment by the additions of shrubbery and ornamental trees.

On another page, the report of the farmer gives the amount of farm products, as well as the number of quarts of milk produced during the year. The season was an unusually cold and wet one, and consequently a very full hay crop was offset by a somewhat diminished return from the garden. Many bushels of tomatoes failed to ripen on the vines; cucumbers and squashes were retarded in their development for this reason.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Many, both in and out of the asylum, have kindly rendered assistance at various entertainments. The superintendent takes this opportunity for publicly thanking all who have so generously assisted. There have been in all forty-two evening entertainments during the fall and winter. Among these, we are especially indebted to Rev. C. B. Crane, D. D., for a lecture on "Foreign Travel"; to Col. Solon A. Carter, who gave an interesting talk on "Personal Reminiscences of the Rebellion"; to G. W. Leitch, for an illustrated lecture on "India and Ceylon"; to Henry Stevens, of Boston, for music; to Miss Nellie White and Mr. E. L. Dadmun and brother for assistance at dramatic entertainments, and to Messrs. Blanchette and Matton for a most interesting acrobatic performance.

The proprietors of the following newspapers have gratuitously supplied the asylum with copies of their issues: N. H. People and Patriot, Daily Monitor, Independent Statesman, Union Democrat, Nashua Gazette, Morning Star, and exchanges from the Concord press. Mr. John McClintock has likewise kindly continued to furnish the weekly exchanges from his office. Rand, Avery & Co., of Boston, have contributed a supply of cards for the printing of programmes for evening entertainments.

During the past year, Mr. William Thompson, who has been identified with the institution for many years as mason, was obliged to give up work on account of serious illness. It is with much pleasure that I testify here to his many long years of usefulness to the hospital. Much of the difficult work in ventilation shafts and hot-air flues, and many of the walls of the later buildings have been erected under his supervision and by his own hands, and are an enduring testimonial of honest and faithful labor.

There have been no changes in the staff of resident officers, and the superintendent wishes to express his recognition of their valuable assistance in the many laborious duties of the year. The superintendent wishes to express his indebtedness to the trustees who have by their judicious advice and generous support contributed largely to the success of the hospital year.

C. P. BANCROFT.

N. H. ASYLUM, March 31, 1886.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE I.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Patients in hospital April 1, 1885.....	187	185	372
Cases admitted during the year.....	78	60	138
Whole number of cases within the year.....	215	245	460
Discharged within the year.....	62	47	109
Viz., as recovered from first attack.....	15	8	23
as recovered from other than first.....	13	7	20
as much improved.....	7	8	15
as improved.....	10	7	17
as not improved.....	17	17	34
Deaths.....	16	18	34
Patients remaining April 1, 1886.....	186	181	317
Number of different persons within the year....	211	243	454
" " admitted.....	76	58	134
" " recovered.....	27	15	42
Daily average number of patients.....	139.82	182.37	322.19

TABLE II.

Showing Result in all under Treatment during the Year.

	Of those in asylum at beginning of the year.			Of those admitted during the year.			Total both classes.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Discharged, recovered..	10	8	18	18	7	25	28	15	43
" much improved..	3	3	6	5	7	12	8	7	15
" improved.....	3	3	6	8	2	10	10	7	17
" unimproved.....	12	12	24	4	4	8	17	17	34
Died.....	12	14	26	4	4	8	16	18	34
Remaining, improved...	22	16	38	19	12	31	41	48	89
Remaining, unimproved	96	183	279	24	29	53	120	162	282

TABLE III.

Admissions and Discharges from beginning.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Admitted.....	2,506	2,384	4,890
Discharged.....	2,325	2,149	4,474
" recovered.....	911	866	1,777
" improved.....	566	573	1,139
" unimproved.....	474	404	878
Died.....	422	354	776

TABLE IV.

Showing the Number and Character of the Recovery in those recovered during the Year.

	Cases in which recurrency is not established.			Cases in which recurrency is established.			Total both classes.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
From first attack	10	7	17	..	..	..	10	7	17
From second attack.....	5	2	7	3	1	4	8	3	11
From third attack.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1
From fourth attack.....	..	..	..	4	1	5	4	1	5
From fifth attack .....	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	..	2
From sixth attack .....	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	1	2
From seventh attack.....	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	1	2
From eighth attack.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1
From ninth attack .....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1
From eighteenth attack.	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1
	15	9	24	13	6	19	28	15	43

TABLE V.

Duration of Insanity before Admission in those recovered during the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Less than one month.....	17	6	23
From one to three months.....	6	3	9
From three to four months.....	2	2	4
From six to twelve months.....	..	2	2
More than one year.....	3	2	5
	28	15	43

TABLE VI.

Showing Number of Admissions to this Hospital of those admitted this Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Admitted the first time.....	55	41	96
Admitted the second time.....	16	13	29
Admitted the third time.....	4	4	8
Admitted the fourth time.....	1	1	2
Admitted the fifth time.....	1	..	1
Admitted the seventh time....	1	..	1
Admitted the eighteenth time.....	..	1	1
	78	60	138

TABLE VII.

The Number of the Attack in those admitted during the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
First.....	61	43	108
Second.....	13	8	20
Third.....	..	3	3
Fourth.....	1	3	4
Fifth.....	1	..	1
Sixth.....	..	1	1
Eighth.....	1	..	1
Eighteenth.....	..	1	1
Not insane.....	2	2	4
	78	60	138

TABLE VIII.

Duration of Insanity in those admitted during the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Less than one month.....	23	7	29
From one to three months.....	9	10	19
From three to six months.....	8	5	13
From six to nine months.....	7	5	12
From nine to twelve months.....	2	1	3
From twelve to eighteen months.....	4	7	11
From eighteen months to two years.....	1	3	4
From two to three years.....	5	3	8
From three to four years.....	4	2	6
From five to ten years.....	7	4	11
From ten to fifteen years.....	3	2	5
From fifteen to twenty years.....	1	2	3
From twenty to thirty years.....	3	3	6
From thirty to forty years.....	..	2	2
From forty to fifty years.....	..	1	1
Over sixty years.....	..	1	1
Not insane.....	2	2	4
	78	60	138

TABLE IX.

Ages of those admitted during the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
15 to 20 years.....	4	1	5
20 to 25 years.....	9	5	14
25 to 30 years.....	9	5	14
30 to 35 years.....	15	7	22
35 to 40 years.....	8	7	15
40 to 45 years.....	6	10	16
45 to 50 years.....	6	3	9
50 to 55 years.....	7	7	14
55 to 60 years.....	12	9	21
60 to 65 years.....	1	5	6
65 to 70 years.....	1	1	2
70 to 80 years.....	..	..	..
80 to 90 years.....	..	..	..
	78	60	138

TABLE X.

Form of Disease in Patients admitted during the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Mania acuta	11	4	15
Mania sub-acuta	16	12	28
Mania chronic	5	10	15
Mania recurrent	5	4	9
Mania senile	3	..	3
Mania circulatory .....	..	4	4
Mania puerperal .....	..	1	1
Melancholia acuta	4	5	9
Melancholia sub-acuta	4	1	5
Melancholia chronic	1	1	2
Melancholia recurrent .....	..	1	1
Dementia chronic	9	7	16
Dementia senile	2	2	4
Structural disease	4	1	5
Alcoholism	6	..	6
Epilepsy	2	..	2
Farels	3	..	3
Typho-mania .....	..	1	1
Chronic insanity .....	..	1	1
Imbecility .....	..	3	3
Delirium tremens	1	..	1
Not insane	2	2	4
	78	60	138

TABLE XI.

Complications in those admitted during the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Hereditary predisposition	25	19	44
Intemperance	15	1	16
Suicidal tendency	14	8	22
Homicidal tendency	6	1	7
Opium habit	3	1	4
Epilepsy	3	..	3
Puerperal .....	..	3	3
Syphilis	2	..	2
Leucorrhœa .....	..	2	2
Varicose veins .....	..	2	2
Phthisis .....	..	1	1
Malaria	1	..	1
Rheumatism	1	..	1
Uterine diseases .....	..	2	2
Bright's disease	1	..	1
Purulent ophthalmia	1	..	1
Incontinence .....	..	1	1
Hernia	1	..	1
Insolation	1	..	1
	74	41	115

TABLE XII.

Showing Number with Suicidal Propensity under Treatment during the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Of those in hospital at beginning of the year.....	21	25	46
Of those admitted during the year.....	16	8	24
	37	33	70

TABLE XIII.

Civil Condition of those admitted during the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Single.....	36	21	57
Married.....	36	30	66
Widows ..	..	6	6
Widowers ..	5	..	5
Divorced.....	1	3	4
	78	60	138

TABLE XIV.

Occupations of those admitted during the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Farmers.....	21	..	21
Household occupations.....	..	44	44
Laborers.....	8	..	8
Mill operatives.....	3	5	8
Machinists.....	4	..	4
Shoemakers.....	4	..	4
Students.....	3	..	3
Physicians.....	2	..	2
Merchants.....	4	..	4
Lawyer.....	1	..	1
Blacksmith.....	1	..	1
Hostler.....	1	..	1
Silver-plater.....	1	..	1
Cameo-cutter.....	1	..	1
Moulder.....	1	..	1
Engineer.....	1	..	1
Chemist.....	1	..	1
Nurse.....	1	1	2
Painter.....	2	..	2
Clerk.....	..	1	1
Railroad conductor.....	1	..	1
Marble-cutter.....	1	..	1
Clergyman.....	1	..	1
Music teacher.....	..	1	1
School teacher.....	..	1	1
Dressmaker.....	..	1	1
Cooper.....	1	..	1
Sea captain.....	1	..	1
Tanner.....	1	..	1
Dentist.....	1	..	1
Traveling agent.....	1	..	1
Land agent.....	1	..	1
None.....	9	6	15
	78	60	138

TABLE XV.

Nativity of those admitted during the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
New Hampshire.....	52	39	91
Massachusetts	6	6	12
Vermont	3	2	5
Connecticut	3	..	3
Maine.....	1	2	3
New York	2	..	2
Rhode Island.....	1	..	1
Pennsylvania.....	1	..	1
North Carolina.....	..	1	1
Ireland	5	5	10
England .....	..	3	3
Germany	1	..	1
Sweden.....	..	1	1
Canada	2	1	3
South America.....	1	..	1
	78	60	138

TABLE XVI.

Residence of those admitted during the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Hillsborough county	23	18	41
Merrimack	13	18	31
Cheshire	9	2	11
Rockingham	6	5	11
Grafton	5	4	9
Strafford	3	3	6
Sullivan	2	4	6
Belknap	4	1	5
Coos	3	..	3
Carroll	2	..	2
Massachusetts	3	2	5
Vermont.....	1	1	2
Maine .....	..	2	2
New York	1	..	1
Connecticut	2	..	2
Canada	2	..	2
	78	60	138

TABLE XVII.

By what authority committed.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
By friends.....	47	49	96
By towns.....	17	6	23
By counties.....	4	3	7
By courts.....	6	..	6
Self committed.....	4	2	6
	78	60	138

TABLE XVIII.

By whom supported.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
By self or friends.....	51	51	102
By town or city.....	20	6	26
By county.....	6	3	9
By state.....	1	..	1
	78	60	138

TABLE XIX.

Deaths in the Year, and their Causes.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Structural disease of brain.....	4	5	9
Paresis.....	3	..	3
Exhaustion from chronic melancholia.....	2	..	2
Exhaustion from acute melancholia.....	1	1	2
Exhaustion from chronic mania.....	1	1	2
Exhaustion from senile dementia.....	..	1	1
Exhaustion from senile dementia.....	1	..	1
Exhaustion from epileptic mania.....	1	..	1
Exhaustion from ovarian cyst.....	..	1	1
Exhaustion from diarrhoea.....	..	1	1
Exhaustion from dysentery.....	..	1	1
Cerebral apoplexy.....	..	2	2
Acute gastritis.....	..	1	1
Typho-mania.....	..	1	1
Capillary bronchitis.....	..	1	1
Marasmus.....	1	..	1
Pneumonia.....	..	1	1
Chronic meningitis.....	1	..	1
Suicide (hanging).....	..	1	1
Old age.....	1	1	2
	16	18	34

TABLE XX.

Ages at Time of Death.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Between 20 and 30 years of age.....	1	..	1
Between 30 and 40 ".....	2	3	5
Between 40 and 50 ".....	2	4	6
Between 50 and 60 ".....	4	3	7
Between 60 and 70 ".....	4	3	7
Between 70 and 80 ".....	2	3	5
Between 80 and 90 ".....	1	2	3
	16	18	34

TABLE XXI.

Ages of those remaining in the Hospital at the end of the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
20 to 30 years of age.....	25	16	41
30 to 40 ".....	36	37	73
40 to 50 ".....	32	47	79
50 to 60 ".....	19	35	54
60 to 70 ".....	18	26	44
70 to 80 ".....	5	17	22
Over 80 ".....	1	3	4
	138	181	317

TABLE XXII.

Duration of Disease in those remaining.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Less than 3 months.....	5	4	9
From 3 to 6 ".....	5	2	7
From 6 to 12 ".....	4	8	12
From 12 to 18 ".....	6	12	18
From 18 to 24 ".....	3	2	5
From 2 to 3 years.....	6	13	19
From 3 to 5 ".....	15	17	32
From 5 to 10 ".....	31	41	72
From 10 to 15 ".....	11	23	34
From 15 to 20 ".....	11	14	25
From 20 to 25 ".....	8	3	11
From 25 to 30 ".....	5	7	12
From 30 to 40 ".....	6	10	16
Over 40 years.....	4	6	10
Unknown.....	14	17	31
Not insane.....	2	1	3
	136	181	317

TABLE XXIII.

Prospects of Recovery in those Patients admitted during the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Curable (apparently).....	42	23	65
Incurable (apparently).....	34	25	59
Not insane.....	2	2	4
	78	50	128

TABLE XXIV.

Prospects of those remaining at the end of the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Curable (apparently).....	19	19	38
Incurable (apparently).....	115	161	276
Not insane.....	2	1	3
	136	181	317

TABLE XXV.

Statistics of Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, from the opening of the Asylum.

Year.	Admitted.	Discharged and died.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Whole number under treatment.	Remaining at end of hospital year.	Daily Averages of the hospital.		
									Men.	Women.	Total.
1843	76	29	12	10	6	1	76	47	.....	.....	.....
1844	104	81	37	20	19	5	151	70	.....	.....	.....
1845	82	62	37	17	22	6	153	76	.....	.....	.....
1846	92	72	26	23	16	11	174	98	.....	.....	.....
1847	89	57	28	17	23	9	187	100	.....	.....	.....
1848	82	53	29	20	26	8	192	109	.....	.....	.....
1849	81	76	36	15	11	14	190	114	.....	.....	.....
1850	103	90	45	18	20	7	217	127	.....	.....	.....
1851	82	98	45	25	16	12	215	117	.....	.....	.....
1852	107	106	66	13	16	11	224	118	.....	.....	.....
1853	132	107	63	23	11	8	250	143	.....	.....	.....
1854	141	123	63	24	22	14	284	161	.....	.....	.....
1855	93	91	50	20	9	12	246	135	.....	.....	.....
1856	85	96	61	13	7	10	250	154	.....	.....	.....
1857	97	81	47	15	7	12	251	170	.....	.....	.....
1858	76	77	34	20	5	18	246	169	.....	.....	.....
1859	98	85	31	22	18	14	267	182	.....	.....	.....
1860	83	83	38	16	12	17	267	184	94	88	182
1861	106	94	34	34	10	16	290	196	90	100	190
1862	86	94	42	32	7	13	282	188	88.7	105.7	191.4
1863	101	85	30	32	17	16	289	204	87.4	105.9	193.3
1864	105	92	26	16	17	23	309	217	99.4	107.4	206.8
1865	107	102	42	23	14	22	324	223	102.5	115.9	218.4
1866	104	91	36	28	16	21	327	236	106.3	122.6	228.9
1867	117	107	39	24	27	17	353	246	119.3	122.6	241.9
1868	118	129	51	30	18	21	364	235	118.5	121.27	239.77
1869	95	98	42	20	9	22	330	237	113.7	120.0	243.6
1870	130	114	37	34	20	23	367	238	123.1	125.9	249
1871	135	163	63	37	29	32	388	225	119.8	123.44	243.22
1872	152	123	63	31	16	21	377	254	100.36	125.10	234.55
1873	194	172	61	51	27	33	448	276	127.6	139.5	267.3
1874	140	137	42	44	27	32	416	281	140.4	127.5	267.9
1875	120	140	53	37	30	20	401	261	136.6	138.1	274.7
1876	140	122	35	34	27	26	401	279	121.4	139.1	260.5
1877	119	118	36	38	27	17	398	280	124.2	150.3	274.5
1878	114	118	35	36	30	17	394	276	128.9	143.8	273.7
1879	73	81	27	23	8	23	349	268	126.3	143.8	270.1
1880	111	94	28	27	22	17	379	285	127.4	147.6	275
1881	134	117	33	30	23	22	419	302	133.3	158.6	291.9
1882	104	121	38	26	27	30	408	285	131	159.1	290.1
1883	133	123	41	23	34	25	418	285	120.3	164.1	284.4
1884	141	127	18	41	44	24	436	300	124.3	169.5	293.8
1885	138	122	30	20	36	36	447	322	128.3	181.9	310.2
1886	158	143	43	30	34	34	460	317	130.82	182.37	322.19

FORTY-FOURTH

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

To the Trustees of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane:

The following statement of the receipts and expenditures of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1886, is respectfully submitted:

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand April 1, 1885 . . .	\$1,058.55
for board of private patients . . .	54,567.14
board of patients supported by towns	4,473.17
board of patients supported by counties	7,079.09
from state treasurer for board of criminal insane	3,233.92
state treasurer for indigent patients	6,000.00
state treasurer for increase of library	100.00
J. B Walker, financial agent, for aid to indigent patients, etc.	10,000.00
for stock and other articles sold	2,156.20
	\$88,668.07

EXPENDITURES.

For meats	\$7,560.82
flour	2,113.80
butter and cheese	2,853.01
sugar and molasses	2,212.24
fish	1,567.16
coffee and tea	1,100.74
potatoes, other vegetables, and fruits	2,070.60
all other articles in supply of table	1,973.87
furniture and house furnishing goods	5,027.16
clothing and articles for patients, and refunded	3,106.72
fuel and lights	11,079.55
medical and surgical supplies	776.06
services rendered in board and care of patients	20,989.72
repairs, renewals, and permanent im- provements on buildings and prem- ises	12,689.06
provender	1,585.72
farming operations, including animals purchased, utensils, farm tools and carriages, labor on farm, garden, grounds, and outside work	6,249.74
additions to library, stationery, print- ing, etc.	490.69
postage, telegraph, express, etc.	500.18
traveling expenses of trustees	180.40
public exercises, including Sunday ser- vices, week day exercises, and all means to interest and occupy the at- tention of patients	840.14

For miscellaneous unclassified items . .	\$157.37
Whole amount expended . .	<u>\$85,124.25</u>
Balance carried to new account . .	3,543.82
	<u>\$88,668.07</u>

J. P. BANCROFT, *Treasurer.*

CONCORD, April 1, 1886.

I certify that I have examined the accounts of the treasurer of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1886, and find them clearly and accurately kept. All money received is accounted for, and every item of expense sustained by a proper voucher.

EDWARD SPALDING, *Auditor.*

CONCORD, April 9, 1886.

TWENTIETH ANNUAL

REPORT OF THE FINANCIAL AGENT.

To the Trustees of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane :

The Financial Agent respectfully presents his report of his receipts and expenditures during the asylum financial year ending March 31, 1886, and of the amounts and investments of the several funds in his custody :

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand April 1, 1885	\$2,945.19
received for 7 shares Railroad National Bank stock	700.00
received for legacy of Mrs. Rhoda C. Piper	100.00
legacy of Betsey S. Smith interest and dividends from April 1, 1885, to April 1, 1886	500.00
	15,007.71
	<hr/>
	\$19,252.90

EXPENDITURES.

Cash paid J. P. Bancroft, treasurer, appropriation to indigent patients, etc.	\$10,000.00
for insurance	905.99
interest on loan at New Hampshire Savings Bank	784.44
principal in part of said loan . .	3,000.00
10 shares National State Bank stock	1,197.50
annuity of Mrs. Sarah J. Wilson, salary of financial agent, wood cut of asylum, and sundry small expenses	1,071.30
Balance carried to new account	2,293.67
	<hr/>
	\$19,252.90

The following statement presents the amounts of the several permanent funds, at their par value, on the first day of April, 1886, and the manner of their investment:

ADAMS FUND.

(Gift of Isaac Adams, of Sandwich.)

10 shares Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad stock	\$1,000.00
2 United States bonds	600.00
	<hr/>
	\$1,600.00

BURROUGHS FUND.

(Legacy of Rev. Charles Burroughs, D.D., of Portsmouth.)

1 St. Louis County bond	\$1,000.00
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CHANDLER FUND.

(Legacy of Abiel Chandler, of Walpole.)

25 shares Portland, Saco & Portsmouth Railroad stock	\$2,500.00
37 shares Boston & Maine Railroad stock .	3,700.00
100 shares Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad stock	10,000.00
10 shares Michigan Central Railroad stock	1,000.00
10 shares Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad stock	1,000.00
3 shares National State Bank stock .	300.00
2 Chicago Water Loan bonds	2,000.00
3 Northern Pacific Railroad bonds	3,000.00
1 Concord bond	500.00
2 Michigan Central Railroad bonds	2,000.00
1 New Hampshire registered bond	200.00
2 Iowa Loan and Trust Company bonds	600.00
2 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad bonds	2,000.00
1 Chicago & North Western Railroad bond	1,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$29,800.00

CONANT FUND.

(Gift of John Conant, of Jaffrey.)

4 Iowa Loan and Trust Company bonds .	\$4,000.00
1 Boston & Albany Railroad bond	1,000.00
3 shares Boston & Maine Railroad stock .	300.00
2 shares Boston & Providence Railroad stock	200.00
1 share Boston Exchange Company stock .	500.00
	<hr/>
	\$6,000.00

FISK FUND.

(Legacy of Catherine Fisk, of Keene.)

This fund is held in trust by the state of
 New Hampshire, and amounted, June 1,
 1885, to \$23,476.71

KENT FUND.

(Legacy of Moody Kent, of Pittsfield.)

14 Maine bonds	\$7,000.00
5 Eastern Railroad bonds	5,000.00
13 Michigan Central Railroad bonds	13,000.00
8 Chicago (River Improvement) bonds	8,000.00
9 Burlington & Missouri River Railroad bonds	9,000.00
19 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad bonds	19,000.00
1 Chicago & North Western Railroad bond	1,000.00
6 Cleveland bonds	6,000.00
17 Concord bonds	17,000.00
3 Minneapolis bonds	3,000.00
3 United States bonds	1,200.00
7 Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad bonds	7,000.00
10 Boston & Lowell Railroad bonds	10,000.00
5 St. Louis bonds	5,000.00
50 shares Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad stock	5,000.00
32 shares Northern Railroad stock	3,200.00
100 shares Michigan Central Railroad stock	10,000.00
2 shares Boston & Providence Railroad stock	200.00
50 shares Union Pacific Railroad stock	5,000.00
50 shares Fitchburg National Bank stock	5,000.00

47 shares State National Bank stock . . .	\$4,700.00
7 shares Railroad National Bank stock . . .	700.00
10 shares Boston Exchange Company stock . . .	5,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$150,000.00

KIMBALL FUND.

(Legacy of Jacob Kimball, of Hampstead.)

The Kimball fund is held in trust by the state, and the interest is annually paid to the asylum	\$6,758.49
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PENHALLOW FUND.

(Legacy of H. Louise Penhallow, of Portsmouth.)

1 Boston & Lowell Railroad bond . . .	\$1,000.00
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RICE FUND.

(Legacy of Arabella Rice, of Portsmouth.)

10 Manchester bonds	\$10,000.00
1 United States registered bond . . .	5,000.00
5 St. Louis bonds	5,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$20,000.00

RUMFORD FUND.

(Legacy of the Countess of Rumford, of Concord.)

5 Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad bonds	\$5,000.00
5 Burlington & Missouri River Railroad bonds	5,000.00

30 shares Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad stock	\$3,000.00
20 shares Boston & Providence Railroad stock	2,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$15,000.00

SHERMAN FUND.

(Legacy of Mrs. Fanny S. Sherman, of Exeter.)

3 St. Louis bonds	\$3,000.00
1 St. Louis county bond	1,000.00
1 Boston & Lowell Railroad bond	1,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$5,000.00

SPALDING FUND.

(Legacy of Isaac Spalding, of Nashua.)

10 Cleveland bonds	\$10,000.00
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CONTINGENT FUND.

This is not a permanent fund, but varies in amount from year to year, and is deposited in the New Hampshire Savings Bank in Concord. It amounted on the first day of January, 1886, to

\$1,102.84

The following is a summary of the names and amounts of the aforesaid funds of the asylum, viz.:—

Adams Fund	\$1,600.00
Burroughs Fund	1,000.00
Chandler Fund	29,800.00
Conant Fund	6,000.00
Fisk Fund, June 1, 1885	23,476.71

Kent Fund	\$150,000.00
Kimball Fund	6,753.49
Penhallow Fund	1,000.00
Rice Fund	20,000.00
Rumford Fund	15,000.00
Sherman Fund	5,000.00
Spalding Fund	10,000.00
Contingent Fund	1,102.84
	<hr/>
	\$270,733.04

Two legacies have been received by the asylum since my last report. The first was of one hundred dollars, from the estate of Mrs. Rhoda C. Piper, of Hanover. The second was of five hundred dollars, from the estate of Mrs. Betsey S. Smith, of New Ipswich.

I would suggest, for your consideration, an alteration of the twenty-first section of the By-Laws, by striking out the word "thousand" in the first line, and substituting therefor the word "hundred," so that the section may read as follows, viz:—

"SECT. 21. All funds amounting to one hundred dollars and upwards, which have heretofore been, or which may hereafter be, given to the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, shall, unless otherwise ordered by the donors, be entered upon the books of the financial agent as permanent funds, with the surnames of the donors attached to each, and be forever kept intact. The income of each shall be expended from time to time in accordance with the conditions upon which it was given, or, in the absence of conditions, in such manner as the trustees shall deem to be for the highest interest of the asylum and its patients."

The insurance upon the asylum buildings is distributed as follows, viz.:—

On center buildings and chapel	\$50,000.00
Kent building	10,000.00
addition to Peaslee building	6,000.00

On Bancroft building	\$10,000.00
furniture	5,400.00
coal house and coal	2,500.00
barn and contents	5,200.00
boiler house, engine, granary, and con- tents	6,000.00
laundry	3,000.00
horses and carriages	1,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$99,100.00

Many of the insurance policies now held by the asylum are less strong than the corresponding ones held a year ago. They are believed, however, to be reliable, and are the best which could be procured at the time they were taken. It is the opinion of the financial agent that as soon as the payment of the present debt of the asylum will allow of it, an insurance fund should be created; and that, as soon thereafter as may be, the asylum should assume the insurance of its property.

Respectfully submitted.

J. B. WALKER,
Financial Agent.

This certifies that I have carefully examined the accounts of the financial agent of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1886, and find them clearly and accurately kept. All money received is accounted for, and all expenditures sustained by proper vouchers. I have examined the certificates of stocks and bonds belonging to the institution, deposited in the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company, and find the list correct.

E. SPALDING, *Auditor.*

CONCORD, April 9, 1886.

*Products of the Farm and Garden at Market Value, for the
Year 1885.*

Onions . . .	84 bushels, @ \$.85	\$71.40
Peas . . .	83 " .80	66.40
Shell-beans . . .	8 " 1.00	8.00
Beets for table . . .	150 " .50	75.00
Beets for cattle . . .	18 tons, 6.00	108.00
Parsnips . . .	25 bushels, .50	12.50
Tomatoes . . .	57 " 1.00	57.00
Cucumbers . . .	55 " .70	38.50
Sweet corn . . .	50 " 1.10	55.00
Celery . . .	50 heads, .10	5.00
Asparagus . . .	225 bunches, .10	22.50
Cabbage . . .	240 heads, .10	24.00
Potatoes . . .	1,025 bushels, .60	615.00
Oats . . .	105 " .50	52.50
Hay . . .	90 tons, 18.00	1,620.00
Corn fodder . . .	50 " 7.00	350.00
Oat straw . . .	6 " 12.00	72.00
Squash . . .	3 " 20.00	60.00
Turnips . . .	65 bushels, .60	39.00
Pork for use . . .	6,445 pounds, .06	386.70
Pigs sold . . .	77 2.50	192.50
Pork sold . . .	7,862 " .06	471.72
Calves sold . . .	22	44.00
Milk produced . . .	76,285 quarts, .05	3,814.25
Radishes . . .	120 bunches, .10	12.00
Lettuce . . .	84 dozen, .40	33.60
Total		<u>\$8,305.57</u>

*Articles Made in Sewing Room for the Year ending
March 31, 1886.*

Sheets	348
Pillow slips	391
Table covers	39
Towels	427
Napkins	72
Pillow ticks	55
Quilted blankets	10
Comfortables	29
Quilts	4
Mattresses	7
Straw ticks	12
Bed spreads	24
Curtains	183
Stand cloths	45
Lounges upholstered	7
Chairs upholstered	14
Chairs reseated	29
Carpets made	19
Rugs hemmed	20
Hassocks	5
Horse blankets	3
Dresses made	163
Skirts made	20
Drawers	10
Chemises	3
Aprons	9
Shirts	47
Coat	1
Combination suits for men	10
Newmarket	1
Days' work on evergreen	15
Mittens	4
Miscellaneous mending, etc.	172 days.

APPENDIX.

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APPENDIX.

DIRECTIONS CONCERNING ADMISSION.

Those wishing the admission of a person to the asylum should make application to the superintendent previously to bringing the patient, unless the urgency of the case precludes it.

On application, full information as to terms, conditions, etc., and the necessary papers, will be furnished

With the application, a brief statement of the case should be given.

Some person should accompany the patient, who can give a correct history of the case, if possible.

On no account should deception be practiced. The necessity of this step and the arrangements having first been settled, the patient should be honestly informed of what is to take place.

When possible, it is better that patients should arrive in day trains.

Patients should not bring valuable property, when committed, and the asylum cannot become responsible for its keeping. Such articles should be left at home, unless the patient is fully responsible for its care.

The parties committing a patient, whether private individuals or town officers, are required to give a bond for the payment of expenses, in the annexed form, signed by two responsible persons. The certificates of physicians should be filled and signed in all cases, except those committed by courts, and be written in the annexed form.

FORM OF BOND.

In consideration of the admission of _____, of
the town of _____, in the county of _____
and state of _____, as a boarder at the New Hamp-
shire Asylum for the Insane, in the city of Concord, we,
_____, of the town of _____, in the county
of _____ and state of _____, and _____,
of the town of _____, in the county of _____
and state of _____, jointly and severally promise
and agree to and with the said New Hampshire Asylum
for the Insane, to pay its treasurer _____ dollars
and _____ cents per week, or such other rate as may
from time to time be established by said asylum therefor,
while he shall remain at said asylum; together with
such extra charge as may be occasioned by
requiring more than the ordinary care and attention; to
pay any reasonable charge for actual damage done by
_____ to buildings or furnishings; to assist in re-
turning _____ to said asylum in case of elopement;
to remove _____ from said asylum, when required
to do so by the superintendent; to pay funeral charges
in case of death; and not to hold said asylum responsible
for any money, jewelry, watches, or other valuables in
possession on admission, or given to
afterwards.

Payments to be made quarterly, and interest on all sums
not paid at the end of each quarter.

Witness our hands, this _____ day of _____, 188 .

Attest:

Principal. [L. s.]

Surety. [L. s.]

NOTE. — Those committing patients are requested to notice the condition in
regard to money, jewelry, etc.

FORM OF PETITION.

[To be filled and signed by those desiring aid from the state appropriation, to be sent to the superintendent.]

To His Excellency the Governor of the State of New Hampshire :

Respectfully represents that _____, an insane person, resident of _____ in this state, is without sufficient property or relatives legally liable for support at the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane. Wherefore the undersigned prays that the said _____ be aided by any funds appropriated by the state for the indigent insane.

Dated at _____, _____, 188 .

We, the undersigned, selectmen of _____, hereby certify that the representations in the above petition are in our belief true, and that said _____ is an indigent insane person.

N. B. Please write whether the insane person has any property, and if so, what amount, and any other facts you may think proper, in relation to the ability of the insane person's near relatives.

NOTE.—The amount received by the applicant, it will be understood, is regulated entirely by the number who may apply for aid, and the comparative need of assistance.

ORDER FOR SUPPORT OF TOWN AND COUNTY
PATIENTS.

We, _____, hereby order the committal of _____ to the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, at Concord, there to be supported at the expense

_____ 18 . _____

[N. B. — Admission will be refused unless the requirements of the law are strictly complied with. See extracts from the Laws at foot of this blank.]

REQUIRED FOR ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

After due inquiry and personal examination of _____, made within one week prior to date, we certify that _____ is insane, and a fit subject for treatment at the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane.

_____, _____, 188 .

_____, _____, M. D.
_____, _____, M. D.

Having personal acquaintance with the signers of the above certificate, I certify that the signatures are genuine, and the signers reputable physicians.

_____, 188 .

SECTION 18. No person shall be committed to the asylum for the insane except by the order of the court or the judge of probate, without the certificate of two reputable physicians that such person is insane, given after a personal examination made within one week of the commitment; and such certificate shall be accompanied by a certificate from a judge of the supreme court, or court of probate, or mayor, or chairman of the selectmen, testifying to the genuineness of the signatures and the respectability of the signers.

L A W S

RELATING TO THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

SECTION .

1. Corporate name of the asylum.
2. Trustees, how appointed.
3. Tenure of office of the trustees.
4. Trustees to manage the affairs of the asylum.
5. To appoint officers, etc.
6. Trustees not to receive compensation.
7. To make regulations.
8. May hold property in trust; no land taken for public use except by authority of the legislature.
9. Shall make report annually.
10. Board of visitors and their duties.
11. Secretary to cause report to be printed and distributed.
12. Persons dangerous to be at large may be committed to the asylum.
13. Insane persons confined in jail may be committed.
14. Insane paupers, how committed by town.
15. Insane county paupers may be committed by supreme court.

SECTION

16. Support of insane committed by court.
17. Parents, guardians, etc., may commit; Concord not to be liable.
18. Certificate of two physicians required to commit.
19. When county shall support insane person.
20. Means of support failing, county liable after notice.
21. County may recover expense paid.
22. How discharged from asylum.
23. Trustees to visit asylum and hear statements of patients.
24. Superintendent to furnish stationery, and transmit letters to trustees.
25. Inquest on patients suddenly deceased.
26. Property of asylum exempt from taxation.
27. Governor may remove insane convicts from state prison to asylum.
28. Annual appropriation for indigent insane and for library.

SECTION 1. The asylum for the insane, at Concord, is a corporation under the name of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane.

SECT. 2. The government of the asylum is vested in twelve trustees, appointed and commissioned by the governor, with advice of the council; and all vacancies shall be filled in the same manner.

SECT. 3. The trustees are classified and commissioned in such manner that the offices of three trustees become vacant annually.

SECT. 4. The trustees shall take charge of the property and the concerns of the asylum; shall see that its affairs are conducted properly; may enter into and bind the asylum by such contracts relative to the support of patients and the affairs of the asylum, as they may deem advantageous; and may receive, appropriate, control, convey, or invest any property given to or owned by the asylum in such manner as they may think expedient.

SECT. 5. The trustees shall appoint a secretary, who shall keep a full and fair record of their proceedings; a treasurer, who shall give bond for the faithful discharge of his duty; and such physicians, officers, and assistants, with such salaries and allowances as may from time to time be found necessary.

SECT. 6. No trustee shall receive any compensation for his services as trustee, but expenses necessarily incurred by him shall be paid by the asylum.

SECT. 7. The trustees may make such regulations for their own government, for the management of the asylum and all persons connected therewith, and for the admission and care of patients, and the same from time to time alter, as convenience may require.

SECT. 8. The trustees may take and hold in trust for the asylum any grant or devise of real estate, or any donation or bequest of personal property, and may apply the same, unless otherwise restricted, to lessen the expenses of the indigent insane. No land connected with the asylum shall be taken for a highway or other public use, except by the express authority of the legislature for that purpose first had and obtained.

SECT. 9. The trustees shall make to the governor and council, annually, a report covering that of the superintendent to them, of the receipts and expenditures of the

asylum, the number of patients admitted and discharged during each year, and all other matters connected with the general interests of the asylum, which shall be furnished to the secretary of state on or before the twentieth day of April.

SECT. 10. The governor and council, president of the senate, and speaker of the house shall constitute a board of visitors of the asylum; shall visit and inspect the same when necessary; examine into the condition of the patients, and the regulations and general management of the asylum; see that the design thereof is carried into full effect; and make to the legislature, biennially, a report which shall be furnished to the secretary of state on or before the twentieth day of April next before the June session.

SECT. 11. The secretary shall cause fifteen hundred copies of the reports of the superintendent, trustees, and board of visitors of the asylum to be printed and distributed,—one copy each to the governor, members of the council, senate, and house, and their officers; one copy to the clerk of each town; and the remaining copies to be placed in the hands of the board of visitors, for distribution, as they shall order and direct.

SECT. 12. If any insane person is in such condition as to render it dangerous that he should be at large, the judge of probate, upon petition by any person, and such notice to the selectmen of the town in which such insane person is, or to his guardian, or any other person, as he may order,—which petition may be filed, notice issued, and a hearing had in vacation or otherwise,—may commit such insane person to the asylum.

SECT. 13. If any insane person is confined in any jail, the supreme court may order him to be committed to the asylum, if they think it expedient.

SECT. 14. Any insane pauper, supported by any town, may be committed to the asylum by order of the over-

seers of the poor, and there supported at the expense of such town; and such expense may be recovered by such town of the county, town, or person chargeable with the support of such pauper, in the same manner as if he had been supported in and by the town.

SECT. 15. If the overseers neglect to make such order in relation to any insane county pauper, the supreme court, or any two judges thereof in vacation, may order such pauper to be committed to the asylum and there supported at the expense of the county.

SECT. 16. Any insane person committed to the asylum by order of the supreme court, such person having been charged with an offense, the punishment whereof as prescribed by law is death or confinement in the state prison, shall, during his confinement in the asylum for the insane, be supported therein at the expense of the state. Any insane person committed to the asylum by any court, except as herein provided, or by any judge of probate, shall be supported by the county from which he was committed.

SECT. 17. The parent, guardian, or friends of any insane person may cause him to be committed to the asylum, with the consent of the trustees, and there supported on such terms as they may agree; but the city of Concord shall not, in any case, be liable for the support or maintenance of any person committed to said asylum, except from said city.

SECT. 18. No person shall be committed to the asylum for the insane, except by the order of the court or the judge of probate, without the certificate of two reputable physicians that such person is insane, given after a personal examination made within one week of the committal; and such certificate shall be accompanied by a certificate from a judge of the supreme court, or court of probate, or mayor, or chairman of the selectmen, testifying to the genuineness of the signatures and the respectability of the signers.

SECT. 19. Any insane person committed to the asylum by his parent, guardian, or friends, who has no means of support, and no relatives of sufficient ability chargeable therewith, and no settlement in any town in this state, and who is in such condition that his discharge therefrom would be improper or unsafe, shall be supported by the county from which he was committed.

SECT. 20. When the means of support of any inmate of the asylum shall fail or be withdrawn, the superintendent of said asylum shall immediately cause notice in writing of that fact to be given to one of the county commissioners of the county from which such inmate was committed; and such county shall be liable and holden to pay to said asylum the expense of the support of such inmate from and after the service of such notice, and for ninety days next prior thereto.

SECT. 21. The county paying the expense of the support of any inmate shall be entitled to recover the amount so paid of any town, county, or individual by law liable for the support of such inmate.

SECT. 22. Any person committed to the asylum may be discharged by any three of the trustees, or by any justice of the supreme court, whenever the cause of commitment ceases, or a further residence at the asylum is, in their opinion, not necessary; but any person so discharged; who was under sentence of imprisonment at the time of his commitment, the period of which shall not have expired, shall be remanded to prison.

SECT. 23. Some one of the board of trustees of the asylum shall, without previous notice, visit that institution at least twice every month, and give suitable opportunity to every patient therein, who may desire it, to make to him, in private, any statements such patient may wish to make; and whenever in his opinion it may be deemed proper, he shall call to his aid two other members of said board, who shall, with him, make a further exam-

ination of such patient, and of the statements by him made. If in their view the cause of commitment no longer exists, or a further residence at the asylum is not necessary, it shall be their duty to discharge such patient. Should they deem the treatment of any patient injudicious, they shall order such an immediate change of the same as to them seems proper; and, in case of failure to secure it, they shall at once summon a meeting of the whole board, whose duty it shall be to take such measures as the exigency of the case demands.

SECT. 24. It shall be the duty of the superintendent to furnish stationery to any patient who may desire it, and transmit any letter such patient may address to the board of trustees, to such member as said board shall have designated to receive such correspondence, and all such letters shall be promptly transmitted without inspection.

SECT. 25. In event of the sudden death of any patient in the asylum, a coroner's inquest shall be held, as provided for by law in other cases.

SECT. 26. The property of the asylum is exempted from taxation.

SECT. 27. The governor, with advice of the council, may remove to the asylum, to be there kept at the expense of the state, any person confined in the state prison who is insane.

SECT. 28. The sum of six thousand dollars is annually appropriated for the maintenance of indigent insane persons belonging to this state at the asylum, for such and so many as the governor may from time to time approve, not less than two thirds of which sum shall be applied annually to the support of private patients, exclusive of paupers maintained at public charge; and the sum of one hundred dollars is annually appropriated toward the support and increase of the library for the insane. — *General Laws of New Hampshire*, pages 60–63.

The following persons are also exempted from military duty:

the attendants upon the insane, employed in the asylum for the insane;

the officers and keepers of the asylum for the insane. —
General Laws of New Hampshire, page 229, section 4.

BY-LAWS

OF THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE,
ADOPTED BY THE TRUSTEES AT A MEETING OF THEIR
BOARD, HOLDEN OCTOBER 31, 1878.

SECTION 1. The annual meeting of the board of trustees shall be holden at the asylum, in Concord, on the Thursday next preceding the twentieth day of April of each year, and a semi-annual meeting shall be held on the second Thursday of November of each year.

SECT. 2. The trustees shall, at the annual meeting, elect by ballot a president, secretary, and treasurer, who shall hold their respective offices one year, and until others are chosen in their stead. At times, when either of said offices is vacant, it may be filled at a special meeting of the trustees duly called for that purpose.

SECT. 3. Notice of the annual and semi-annual meetings shall be given by the secretary to each trustee, either verbally or by mail, at least fourteen days previous to the day of meeting; and any meeting may be continued, by adjournment, from time to time, until the business thereof shall be completed. In case of omission to notify the annual meeting, the same shall not be lost, but shall be considered as adjourned for the transaction of business, until the required notice thereof shall be given, which the secretary shall forthwith proceed to give.

SECT. 4. The president, or any four of the trustees, may

call a special meeting of the trustees whenever in the opinion of either it may be deemed expedient so to do; and the same notice shall be given of a special as of the annual meeting, which notice shall state specifically the business to be brought before such meeting. In case of a vacancy in the office of secretary, the president shall notify the annual meeting.

SECT. 5. A majority of the members of the board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of any business; but any less number, at a meeting duly called, may adjourn, from time to time, until a quorum be obtained.

SECT. 6. Two of the trustees shall visit the asylum each month; and notices of the months by him selected, or to him assigned, shall be sent to each member by the superintendent before the first day of such month.

SECT. 7. No trustee shall receive any compensation for his services as trustee; but expenses necessarily incurred in rendering the same shall be paid by the asylum.

SECT. 8. The trustees shall, at each annual meeting, appoint from their number an auditor, whose duty it shall be to examine the books and audit the accounts of the treasurer and of the financial agent for the ensuing year, and make a written report to the board.

SECT. 9. The treasurer shall give a bond, acceptable to the trustees, in the penal sum of fifteen thousand dollars, for the faithful performance of his duties, for and during such time as he shall continue to hold the office of treasurer, which bond shall be deposited with the president of the board.

SECT. 10. The treasurer shall receive, hold, and disburse all moneys coming to the asylum, except the permanent funds and the income thereof. He shall make an exhibit of the state of his books, and of the property in his custody, when called for by the trustees. He shall make up his accounts to the thirty-first day of March inclusive in each year, which accounts, with his report thereon,

shall be laid before the trustees at their annual meeting. His books shall at all times be open to the examination of the trustees.

SECT. 11. The treasurer shall pay all bills approved by the superintendent, and, in addition thereto, such orders as the superintendent may draw on him for the ordinary expenditures of the asylum, when said offices are held by different individuals.

SECT. 12. The treasurer shall receive such compensation for his services as the trustees may from time to time determine.

SECT. 13. The secretary shall attend all meetings of the board of trustees, and keep a record of their proceedings. He shall also prepare, or cause to be prepared, all documents, statements, and notices which may be ordered by the board, or by the president thereof.

SECT. 14. The secretary shall receive such compensation for his services as the trustees may from time to time determine.

SECT. 15. The board of trustees shall appoint a superintendent, who shall be a physician, and shall reside at the asylum. He shall have the entire control of the treatment and management of the patients; the power to appoint and discharge all persons employed in their care; and shall exercise a general supervision and direction of every department of the institution.

SECT. 16. The superintendent shall make a written report to the trustees, at their annual meeting, of the condition of the asylum, and embracing such other topics as may have been suggested by the progress of the institution and the experiences of the year.

SECT. 17. The superintendent shall receive for his services, in addition to furnished apartments, board, lights, and fuel, for himself and family, such a salary as the trustees may from time to time determine.

SECT. 18. The superintendent shall furnish, to the ac-

ceptance of the trustees, a bond for the faithful performance of his duties, in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, which bond shall be kept by the president of the asylum.

SECT. 19. The superintendent shall appoint two assistant physicians, who shall reside at the asylum. They shall possess such characters and qualifications as will enable them to discharge the ordinary duties of the superintendent, and shall at all times perform such duties as he may assign them, and to his acceptance.

SECT. 20. The assistant physicians shall receive such compensation for their services as the trustees may from time to time determine, in addition to furnished apartments, lights, fuel, and board.

SECT. 21. All funds, amounting to one hundred dollars and upwards, which have heretofore been or which may hereafter be given to the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, shall, unless otherwise ordered by the donors, be entered upon the books of the financial agent as permanent funds, with the surnames of the donors attached to each, and be forever kept intact. The income of each shall be expended from time to time in accordance with the conditions upon which it was given, or, in the absence of conditions, in such manner as the trustees shall deem to be for the highest interest of the asylum and its patients.

SECT. 22. There shall be chosen, by ballot, a financial agent, who shall have charge of the permanent funds of the asylum, shall collect, and, under the advice of the finance committee, from time to time invest, manage, and disburse, any moneys arising therefrom. He shall be, *ex officio*, a member of the finance committee, shall give a satisfactory bond for the faithful performance of his trust in the penal sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, and continue in office until his successor is elected. He shall receive for his services such compensation as the trustees shall from time to time determine.

SECT. 23. The trustees shall annually choose two from their board, who, with the financial agent, shall constitute a finance committee, and have general supervision and control of the permanent funds of the asylum, with power to sell and transfer any stocks, bonds, and other securities belonging to said funds, whenever, in their judgment, it may be expedient so to do.

SECT. 24. Besides attending the annual meeting, the trustees shall severally visit the asylum twice each year, in such months as they may select, or as may be assigned to them; make a thorough examination of the house and of the condition of the patients; and, before leaving, make a record of their respective visits in a book to be kept at the asylum for that purpose.

SECT. 25. These by-laws may be altered or amended at any annual meeting by a vote of two thirds of the trustees present, or at a special meeting called for that purpose.

SERVICE MANUAL.

A strict observance of the following rules is the established condition of all contracts for service with the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane; and any applicant for a position, not willing to observe them strictly, will do better to seek employment elsewhere.

1. Any employe wishing to leave the premises to go into the city or elsewhere must apply at the office, that such absence may be understood; and all must be at the asylum at 9:30 o'clock in the evening, unless away later by permission.

2. It is expected that all persons employed will consider that, on the conditions of their respective contracts, they have engaged their time and best services to the asylum; that it is inconsistent with their duties to hold any political office; that they are under obligations to do every duty assigned them, promptly and faithfully; that they will feel personally interested in the good care, safety, and welfare of the patients; and that they will give their personal influence in support of good order and the established regulations of the institution. To this end it is most desirable that all should cultivate quiet, kind, and dignified manners and correct habits in all things, considering always that this is no less for the interest of the employe than for that of the employer.

3. Those proposing to discontinue their services will give at least thirty days' notice, that time may be given to supply their places.

4. That the house may be quiet, it is expected that all will be at their own rooms after 9:30 o'clock in the evening, at which time the house is closed for the night. After this time the quiet of the house must not be disturbed by passing and conversation. All must bear in mind that the repose of the patients is a thing of prime importance. All having duties must rise at the morning bell and proceed to the performance of the same.

5. No light must be carried about the buildings except in a lantern, and the greatest care must be taken in the use of matches, that none be left exposed. A little carelessness in this thing might be followed with the most serious consequences. No smoking will be allowed on the asylum premises, except in the smoking-room provided for that purpose.

6. No one will invite visitors to stop in the house without permission to do so; but, on application, all reasonable privileges will be granted.

7. No one shall employ a patient to do private work for him or herself without the consent of the superintendent, assistant superintendent, or other officer authorized to give such permission; and no one is allowed to trade or make bargains with patients.

8. Provision is made to afford each person employed a vacation of two weeks in the year, during which time the duties of the position will be done by a substitute; but the superintendent does not guarantee to retain the place of any one for a longer term of absence. On leaving for a vacation, or permanently, every one will deliver his or her keys at the office.

9. Whenever patients are encouraged to engage in any kind of labor, it is with a view to their own benefit; and hence no one will be taken from the halls for that purpose, unless some order to that effect has been given in the case.

10. The person taking patients to labor will be held

strictly responsible for their safety, kind care, and safe return to their respective halls.

11. All farmers or others to whom patients are entrusted for labor will remember that they are not to be treated as servants; they will avoid all appearance of commanding, and will exercise the greatest care that no willing one shall be made a drudge or work too long. It will be treated as a grave offense if any employe shall take advantage of the willingness or mental weakness of any patient to impose on such one the harder or more unpleasant parts of the work on which they are employed. The head farmer is required to see that this rule is obeyed in spirit and letter, and report promptly to the superintendent any violation of the same. As occupation is a thing of the greatest value to most patients, every employe is required to do all in his or her power to interest them in it in some form, and make it attractive.

12. As far as practicable, provision will be made to give each employe opportunity to be absent from duty for church service son Sunday a due proportion of the time; and any whose ordinary labor is wholly suspended on Sunday are liable to be called on to relieve others, whose duties continue, a portion of the time, and such must hold themselves in readiness to be so called on. It is expected that all employes, whose duties do not interfere, will be present at the regular Sunday service in the chapel.

STEWARD.

The steward will have the general oversight of the buildings, farm, stock, and premises. It will be his duty to attend to ordinary business transactions, and see that asylum property in every department is saved, kept in its proper place, protected from harm or waste, and properly used. He will see that everything about the premises is kept in good order, that the grounds near the house are kept clean, free from waste and rubbish, and will extend the

same supervision to the basements and attics, and see that the person to whom it is assigned to care for these spaces discharges his duty faithfully. He will see that all animals are properly taken care of, and that carriages, tools, and implements are kept in repair, and stored in their places when not in use; and generally, he will be responsible to the superintendent for the good condition of property and premises, and must properly notify him of anything adverse to the welfare of the asylum which comes to his knowledge. He will attend to procuring ordinary supplies for subsistence, except so far as otherwise provided for by the superintendent, and see that such goods are delivered and stored in their proper places. He will see that the house is closed and the doors locked at the appointed hour at night, and hold himself ready to discharge any special duty required by the superintendent.

CLERK.

It will be the duty of the clerk to keep the books and accounts in a neat and accurate manner, take systematic care of all papers connected therewith, and perform any special clerical work required by the superintendent.

HOUSEKEEPER.

SECTION 1. The housekeeper will have the general management of the internal domestic affairs. The labor in the kitchen, laundry, and sewing department will be done under her direction; and those employed in these departments will hold themselves subject to her orders in the discharge of their duties. She will attend to the good condition of all apartments connected with the general housekeeping, will see that they are properly furnished and kept in good order. She will see that all the work in her departments is done in accordance with the general instructions of the superintendent.

SECT. 2. She will have the care of all goods and

material used in her department, and will see that they are saved and economically used; all bedding and articles manufactured for housekeeping purposes will be under her care, and she must see that they are not wasted or given out needlessly. She will have the care of the making of any clothing furnished to female patients, and will be required to keep an accurate account of the cost of such clothing or other articles furnished to any one. The cost of any articles furnished for patients must be returned by her to the supervisor, to be entered in the accounts of such patients.

SECT. 3. It is the duty of the housekeeper to report to the superintendent any instance of misconduct, failure in the proper discharge of duty, or violation of the established regulations occurring in her department and not promptly rectified by the delinquent. It will also be her duty to report to the person who keeps the time book, the times of commencing and leaving duty of all employed in her department.

SUPERVISORS.

SECTION 1. The supervisors in their respective departments will have the general oversight of the halls and the patients; and the prudence and tact with which their duties are performed will be an important factor in the condition of the house. It is expected that they will see that the rules of the house relating to the patients are observed in every particular; that all patients are treated with uniform respect and kindness; and it is their imperative duty to report immediately to the superintendent or assistant superintendent any instance of neglect, incivility, or ill-usage of a patient, or any violation of the established rules.

SECT. 2. They will see that all medicines prescribed are faithfully and in a proper manner administered, and that all directions of the medical officers are strictly obeyed.

SECT. 3. They will be expected to pass as much time in the halls as the proper discharge of other duties will allow, will instruct new attendants in their duties, and as much as possible assist in efforts to interest and employ the patients.

SECT. 4. The supervisors must see that the dining-rooms are furnished with the necessary utensils, that the attendants take proper care of the dining-rooms, that the cupboards are sweet and in order, the tables neatly set, and the meals properly served.

SECT. 5. They will have the general charge of the clothing of the patients, and an oversight of the beds and bedding of the halls. The attendants must report to them any deficiency in either which may exist, and it is their duty to see that such wants are supplied.

SECT. 6. On the admission of patients, their clothing will be taken in charge by the supervisors, entered in the book provided for the purpose, and each article plainly marked. All articles afterwards furnished or received will be cared for in the same manner.

The clothing of patients leaving must be compared with the record, neatly packed, and delivered at the office by the appropriate supervisor.

Any knives, razors, or other dangerous article in possession of a patient on admission, must be brought to the office for safe keeping and record.

SECT. 7. They will pay special attention to the sick, report promptly at the office any change of symptoms, see that they have proper attention, and that any special diet prescribed is delicately prepared and served.

SECT. 8. After passing through the halls and learning the condition of the patients early in the morning, the supervisors will very briefly report to the physicians any sickness or other fact demanding attention before the morning visits.

SECT. 9. Before the Sunday chapel service, and other

occasions of public gathering, the supervisors will see that the patients are properly dressed for the occasion, and accompanied to the chapel by their attendants.

SECT. 10. The supervisors will report to the clerk the times of commencing and leaving off work on the part of the attendants employed in their respective departments.

SECT. 11. In general, the supervisors are expected to hold themselves in readiness to carry into practical effect the instructions of the superintendent, and to use all their personal influence in support of the spirit and design of these regulations.

ATTENDANTS.

SECTION 1. In all their intercourse with the patients, the attendants are required to treat them with respect and civility, to be kind and gentle in manner, and avoid roughness of every kind. They must answer, as far as they can, the civil questions of a patient, and attend to every reasonable request. They must be calm and quiet under provocation, never scold, threaten, or recriminate, and make every request in a respectful manner.

SECT. 2. In the care of the insane, sympathy, kindness, and tact should take the place of force and display of authority. But if at any time the use of force becomes a necessity, the *manner* of using it should take away its offensiveness; and *force* should never be resorted to without the presence of sufficient assistance to render a violent struggle unnecessary.

SECT. 3. A cheerful look, a kind manner, a respectful demeanor, and expressions of sympathy will do much to quiet the excited, and give the attendant influence and easy control over patients, and render duty easy and agreeable.

SECT. 4. The opposition which the insane make often arises from delusions that lead them to believe they are to be injured in some way, and for this reason every effort to control them to administer food, medicine, or baths, or

to do anything for them, should be made in the most kind and delicate manner, that their confidence may be secured and retained. On the other hand, cross words, angry looks, or violent acts destroy their confidence and diminish their chances of recovery. No one must risk the consequences of such measures.

SECT. 5. A blow or a kick is never to be inflicted on a patient by any employe under any circumstances. Any violation of this rule will be treated as a grave offense.

SECT. 6. Mechanical restraint must never be put on a patient without the authority of a medical officer.

SECT. 7. The attendant should be an example of good manners, avoiding all rude and ungentlemanly or unlady-like habits not suited to the well ordered household. They should treat each other and all with civility and politeness, cherish a high sense of obligation, and never forget the golden rule, to do by others as, in changed circumstances, one would wish to be done by. By this simple means the attendant is sure to gain not only self-respect, but an easy control and personal influence.

SECT. 8. Attendants should hear with patience, and answer with caution; should never promise what cannot safely be performed, and having made a promise, be faithful in its execution.

SECT. 9. The peculiarities of patients must never be made a subject of sport or ridicule, but, rather, withheld from publicity, with tender regard for their feelings and welfare.

SECT. 10. The attendants must rise at the ringing of the morning bell, and at once commence the labors of the day. On opening the sleeping-rooms of the patients, they shall greet the occupants with expressions of kindness, see that they rise (if able), are properly dressed, washed, and prepared for breakfast at the appointed hour.

SECT. 11. As soon as practicable after the patients have arisen from bed, the attendants must see that the night ves-

sels are removed from the rooms and the beds are thrown open for airing; and, as soon as other duties will allow, they will remove all soiled bedding, and see that the beds are put in good order.

SECT. 12. Immediately after breakfast, the halls and patients' rooms must be made clean and put in good order, and so kept at all times. Scrupulous care must be given to the water-closets, which will require frequent rinsing with hot water, and the use of disinfectants. The same care must be taken of the wash-bowls, and a sufficiency of clean towels must be at hand, as well as combs and brushes for the hair.

The attendants will follow the same rule of cleanliness in the care of the halls, windows, spaces, back stairs, and dining-rooms, never being satisfied until they are as clean as they can be made. Patients able and willing to assist in these labors are to be encouraged to do so, *but never compelled to work*. The attendants are held responsible for the complete execution of these requirements.

SECT. 13. The attendants will ever be watchful of the state of the atmosphere in the halls, and report to the office any evidence of impurity which is beyond their power to correct otherwise.

SECT. 14. The attendants must see that clean linen is put on each bed once in every week, and oftener if necessary; and if a sufficient supply of this or of towels is not at hand, the fact must be promptly reported to the supervisor.

SECT. 15. The attendants must see that the tables are properly laid, that everything about them is perfectly clean, and that they are made as inviting-as practicable. During meals, the attendants must always be present and wait on the table in a respectful and delicate manner, such as they would be willing to have adopted toward themselves under like circumstances. *Patients must not be hurried through their meals*, to hasten the clearing of the

table. The attendants must use special care that no knife, fork, or other article is carried from the table by any patient.

SECT. 16. It is obviously improper for the attendants, after the hall work is done, to retire to their own rooms and leave the patients alone during hours of duty. Their time and attention are due to the patients, and must be devoted to keeping them quiet and tidy, preventing improper conduct of every sort, or lapsing into listlessness and torpor; to efforts to preserve their self-respect, and to carry into effect the general direction of the physicians. These ends are to be sought by efforts to keep patients occupied, either in work, reading, games, or judicious social intercourse.

SECT. 17. Visiting from hall to hall during hours of duty, without special business, or going away to other parts of the premises out of one's field of service, is wholly improper, and not allowed.

SECT. 18. The attendants are expected to know how every patient in their charge is employed, and to be vigilant, by every means in their power, to better the condition of every one.

SECT. 19. The attendants must not allow a patient to be taken from the halls by any one employed in other departments unless a general or special permission from a medical officer to that effect has been given; nor will the patients leave the halls before breakfast or on Sunday without the same permission.

SECT. 20. The attendants must always be alive to the welfare to those in their charge, and in the night hold themselves ready to arise and assist the night attendant if the condition of a patient requires it. They will come to the office for medicines or instructions when needed, and follow all directions carefully. After giving medicines, they should wash and return the glasses *at once*.

SECT. 21. If damage is done to buildings or property

by patients, the attendants will report it to their supervisor.

SECT. 22. The attendants are never to give up their keys except at the office, on leaving; nor are they ever to admit strangers into the halls without special permission.

SECT. 23. *The attendants will always take care that the clothing worn by patients is adapted to the season and the occasion. In case of sudden change from heat to cold, they must make at once the needed change in clothing.*

SECT. 24. It is particularly expected of attendants to see that every patient is cleanly in person, that the hair and nails are attended to, that any rent in clothing is properly mended, that the garments worn are kept buttoned or hooked, and that any stains from carelessness in eating are promptly removed. Each attendant should keep at hand a sponge and soap, and a small stock of sewing utensils, — as needles, thread, buttons, hooks and eyes, etc., — for immediate use when needed.

SECT. 25. When the physicians visit the halls, one of the attendants must be at hand to give any information required, to accompany them to any patient's room, or render any other assistance needed.

SECT. 26. Each patient will take a warm bath each week, unless made an exception by direction of the physician. In particular cases of weakness or special delicacy, the sponge bath may be substituted for the tub. In such cases, as well as those who may desire to bathe more frequently, the attendant should apply to the attending physician for specific directions.

The attendants must superintend the baths of patients, and not leave the halls with the bath-rooms open (unless exceptions are made); and in no case must an epileptic or suicidal patient bathe without the presence of an attendant.

SECT. 27. In suitable weather all patients who are able will go out for exercise, accompanied by their respective attendants, on such conditions as shall from time to time

be prescribed. In these out-door exercises the attendants must see that no one strays from the party, and so regulate the speed of walking or the character of other exercise as to suit, as well as may be, the average of persons present. They must try to avoid all appearance of restraint, and seek to make these occasions as enjoyable as possible. Preference should be given to walks within the asylum grounds; but when walks are taken into the city, it is not permitted to visit stores, hotels, railroad stations, or other public places, except by permission previously obtained. In the airing-courts the same rules for the care of patients will be observed as apply to the halls. The attendants must not allow any rubbish to accumulate on the ground of the courts.

SECT. 28. The attendants must shave those patients who do not desire to wear the beard. In shaving, great care must be taken to have the razor in good order, and to shave easily and neatly. No other patient should be present; and the razors must be kept under lock and key in the attendant's room.

SECT. 29. The attendants, in their respective halls, will strictly observe the instructions of the superintendent in regard to the time for the patients' retiring; and in assisting them to bed they must practice the same delicacy and courtesy enjoined elsewhere in these rules. Before closing the doors for the night they must see that the patients are comfortably in bed; *and it is especially enjoined that they offer gentle and patient assistance to the feeble and aged, and leave all with a kind "Good-night."*

NIGHT ATTENDANTS.

SECTION 1. The night attendants will visit the office at eight o'clock in the evening, to receive their instructions for the night, and go on duty at once. They will continue in charge of their respective sections of the house until after the ringing of the rising-bell, at the times

established, after which they will be relieved by the attendants.

They must be always awake, vigilant, and faithful, giving their whole attention to the condition of the house and the patients. They must make their respective rounds, not hastily, thus leaving a large part of the time to be spent at the office, but dividing it between the various apartments as directed. They must pass through the halls in the most quiet manner, being especially careful in opening and closing doors, and make the personal observations required with the most respectful delicacy, disturbing the patient as little as possible.

They must be especially watchful of the sick, minister tenderly to their wants, carry out scrupulously all instructions in regard to them, and report to a physician any unfavorable change of condition.

They must promptly attend to the call of patients, ascertain their wants, and satisfy them, if practicable.

They must do all in their power to soothe and quiet any who may be wakeful or timid, and assure them of their safety.

SECT. 2. They must be especially vigilant in the care of those inclined to suicide or self-injury, and neglect no effort to be assured of the safety of such, in accordance with the specific directions they receive in each case.

SECT. 3. They must be always watchful in regard to fire, and if it occurs must at once, and in the most quiet manner, inform the officers and employes, without a general alarm, and proceed to extinguish it. They must frequently inspect the attics of their respective departments, and see that the iron doors are kept shut.

The safety, the comfort, and the lives of large numbers are intrusted, in a great measure, to the night attendants; and a degree of vigilance and faithfulness, corresponding to the magnitude of the interests at stake, is expected of them in the execution of all instructions given them.

SECT. 4. It is the imperative duty of the night attendants to report any irregularity or violation of the rules of the house, which may come to their knowledge, to the superintendent, and not to make the same a subject of remark elsewhere.

SECT. 5. During public exercises in the chapel, on Sunday and other occasions, it is made the duty of the night attendants to look to the condition of the halls in the absence of the attendants.

COOK.

Under the direction of the matron, the cook will have the supervision of the work in the kitchen, the care of utensils, and of supplies of provisions within the kitchen premises.

The cook must see that the kitchen and all utensils are kept clean and in perfect order, that good order is preserved in the kitchen, and that each employe performs all duties assigned in a proper manner.

The cook shall see that all food is prepared as directed, is made palatable and inviting, and sent to the halls hot. Special care must be taken in preparing messes for the sick, that they are nicely cooked, and sent to the patients in acceptable form.

The cook will report to the matron any instance of failure in duty or violation of the rules occurring in the department.

Persons employed elsewhere in the institution will not be allowed to loiter about the kitchen premises or bakery.

If any meat, butter, or other articles of food, of poor quality, are furnished for use, the head cook must promptly report it to the steward or superintendent.

BAKER.

The baker will see that the baking-room, oven, and all utensils belonging to his department, are kept scrupu-

lously clean at all times, that the house is kept supplied with the various kinds of bread prescribed, and he must keep his stock of bread sufficiently in advance of the demand that it may not be eaten absolutely new. On the mornings designated, he will make warm rolls or biscuit in season for breakfast.

It is his duty to report at once to the superintendent or steward any defect he may discover in the quality of the flour or other material for food furnished to his department.

PORTER.

The porter will have the whole charge of the food car, and will keep it always clean and in good order; will, at the appointed time, take the prepared meals from the kitchen to the several dumb-waiters, and deliver them to the attendants, who shall be present at the call of the slide bell, assist the porter in running up the dumb-waiter, if necessary, and remove the meals carefully to the dining-rooms. In this, care must be taken by all that the food and utensils are handled gently, and that the meals reach the table in good order. In like manner must the dishes and slops be received from the attendants by the porter, and by him be properly disposed of.

The porter will be responsible for keeping the basement and attics swept, and everything in its place. It is also his duty to fill the under-beds for the female attendants, great care being taken that the sacks be not soiled in the process. He will also remove the discarded beds each morning to the place designated. At the appointed times, the porter will attend to the delivery of ice to the hall attendants and others, according to instructions of the superintendent. He will see that any objects thrown from the windows during the night are removed promptly in the morning, and will hold himself ready to perform any item of duty required by the superintendent.

ENGINEER.

The engineer will be responsible for the good care of the boilers, engine, steam and water pumps, and all parts of the machinery, which must be kept in repair and in good running order. He shall promptly attend to the repairs needed in steam or water apparatus, or other repairs or alterations assigned to him. It will be his duty to see that the boilers are properly fired, and the fuel used in the most economical and efficient manner. He will see that the radiators, air-chambers, and flues are properly adjusted for heat and ventilation, and that the amount of steam generated is wisely adapted to the state of the weather. It will be his duty in summer to attend to all needed alterations and repairs in steam-heating apparatus, preparatory to the demands of winter.

He must at all times be so thoroughly familiar with the location and condition of all hydrants, hose, or water-cocks provided for the extinguishing of fire, that he can put them in operation instantly, if needed. He will also be expected to hold himself in readiness to attend to any special duty required by the superintendent.

FARMER.

The head farmer will have the immediate supervision of the farm laborers, the laying out of the work, and the direction of the care and use of the stock and farming utensils; and all farm laborers will look to him for specific directions as to their duties.

It is his duty to see that all farm fences are kept in repair, and that everything on the farm and about the farm buildings is kept in perfect order, that the stock is well cared for, that every farmer performs his duty well, and that all material is properly and economically used. He will report to the clerk the time of service of each person in his department, and to the superintendent any fault or failure in duty on the part of any under his charge.

HISTORICAL SKETCH

OF THE

NEW HAMPSHIRE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE,

FROM THE AWAKENING OF SPECIAL INTEREST IN THE INSANE IN 1830 TO THE COMPLETION OF ITS FIRST BUILDINGS IN 1842; AND OF ITS MEDICAL CARE OF THE INSANE FROM ITS OPENING IN 1842 TO MARCH 31, 1886.*

PART I.—GENERAL HISTORY.

CONDITION OF THE INSANE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE BEFORE THE ERECTION OF THE ASYLUM.

About the year 1830, the condition of the insane of New Hampshire began to awaken a deep interest in the hearts of philanthropic persons in all sections of the state. The feeling rapidly increased that something should be done for their benefit, and that, too, upon a scale commensurate with the magnitude of their numbers.

But what, by whom, and in what way? This was a question of difficult solution. As the public interest in the subject deepened, a settled conviction was formed in leading minds that the state should take the initiative in whatever measures might be adopted. Influenced in part,

*This sketch, originally prepared for the "History of Merrimack County," has been revised, and its statistics have been extended to April 1, 1886.

perhaps, by this general sentiment, but feeling deeply the importance of the enterprise, Governor Dinsmore, in his message to the legislature in June, 1832, thus called attention to the condition of the insane :

“I feel no apology need be made, in an age so distinguished for its public and private charities, for calling your attention to a subject which has so much reason and humanity on its side as a measure for the security and recovery of the lunatic or insane. The legislature of the state has never yet recognized these unfortunate beings as entitled to any special favor from government.”

After alluding to the belief once entertained of the incurableness of insanity, he contrasts the enlightened and humane treatment afforded by well regulated hospitals with that in use throughout the state. He then asserts the curableness of the malady, in a large percentage of cases, under proper and timely treatment, and cites, in proof thereof, statistics gathered from the reports of some of the best managed institutions in England and the United States, thereby showing the importance “of having, in some convenient part of the state, a place where patients of this description can be received with as little delay as possible after the commencement of the disease and before improper management shall have aggravated its character and lessened the chances of cure.” He also recommended, as a preparatory step, the institution of an inquiry “to ascertain, with as much exactness as practicable, the whole number of insane within the state, distinguishing paupers from others, the number which have been committed to jail within a given time by authority of court, or by their friends or others, without the order or sanction of judicial proceedings, and the length of their respective terms of confinement; and to ascertain, in like manner, the actual or probable amount of costs of court and jailer’s fees, and expenses of their support and maintenance in cases of confinement.”

In accordance with this recommendation, the governor was directed, by a resolution introduced by Mr. Hugh Miller, of Peterborough, and passed on the 22d day of June of that year, "to take proper means to ascertain the number of insane persons in the state."

In his message at the opening of the winter session, in November following, Governor Dinsmore further said:—

"I addressed letters of inquiry, containing copies of the resolution, to the selectmen of the several towns in the state, requesting them to furnish me seasonably with the information desired. In one hundred and forty-one towns, being all from which returns have been received, the whole number of insane is one hundred and eighty-nine, — ninety males and ninety-nine females, — one hundred and three of whom are paupers. The whole of those now in confinement is seventy-six, of whom twenty-five are in private houses, thirty-four in poor-houses, seven in cells and cages, six in chains and irons, and four in jail. Of those not now in confinement, many were stated to have been at times secured in private houses, some have been handcuffed, others have been confined in cells, and some in chains and jails."

EARLY EFFORTS OF FRIENDS OF THE INSANE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ASYLUM.

In pursuance of the governor's recommendation, a bill was introduced into the house of representatives by Mr. Samuel C. Webster, of Plymouth, on the 26th day of December, providing "for the establishment of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane." This was read twice, laid upon the table, and on the 28th day of December, on motion of Mr. Samuel E. Cones, of Portsmouth, indefinitely postponed by a vote of one hundred and thirty-nine to seventy-eight.

Upon the assembling of the next legislature, in 1833, Governor Dinsmore again alluded to the subject in his

message, and said, in relation to the establishment of an asylum for the insane, —

“Although your predecessors did not feel prepared to sanction the measures recommended, I have never lost the hope of seeing at an early period a zealous co-operation of the several branches of the government, with the friends of suffering humanity, in promoting a charity so plainly recommended by the principles of our religion and by every consideration of justice and philanthropy.”

On the 20th day of June of this year, a resolution was introduced into the house of representatives by Mr. Arthur Livermore, of Campton, authorizing the appointment of an agent to examine and inspect sundry asylums for the insane and “report a plan for an asylum in this State.”

The resolution passed to its third reading, when, on the 25th day of June, its indefinite postponement being moved by Mr. John L. Hadley, of Weare, the yeas and nays were required by Mr. Hadley, and its postponement was lost by a vote of fifty-four yeas and one hundred and five nays. The resolution was then passed and sent to the senate, where, a few days afterwards, July 1, 1833, on motion of Mr. Cyrus Barton, its further consideration was postponed to the next session of the legislature. A resolution was also passed by the house “that each member of this legislature instruct their respective towns to report by their members at the next session the number of insane, and their wishes in relation to the state building an hospital for the use of the insane”; but on the 4th day of July, this, on motion of Mr. Warren Lovel, of Meredith, was also indefinitely postponed by the senate. On the 26th of June still another resolution was introduced to the house by Mr. Charles H. Peaslee, of Concord, appropriating ten thousand dollars “for the erection of an insane hospital,” the further consideration of which was, on the 3d day of July, on motion of Mr. Zenas Clement, of Claremont, postponed to the next session of the legisla-

ture by a vote of one hundred and eight yeas to eighty-seven nays.

The use of the representatives' hall was granted to Dr. William Perry, of Exeter, on the evening of the 20th of June, for the delivery of a lecture upon the subject of the insane.

Upon the opening of the session of 1834, Governor Badger warmly urged in his message the importance of taking some measures for alleviating the existing condition of the insane; and on the 11th of June so much of the governor's message as related to the deaf, dumb, and insane was referred to a special committee of the house, consisting of Messrs. Charles H. Peaslee, of Concord; John L. Perley, of Meredith; Hugh Bartley, of Londonderry; John Sullivan, of Exeter; William Gordan, of Charlestown; Otis Amidon, of Chesterfield; Gideon L. Tirrell, of Shelburne.

On the 24th, Mr. Peaslee, for the committee, presented to the house an able report, accompanied by a resolution for an appropriation by the state of the sum of twelve thousand five hundred dollars, for the erection of an asylum for the insane, which, on the 30th of the same month, on motion of Mr. John Rogers, of Exeter, was postponed to the next session of the legislature. The resolution "authorizing the appointment of an agent for the inspection of certain asylums for the insane," which was postponed in 1833 to the next session of the legislature, was reported on the 18th day of June to the senate, from the committee on unfinished business; and the same day, on motion of Mr. Austin Corbin, of Newport, was indefinitely postponed. Twelve days afterward, however, a resolution introduced to the house by Mr. Jacob Taylor, of Stoddard, was passed, which required the selectmen of the several towns to make return to the secretary of state of the number and condition of the insane in their respective towns and districts. Further evidence of the

activity of the friends of the insane is found in the fact that the house granted the use of their hall a second time to Dr. William Perry for the delivery of a lecture upon the condition and wants of the insane of the state.

On the 29th of June the next year (1835), a resolution was introduced in the house by Mr. Charles H. Peaslee, of Concord, "appropriating twenty-five bank shares for an asylum for the insane," which subsequently, on the 25th of June, on motion of Mr. John Woodbury, of Salem, was postponed to the next session of the legislature. The next day, however, the house passed a resolution introduced by Mr. George W. Kittredge, of Newmarket, providing for the appointment of a commission, to consist of one from each county, to ascertain the number and condition of the insane in the several counties of the state, and make report to the next legislature.

At the next session of the legislature (1836), the subject of an asylum for the insane was again brought forward by Governor Hill in his message, and on the 7th day of June a select committee of ten was appointed "on so much of the governor's message as relates to insane persons in this state, the memorials and petitions praying for the establishment of an insane asylum and the statistical returns from the towns of the number and condition of the insane." This committee consisted of Messrs. Charles H. Peaslee, of Concord; Luther V. Bell, of Derry; Thatcher Bradford, of Hancock; Augustus Jenkins, of Portsmouth; Benjamin F. Folsom, of Guilford; Benjamin Pettingill, of Salisbury; Cyrus Frost, of Marlborough; James Breck, of Newport; Henry H. Lang, of Bath, and Aaron Potter, of Milan.

To this committee were referred the petitions of sundry inhabitants of the towns of Richmond, Fitzwilliam, Nelson, Winchester, Gilsum, Keene, Exeter, Sullivan, Dover, Roxbury, Portsmouth, and Claremont, besides others of individuals whose residences are not mentioned.

At the autumn session other petitions of like purport to the foregoing were introduced and similarly referred. On the 15th, Dr. Luther V. Bell, for the committee, made to the house of representatives an able report, whereupon the house postponed the further consideration of the subject to the next session of the legislature. Immediately after, on motion of Mr. Joel Eastman, of Conway, the clerk was ordered to procure one thousand printed copies of this report for the use of that body.

Early in the June session, Samuel E. Cones, of Portsmouth, was granted the use of representatives' hall for the delivery of a lecture upon insanity and the insane. A few days later, on the 15th, a resolution of the previous legislature, appropriating twenty-five bank shares belonging to the state for the erection of an asylum for the insane, was referred to the select committee above mentioned. Upon the same day, Mr. John L. Hadley, of Weare, introduced to the house a joint resolution which soon afterwards passed both branches of the legislature, that the governor be requested to issue his precepts to the selectmen of the several towns, to take the sense of the qualified voters upon the question, "Is it expedient for the state to grant an appropriation to build an insane hospital?"

At the opening of the November session, Governor Hill, in his message to the legislature, remarks, in relation to the returns made in conformity to this resolution, that "less than one-half of the legal voters of the state have expressed any opinion, and the official returns, so far as received, would indicate that the vote had been nearly equal for and against the proposition."

In 1837, neither the message of the governor nor the proceedings of the legislature contain any allusion to the subject of an asylum for the insane. Great financial depression, extending throughout all parts of the country, may possibly have discouraged efforts in this direction,

which, under other circumstances, would have been active.

The friends of the enterprise, however, were not disheartened, nor were their efforts abandoned, as they cherished a belief that these efforts must ere long be crowned with success, and in this anticipation they were not disappointed. On the 21st day of June, 1838, a bill was reported to the house from the select committee, to whom had been referred so much of the governor's message as related to insane persons in this state, and petitions praying for the establishment of an insane asylum. This passed to a third reading, when a motion was made by Mr. Reuben Wyman, of Albany, to postpone it to the next session of the legislature, and "that the secretary of state be required to notify the selectmen of the several towns in this state to insert an article in their warrants for holding the annual March meetings, to take the sense of the qualified voters upon the subject of granting an appropriation for building an asylum." Upon the yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Warren Lovell, of Meredith, it was found that the motion did not prevail, the yeas being eighty-five and the nays one hundred and forty-four. The bill was then passed, and in a few days its passage was concurred in by the senate.

ASYLUM CHARTERED — PROVISIONS OF CHARTER.

Thus, after a severe struggle of six years, during which period they encountered a most obstinate opposition, its advocates at length succeeded in obtaining for the asylum a charter. We would be glad to recount the names of these early and devoted friends, to whose protracted and unwearied efforts the institution owes its existence, but our limits forbid. But for their efforts in its behalf in the legislature, the pulpit, the lecture-room, by the way, and wherever an opportunity offered, it might not have been erected to this day. In its success, they

afterwards had proof of the correctness of their early foresight of its importance, and in its usefulness, their reward.

By its charter, the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane was constituted a corporation, with power to hold real and personal property in any amount necessary for its maintenance and support, "provided that its annual income from real and personal estate should not exceed thirty thousand dollars." The institution was placed under the management of a board of twelve trustees, the offices of three of whom should become vacant annually, eight to be chosen by the corporation, and four by a board of visitors, consisting of the governor and council, the president of the senate, and the speaker of the house of representatives for the time being. It also provided that when the sum of fifteen thousand dollars should be secured to the asylum by individuals, then the state should make over to it, in aid of its benevolent aims, thirty shares of New Hampshire bank stock, worth at that time about eighteen thousand dollars.

CONTROVERSY BETWEEN THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE VOLUNTARY FUND AND THE BOARD OF VISITORS.

Some six months after the passage of this act, a controversy arose between the corporation, representing the subscribers to the voluntary fund, and the board of visitors, representing the state, relative to certain powers of control assumed by the former, and different interpretations of the act were urged. The questions involved were settled not long after by an act of the legislature, "in amendment to and explanatory of the incorporating act," which provided that "the direction, management, and control of all the property and concerns" of the asylum should be vested in the trustees, without power of interference by the corporation. And it was ere long thought best that the institution should be placed entirely under

the control of the state, which, in accordance with an act passed by the legislature in 1840, assumed its sole management through a board of twelve trustees, to be appointed by the governor and council. Another act, passed the same year, provided that all contributions by private individuals, previously made, should be refunded to them if claimed within a specified time.

LOCATION AND ERECTION OF THE ASYLUM.

The location of the asylum at some point in the town of Concord was left to the trustees, who, on the 21st day of January, 1841, selected that which it now occupies, the town of Concord having previously voted to give to the asylum the sum of nine thousand five hundred dollars, provided it should be located within its limits; private citizens of the town having previously pledged a considerable amount in addition upon the same condition.

A building committee, previously appointed, now entered upon the discharge of their duties and procured the completion in October, 1842, of the front portion of the present center building and the adjoining north and south wings, which afforded accommodations for ninety-six patients. From the trustees' report of 1844, it appears "that the whole amount expended in the erection of the hospital, barn, and out-buildings for the farm, consisting of one hundred and twenty-one acres, supply of water, furniture, farming tools, stock, and other property was \$85,266.70," and that of this sum, nineteen thousand dollars only had been paid by the state, the balance having been received from contributions by the town and citizens of Concord, the Society of Shakers, and other benevolent individuals, or realized from the board of patients.

A few years later, an additional building was erected in the rear of the main structure for the use of excited patients, which, upon the completion of the original Peaslee building, in 1855, was converted into a laundry.

OPENING OF THE ASYLUM — SUPERINTENDENCIES OF DR.
GEORGE B. CHANDLER AND OF DR. ANDREW MCFARLAND.

The asylum was opened for the reception of patients on the 29th day of October, 1842, under the superintendence of Dr. George B. Chandler, who, in June following, reported to the trustees the admission of seventy-six patients during the previous seven months. Dr. Chandler remained at the head of the institution for about three years, and to him it is largely indebted for the initiation of a wise routine of management. He was succeeded in 1845 by Dr. Andrew McFarland, afterwards superintendent of the Illinois Asylum for the Insane, who discharged the duties of superintendent for about seven years, and resigned in the summer of 1852. In 1849, three years before he retired from his office, the Chandler wing was built.

SUPERINTENDENCY OF DR. JOHN E. TYLER — INCREASED
ACCOMMODATIONS FOR PATIENTS — INTRODUCTION
OF STEAM WARMING.

He was succeeded by Dr. John E. Tyler, who held the office for a period of about four years and a half. During his superintendency the first portion of the Peaslee building was erected in 1854; steam fixtures for warming the halls and other parts of the house were introduced in 1855; and, in consequence of increasing applications for admission, the Rumford wing was erected the same year, thereby increasing the limit of accommodations to two hundred and twenty-five patients.

SUPERINTENDENCY OF DR. JESSE P. BANCROFT — ENLARGEMENT OF ASYLUM — IMPROVEMENT OF VENTILATION — WATER SUPPLY.

In consequence of impaired health, Dr. Tyler resigned in 1857, and was succeeded by Dr. Jesse P. Bancroft. His period of service was a long one, extending from 1857

to 1883. It was also an active one, during which no less than seven important buildings were added to those previously in use.

The first of these, in the order of construction, was the Kent building, erected in 1867. This is the corresponding building, on the female side of the asylum, to the Peaslee building, on the male side. It embodies most of the advanced ideas pertaining to the custody of highly-excited patients prevailing at the time of its erection, and is still well abreast of the present period in this respect.

The very greatly enlarged number of patients in 1868 rendered necessary a new kitchen, bakery, cellar, dining-room for employes, sewing-room, and chapel. These wants were all supplied in the present chapel building, which was built this year and designed to meet them.

The ventilation of the old buildings proved more and more defective as time elapsed and numbers increased. In 1869, Dr. Bancroft devised a new system for the halls and rooms in these, and from time to time, as fast as practicable, it has been introduced with gratifying success.

The enlargement of the asylum structure on the south brought into very objectionable contiguity the barn and stable of the institution. The necessity for larger structures of this character, better planned and more remotely located, was met, in 1871, by their removal and reconstruction upon the sites which they now occupy.

In 1874 the Peaslee building, originally occupying a foremost rank among buildings of this description, was found to have become of insufficient capacity and wanting in some important conveniences, which the experience of the period following its erection had suggested. Its accommodations having become insufficient rather than unsuitable, it was enlarged to double its size and furnished with such additional conveniences as the most advanced treatment of highly excited patients required.

Three years later it became apparent that the asylum had outgrown its boiler house and repair shops, and that a new structure to meet these wants had become imperative. After a careful consideration of these and of the most desirable way of providing for them, the present boiler house and work shops were constructed in 1877.

Twice since its erection has the central building of the asylum been enlarged. Its accommodations were first increased, in 1860, by an addition of some thirty-six feet upon the west. The greatly enlarged number of employes calling ere long for still more room, an additional story was put upon it in 1879. These additions have doubled its original capacity.

The last addition made to the asylum structure was that of the Bancroft building. This was suggested partly by the need of additional room on the female side of the asylum, and partly by a desire, on the part of the friends of a somewhat limited class of patients in the state, for more ample accommodations and a more private life than is usually found practicable at institutions for the insane. To meet this want the comely structure designated as above was erected in 1882.

Such has been the growth of the asylum structure up to the present time (1885). Its accommodations have been increased from those at first provided for ninety-six patients to those which can now more amply accommodate three hundred and fifty.

The whole amount expended upon this structure, from first to last, by the state has been but two hundred and fourteen thousand dollars, or, considering the character of the accommodations afforded, the very low sum of six hundred and eleven dollars per patient. Whatever the asylum has cost beyond this amount has come from sources other than the state treasury.

It is located in the very heart of the city of Concord, upon a tract of ground highly improved, of about one

hundred and twenty-five acres. Some twenty-five acres of this are occupied by the various buildings and airing-courts; the remainder by the pond, farming areas, groves, avenues, and paths. In addition to the ground about the house, the asylum owns a pasture, about half a mile distant, of fifty acres.

One of the greatest boons enjoyed by the institution is that of an unlimited supply of purest water. This comes from a well sunk by Dr. Bancroft upon the premises in 1880, which has a diameter of fifty feet and a depth of fifteen. It is drawn upon daily for about fifty thousand gallons, and is capable of yielding a much larger supply. Never since its construction has it shown the slightest indications of failure, even during the severest droughts.

In 1855, as before stated, the furnaces, which had been previously employed, were discarded, and appliances for warming the building by steam were introduced. Up to 1870, wood was the fuel used, but this growing more and more dear in price, and its supply more and more uncertain, it gave way to coal, and for the last fifteen years the steam for heating, washing, cooking, etc., has been made by this.

SUPERINTENDENCY OF DR. CHARLES P. BANCROFT.

After an active service of twenty-five years, Dr. Bancroft resigned the superintendency in 1882, and has been succeeded by his son, Dr. Charles P. Bancroft. Familiar with all the traditions of the institution, and thoroughly equipped by education and experience for the high responsibilities of his post, he is maintaining its usefulness and continuing it in the front rank of American asylums for the insane. Its success thus far has been due very largely to the entire absence of partisanship in its boards of visitors and of trustees, to the patient and devoted efforts of able superintendents, to the liberal benefactions of earnest friends of the insane, to timely aid from time to

time rendered by the state, and to the full reports made annually to the public of its condition and operations.

PERMANENT FUNDS OF THE ASYLUM AND THE POLICY GOVERNING THEIR MANAGEMENT.

It is an interesting fact in its history that devoted friends of the insane have ever watched the progress of the asylum, and made, from time to time, liberal contributions to its funds. It has been deemed just and proper to put on record here the names of these generous patrons.

Before its opening, even, in 1837, Miss Catherine Fisk, of Keene, a lady of high culture and benevolent impulses, bequeathed to it a legacy of nearly six thousand dollars, charged with certain temporary annuities, since terminated. By the terms of her will, this bequest was not to be paid to the asylum until the expiration of fifty years from the time of her decease, and, consequently, no part of this has yet been received. At present, held by the state as trustee, it is increasing by the annual addition of the accruing interest, and now (1885) amounts to twenty-three thousand four hundred and seventy-six dollars and seventy-one cents. It will become payable to the asylum in 1887.

In 1846, and at subsequent times, the state, as trustee for the asylum, received in partial payments from the estate of Jacob Kimball, of Hampstead, a legacy amounting to six thousand seven hundred and forty-three dollars and forty-nine cents, the interest of which is annually paid by the state treasurer to the asylum.

Again in 1847, the Hon. Samuel Bell, of Chester, made to the asylum generous donations of money, to be expended in the purchase of books for the use of such patients as might be benefited by the perusal of them. With this, some two hundred and fifty volumes of standard works, well suited to the purpose intended, were procured. These formed the nucleus about which the present

asylum library has grown up. The important additions since made have resulted from numerous smaller and later gifts. This collection of books, now containing about eighteen hundred volumes, is of great value as a curative agency in the treatment of large numbers of convalescent and mildly affected patients.

Two years afterwards, in 1849, the institution received as a contribution to its fund the sum of two hundred dollars from John Williams, Esq., of Hanover.

Abiel Chandler, Esq., of Walpole, the founder of the Chandler Scientific School at Hanover, who died in 1851, bequeathed to the asylum two legacies, — one of six hundred dollars, charged with the life-estate of a niece, and another of one thousand dollars at the same time, making the institution his residuary legatee. The several sums, paid to its treasurer and financial agent from time to time by his executors, amount to twenty-seven thousand six hundred and thirty-one dollars and fifteen cents. The ultimate amount of this fund, which bears the name of its donor, has been fixed by the trustees at thirty thousand dollars, and already increased by the addition to it of interest, stands upon the books of the institution at twenty-nine thousand eight hundred dollars.

The Countess of Rumford, who died at Concord in December, 1852, was also a benefactress of the asylum. Feeling a deep interest in this and other benevolent institutions in her native state and elsewhere, at her decease she left to such a very large proportion of her estate. To her kindness the asylum is indebted for a legacy of fifteen thousand dollars, which was paid to its treasurer in 1853.

Mrs. Mary Danforth, of Boscawen, who also died in 1852, after making other specific bequests, left to the asylum the residuum of her estate. From this, the sum of three hundred and forty-seven dollars and ninety cents was realized by the institution.

One of the early trustees of the asylum was Mr. William Plumer, of Londonderry, who ever manifested a deep concern for its welfare. It was found after his decease that, retaining this interest to the last, he had left to it a legacy of five hundred dollars, which was paid to its treasurer in 1863.

Still another benefactress of the asylum was Mrs. Peggy Fuller, of Francetown, from whose estate it received, in 1862-63, the sum of eighteen hundred and fourteen dollars and forty-two cents.

In 1862, the institution received from the executors of the will of Mrs. Fanny S. Sherman, of Exeter, a lady of great excellence of character, a legacy of five thousand dollars, the annual income of which is, by her direction, given to indigent patients, to assist them in paying the necessary expenses of their support, and is the first bequest ever received by the asylum to which any particular direction has been attached by the donor. Some five years later the sum of two hundred and two dollars and ten cents was paid to the asylum, by his executors, as a legacy of Mr. Horace Hall, of Charlestown.

The largest bequest ever made to the asylum was the munificent one of Mr. Moody Kent, who died in 1866. Having watched its progress with great interest for a long series of years, he left to it, at his decease, the residue of his property, after the payment of numerous legacies to relatives and friends. From his estate the institution received one hundred and forty-nine thousand four hundred and fourteen dollars, which sum, increased by a small addition derived from accrued interest, now constitutes the present Kent fund of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The Rev. Charles Burroughs, D. D., of Portsmouth, who, for about thirteen years, had held the office of president of the board of trustees, left at his decease, in March, 1868, as an evidence of his deep interest in the asylum, a

bequest of one thousand dollars, to be paid to the institution at the close of the life of Mrs. Burroughs.

Isaac Adams, of Sandwich, after having served the institution for several years with signal ability as one of its trustees, upon retiring from the board, in 1868, accompanied his resignation with the liberal gift of one thousand dollars, requesting that the interest might be expended in affording means of in-door recreation to male patients so situated as to be deprived of it in the open air. This fund, which has been accumulating, will be used at an early day as the foundation of active measures to secure the important result suggested by its donor.

In 1872, John Conant, of Jaffrey, the constructing agent of the first asylum building, for many years a member of its board of trustees, and for six years its president, gave expression to a deep interest long entertained for the institution by a generous donation of six thousand dollars, as an addition to its permanent funds.

The third on the list of female patrons of the institution stands the name of Miss Arabella Rice, of Portsmouth, who died in 1872 and left to it a legacy of twenty thousand dollars as a proof of her deep interest in the welfare of the asylum and of the unfortunate class to whom it ministers.

Hon. Isaac Spalding, of Nashua, for many years a member of the board of its trustees, and from 1868 to 1875 its president, died the latter year, leaving to the asylum a legacy of ten thousand dollars as his contribution to its permanent funds.

In 1883, the asylum received a legacy of one thousand dollars from the estate of Miss H. Louise Penhallow, of Portsmouth. In 1885, another of one hundred dollars was received from the estate of Mrs. Rhoda C. Piper, of Hanover, and, in 1886, still another of five hundred, from that of Mrs. Betsey S. Smith, of New Ipswich, which is the last which has come into its treasury.

The whole amount of the asylum's permanent funds on the fifteenth day of April, 1886, was two hundred and seventy thousand two hundred and thirty dollars and twenty cents (\$270,230.20).

The settled purpose of the trustees as to each of these, and to every other fund which may hereafter be given to the asylum amounting to one thousand dollars or over, unless otherwise ordered by the donor, is to maintain the principal thereof intact, and so to expend the income, from time to time accruing, as the greatest good of the patients and of the asylum shall suggest. The following votes of the trustees, regulating their action in this regard, will present more in detail the rules by which they are governed :—

“Voted, That the several funds that have been, or may hereafter be, given to the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, unless otherwise ordered by the donors, be entered upon the books of the asylum as permanent funds, be set apart with the names of said donors attached to each, to be forever kept intact, and that the income thereof be expended in accordance with the conditions upon which they are given, or, in the absence of such, in such manner as the trustees shall deem most for the interest of the asylum and its patients.

“Voted, That if, at any time, the principal of any fund be impaired, the income thereof shall be at once devoted to its restoration and continue to be thus appropriated until the said fund shall attain its original amount.”

PART II. — MEDICAL HISTORY.

From the foregoing sketch of the establishment and gradual enlargements of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, it appears that from its origin there have been successive demands for additional buildings and other facilities for the care and treatment of the insane.

This demand has arisen, in part, from the constant increase of the number of the insane; but it has been due in part, also, to the fact that experience has been constantly advancing the standard of requisites for the successful treatment of the insane. This has called sometimes for new buildings, and frequently for radical changes in old ones. Experience and better acquaintance with the subject have been constantly revealing the insufficiency and defects of the earlier ideas and usages, and demanding proper facilities for utilizing the fruits of observation and study.

Thus the history of the institution has been one of a progressive development, which has not yet reached its limit.

MOTIVE OF THE ENTERPRISE.

The institution originated in sympathy for the sufferings of the insane, the sincerity of which was attested by the patience and persistency with which its original friends resisted the obstacles thrown in their way, and renewed their efforts for many weary years, until success vindicated the soundness of their judgment as well as the benevolence of their sentiments. A just estimate of the benefits which have accrued to the insane, from their

humane efforts, could hardly be formed without a comparison of the condition of the insane prior to this humane movement with that existing at the present time.

ANCIENT NOTIONS OF INSANITY.

Before the opening of the present century, the insane were regarded and treated as outcasts, looked upon with horror, as culprits, or possessed with evil spirits. Execution or imprisonment was their portion. Those who escaped these were subjected to measures for the expulsion of demoniac possession, incantations or vile compounds supposed to possess virtue against demons. Holy water, to which salt was added, was a famous prescription for this purpose, on the theory that the devil abhorred salt. Binding the subject to a cross was another remedy, supposed to possess great efficiency.

An old medical writer records this as the treatment of a case of active mania, which he witnessed. A priest entered the room of the insane person and said: "Thou devil of devils! I adjure thee by the potential power of the Father and the Son, our Lord Jesus Christ, and by the virtue of the Holy Ghost, that thou do show me for what cause thou dost possess this woman." The case was reported as resulting in recovery.

A REVOLUTION IN THE THEORY AND PRACTICE.

Prior to the year 1797, almost no rational and scientific provision for the insane had been attempted. The few institutions then existing differed little from prisons. Pinel, with an insight deeper than others, saw that disease and not the devil was the cause of insanity; and his logical inference was that treatment of it as of other diseases was the proper remedy, rather than binding to a holy cross, or the expulsion of the devil.

After much effort, and against violent opposition, he obtained the reluctant permission of the government of

Paris to try the experiment of treating insanity as a disease; but only on condition that he be held personally responsible for any harm which might ensue to the public from this supposed hazardous undertaking. He removed the insane from their dark and loathsome prisons and placed them under hospital care, much to their delight, and without the expected peril to the public. This was the first step in the rational and scientific treatment of insanity; out of this germ has grown the grand charity seen in our time.

But the hospital of to-day did not immediately follow this radical change of theory; the practical development of the idea was gradual. Even Pinel himself had no more than a feeble conception of the hospital life of the insane seen to-day. The *best* practice of that period would now be considered as crude and inadequate, presenting little worth copying, except its theory of insanity. It was only through a long series of cautious observations and careful practical trials that new and more liberal ideas came to be considered safe, viewed from the standpoint of hereditary prejudices, which held insanity to be synonymous with brute violence.

But one signal change was immediately realized; insanity at once began to be studied from a new point of departure. Pinel had transferred it from demonology and the category of wickedness to that of disease, to be studied in common with other bodily disorders. This was at once an immense progress. Thenceforward the sciences tributary to general medicine were to be invoked to solve the intricate mental phenomena dependent on cerebral lesion, and superstitious terror abandoned. Physiology and pathology at once came to be consulted, rather than the changes of the moon.

From this point, progress has been uninterrupted, but especially rapid during the last half century. The breaking away from old traditions and prejudices has been

much more apparent in this period, as shown in changing hospital architecture and the adoption of a vastly more liberal type of organization. If the progress seems at first thought slow, it is to be considered that, in the nature of the case, the full extent to which it is now found that liberal and common-sense methods can be safely applied in practice with the insane could only be gradually apprehended. It was only by cautiously conducted trials, even at some supposed risks, that the now generally accepted conviction became established that the insane, as a class, could be intrusted with a larger liberty and controlled more by moral influences than had, in earlier times, been deemed safe.

These results of experience explain the great difference apparent between the architectural features of the old and the later structures of the New Hampshire Asylum. These latter show that much more self-control is expected on the part of the patient than was supposed possible when the former were constructed; and also provide a larger latitude for the exercise of independent volition and the enjoyment of personal tastes. A careful examination of the features of the series of buildings, in the order of the time of their erection since the first, will afford a very correct illustration of the gradual evolution of ideas and methods of practice with the insane. This evolution is most gratifying to philanthropy, and by the most intelligent alienists is not believed to have yet reached its limit. They look confidently forward to that happy adjustment of residences and other auxiliary influences, which shall reduce to a minimum the real sacrifices involved in hospital residence, as also the dread with which so many have regarded its necessity.

The New Hampshire asylum has, from its organization, been in fullest sympathy with others in this progressive work, and has never been satisfied with an inferior rank. Each new move, whether in building or in administration,

has embodied the gleanings of the past, both in the literature of the subject and of experience, whether its own or that of others. So far as its resources would allow, it has ever followed the most progressive ideas, regulated by a rigid, but not suicidal, economy. Its trustees and physicians have always regarded buildings and surroundings as important co-factors in successful treatment, and have, therefore, spared no pains to embody in these as much of remedial force as possible. It was not the first in the field. Enough had been done in England and in this country to afford solid hope and promise to our sagacious and whole-hearted people, by whose unwearied efforts the first organization was secured.

THE CONDITION OF THE INSANE IN THE STATE BEFORE THE
ASYLUM COMMENCED ITS WORK.

The practical work accomplished by the asylum could not be fairly appreciated without taking into account the condition of the insane in the state when it commenced operations, a condition which it is difficult to realize at this day. It cannot be described more briefly or better than by Dr. Bell, in his report made to the legislature in June, 1836, to which reference has already been made. He says: "The committee feel that neither the time nor the occasion require them to allude to instances of the aggravated and almost incredible sufferings of the insane poor which have come to their knowledge; they are convinced that the legislature requires no high-wrought pictures of the variations of intense misery to which the pauper lunatic is subjected, extending from the time of his incarceration in the cold, narrow, sunless, fireless cell of the almshouse to the scarcely more human disposal of him by 'selling at auction,' as it is called, by which he fell into the tender mercies of the most abject and worthless of society, who alone could be excited by cupidity to such a revolting charge. Suffice it to say on this point, that your commit-

tee are satisfied that the horrors of the present condition of the insane in New Hampshire are far from having been exaggerated. They have found that public officers and citizens of towns have naturally been unwilling that the extent and particulars of what many of them doubtless sincerely believe a necessary, or, at least, an unavoidable severity, should be blazoned forth to the public; those having charge of insane friends have been found often unwilling even to refer to the maladies, still less to speak of the treatment and condition which they conscientiously think unavoidable in their circumstances. In view of this immense mass of unmitigated and undiluted misery, the question will spontaneously occur, what can be done for its alleviation and prevention?"

The enacting of the law founding the asylum was the manner in which the legislature answered this grave question of their committee. The same committee thus set forth the results to be secured by this legislation:—

"First, a curative institution, restoring those intrusted to its charge to the exercise of reason and their duties in society; second, the influence of such an institution in diminishing the amount of public suffering, both in alleviating the condition of the insane inmates who may be beyond the reach of successful medication, and removing the immense weight of anxiety and distress and danger to their connections and relations; third, a place of custody for those insane persons endangering the lives and safety of the community and their own persons."

That these objects have been secured in an eminent degree can hardly be questioned at this day by any one who has intelligently watched the progress of the institution from its foundation. But the full measure of relief from suffering which it has secured to the objects of its care, as well as the amount of misery it has saved by its

preventive measures, can be known only to those who have been personally conversant with, or interested in, its personal histories.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

A brief review of the historical record of its work, as derived from its statistics, will be germane to the objects of this article. From the time of the admission of the first patient, October 29, 1842, to March 31, 1886, a period of forty-three years, five months, and two days, four thousand eight hundred and ninety persons were admitted to the asylum and received its care. Of this number, seventeen hundred and seventy-seven went forth restored to reason, prepared to resume their places and trusts in society. This fact alone has much significance when taken in connection with the statement of the committee already quoted from, that "we found no more than an occasional instance of amendment under the common treatment."

It further appears that eleven hundred and thirty-nine persons under care and treatment, but who did not fully recover mental health, left the institution so much improved as to render life among friends practicable, safe, and generally more or less useful. Of this class, a considerable number were convalescent on leaving, and fully recovered afterwards. The records show only eight hundred and seventy-eight discharged whose diseases were not either removed or mitigated. But even with those whose maladies did not admit of relief, the ministrations of the institution were by no means of little value. This will be found emphatically true when the hospital life of such persons, with its systematic regulation of things and its sanitary provisions, is compared with any possible life without a hospital. The incurable insane, whose lives, to a great extent, could otherwise be only misery, are here brought within the reach of every domestic comfort, and

even convenience, and the moderating and steadying influences existing secure to this class some good measure even of happiness.

But besides these three classes, — the restored, the improved, and the nominally unimproved, — there were those who died. Of this class, from the opening of the asylum to April 1, 1886, there were seven hundred and seventy-six. The attentions due and rendered to these have not been among the least of the benefits accruing to these sufferers. Kind ministrations to the hopeless and the helpless are ever held among the highest and best of human acts. They exalt and dignify human nature. We think only with a shudder of the hopeless victims of disease dying in lonesome neglect. It is a bright feature of Christian civilization that it tenderly cares for those who fall in the race; it is the trait of the savage to abandon to their fate those who can no longer do service in the ranks. To bring to the bed of the dying all suitable tokens of respect, and to make the last days of these as far as possible from solitude or neglect, has ever been the studious effort of the management of the institution.

What these ministrations may have been worth to the immediate objects of them, and to the sorrowing homes to which they belonged, it is not the province of words to show, — their full bearings cannot be made written history.

This glance at the statistical records of the work of the asylum from its foundations is only a naked outline. To bring the extent and value of this work to the full apprehension of the reader would be to review, in detail, the busy, laborious, and often painful hours of forty-three years.

Through these years all plans and all work have aimed at one object, and that, to make the treatment of mental disorders rational, thoroughly humane, and free of all

superstition and all needless interference with the rights and privileges of the patient. Following, in the adoption of plans, this principle, the history of the institution has been one of evolution. Out of what, at first, bore great resemblances to imprisonment there have been evolved conditions of life for the insane lacking none of the necessities and comforts, and few of the privileges and even the amenities, of ordinary domestic life.

The space allowed for this article will not admit of remark upon the strictly medical treatment of insanity, further than to say that mental derangement, in some instances, is the reflex effect of disorder in some bodily organ other than the brain, and that in such cases treatment is directed to that organ.

MORAL TREATMENT.

What remains to be said must have reference to the general or so-called moral treatment, having reference largely to those influences which address themselves to the mind, and involve such a regulation of hospital life and activities as best to antagonize morbid processes, restore normal habits of thought, or to yield the largest benefits where restoration is impossible. The same general system of measures contributes to both these ends. In other words, experience has shown that, in adjusting surroundings and shaping domestic and social influences for the average of the insane, the usages and methods most agreeable to the sane are most conducive to the recovery of the curable, and most congenial to the minds of those who cannot recover. This is equivalent to saying that insanity introduces no new and special elements of its own requiring the suspension of ordinary customs. Tastes, personal proclivities, and the conditions of pleasure and pain remain unchanged in kind, even when modified in action by disease, and are responsive to the same stimuli. The recognition of this fact has been a modern

achievement, and is in agreeable contrast with older ideas and practice. The latter made the insane some unreal being, endowed with exceptional traits not amenable to ordinary influences, and hence to be treated as an exception. This error led to every absurdity and wrong in practice, the most conspicuous of which were inactivity, repression, and confinement, shutting out most of the health-giving remedial stimuli. Comparatively speaking, this was the practice at the opening of the asylum, when hospital life, as compared with that of the present, was a gloomy monotony, embracing little calculated to arrest the morbid currents of thought and feeling and invite them into healthy channels. The institution, during its forty years of activity, has been steadily illustrating the incorrectness of those older notions, and making its cautious way towards the opposite theory and practice. This later method is especially characterized by varied activities and the least practicable departure in the same from the style of social intercourse, and the usages and rules of ordinary life.

The study and effort, in the direction of affairs, have ever been and are to make the institution in the smallest degree possible a peculiar place, but, on the other hand, to give it the aspects of home life, and to furnish it with attractive and pleasant activities, calculated to arrest the attention and draw the thoughts from self and morbid themes. This end has been steadily kept in view in all the measures of the management, whether in building new or reconstructing old, in furnishings or equipments, or in inventing the various methods of occupying time and attention. All these have sought this one object till scarcely any resemblance could be traced between the original and the later institution life. Attractive surroundings, associations, and occupations have come to take the place of the gloomy and depressing monotony in the ways of living which characterized the first stages of

the enterprise. The application, in detail, of the underlying principle could not be the work of a day or a year, but the result of long continued study of the symptoms, tastes, and wants of many individual cases, and of the effects of these agencies upon them.

OCCUPATION FOR THE INSANE.

This has shown that, next to a natural and attractive domestic adjustment, occupation is the great desideratum of successful treatment. This applies both to body and mind, and should be varied almost without limit to adapt it to individual capacities and tastes.

To provide such occupation in sufficient variety is at once the foremost and the most difficult of the duties of the administration. It lays under contribution every practicable agency within reach, — the farm, the shop, the laundry, the kitchen, the sewing-room, the carriage-drive, and the walk in the country; and in-doors, the library and various public exercises of instruction or entertainment. All these are drawn upon with increasing diligence, to the extent of available resources, so that none, except the few who from bodily weakness require absolute rest, are left without an external stimulus designed to antagonize the morbid introversion ever present in mental disease. It requires no argument to show the reasonableness of this practice, even if ample experience had not faithfully demonstrated it; and it may be affirmed that, aside from strictly medical treatment, the value of hospital residence is now largely measured by the ability of the institution to provide these agencies. With a view to multiply and vary these, a large shop is now being fitted up, to be supplied with facilities for introducing many forms of light, safe, and attractive mechanical work. These forms will be so chosen as to meet the largest practicable variety of tastes and qualifications for work on the part of the patients, with a view, at the same time, to

being as easily conducted and as inexpensive as possible. The income of the Adams fund is available for the support of this department.

DETACHED BUILDING.

Another, and the last we shall notice, of the progressive steps taken to render the treatment of the insane as liberal and complete as possible was the erection of the Bancroft building in 1882-83. In its plan of construction, this was an advance on all the others; and not simply to increase accommodations, but also to occupy new ground in treatment. Previously, the more agitated and irresponsible classes had been amply provided for in the older buildings, but not so amply the convalescent and those not needing restraints. The partially self-sustaining patients have hitherto been associated with more or less incompatible classes for lack of sufficient variety in apartments. So, also, persons with ample means, and needing no other than moral restraints, have not found, in the older buildings, sufficiently liberal accommodations to satisfy their habits and tastes. Both these classes have been provided for in the construction of this building.

The trustees, seeing no reason why the tastes of the insane should not be recognized in their treatment, have here prepared to do so by furnishing the facilities for individualizing attentions. Without inconvenience to others, a patient can have one, two, or three rooms, and such private attendance and service as may be desired, with all the privacy and independence of private residence. At the same time those not able to provide so liberal an outfit, or not desiring it, can have single rooms, with the general attendance, and secure all the benefits of the retired and quiet situation without burdensome expense. The practical working of this detached and retired building has already been most gratifying, and has done much to remove any valid objection to hospital resi-

dence, since it has done away with almost the last vestige of departure from the forms and usages of private life, at the same time that it has retained all the sustaining and remedial influences of hospital organization.

Sufficient has been said to give the reader an idea of the tendencies and most prominent characteristics of the hospital care and treatment of the insane at the present time. When this method is compared with the confinement, the inactivity, and monotony which characterized the earliest usages, it is not difficult to form some adequate estimate of the influence the New Hampshire asylum has had upon the condition of the insane, or to see how far it has realized the hopes of its early advocates, and proved a success and an inestimable blessing to the state.

SUCCESSION OF OFFICERS.

TRUSTEES.

Commissioned.	Name.	Residence.
1840, June 20.	Daniel Abbot,	Nashua.
June 20.	Amos Twitchell,	Keene.
June 20.	Ichabod Bartlett,	Portsmouth.
June 20.	John Conant,	Jaffrey.
June 20.	Joseph Low,	Concord.
June 20.	Charles H. Peaslee,	Concord.
June 20.	Ira St. Clair,	Deerfield.
June 20.	Charles A. Cheever,	Portsmouth.
June 20.	John P. Hale,	Dover.
June 20.	Charles J. Fox,	Nashville.
June 20.	Samuel Swasey,	Haverhill.
June 20.	John S. Wells,	Lancaster.
1841, June 15.	Enos Stevens,	Charlestown.
June 15.	George W. Kittredge,	Newmarket.
June 15.	Joseph Low, reappointed,	Concord.
1843, June 19.	Moses Norris, Jr.,	Pittsfield.
June 19.	Ira St. Clair, reappointed,	Deerfield.
June 19.	Charles J. Fox, reappointed,	Nashville.
1845, June 30.	Abiel Walker, <i>vice</i> Joseph Low,	Concord.
June 30.	A. McFarland, <i>vice</i> G. W. Kittredge,	Meredith.
June 30.	Timothy Hall, <i>vice</i> Enos Stevens,	Keene.
June 30.	Luke Woodbury, <i>vice</i> C. J. Fox,	Antrim.
June 30.	Wm. Plumer, Jr., <i>vice</i> S. E. Cones,	Epping.
Dec. 23.	James Farrington, <i>vice</i> A. McFarland,	Rochester.
1846, July 10.	Nathaniel S. Berry,	Hebron.
July 10.	George B. Upham,	Claremont.
July 10.	William Plumer,	Londonderry.

1847,	Aug. 9.	Jos. B. Walker, <i>vice</i> A. Walker,	Concord.
	Aug. 9.	Israel Hunt, Jr.,	Nashua.
	Aug. 9.	Warren Lovell,	Meredith.
	Aug. 9.	Thomas Shaunon,	Moultonborough.
1848,	June 26.	Wm. Plumer, reappointed,	Epping.
	June 26.	Franklin Pierce,	Concord.
	June 26.	Charles H. Peaslee, reappointed,	Concord.
	June 26.	R. Metcalf, <i>vice</i> G. B. Upham,	Newport.
1849,	July 3.	Jos. B. Walker, reappointed,	Concord.
	July 3.	Joseph H. Smith,	Dover.
	July 3.	Amos A. Parker,	Fitzwilliam.
1850,	July 5.	Ralph Metcalf, reappointed,	Newport.
	July 5.	Isaac Ross, <i>vice</i> N. S. Berry,	Hanover.
	July 5.	David Pillsbury, <i>vice</i> Wm. Plumer,	Chester.
1851,	July 4.	Chas. Burroughs, <i>vice</i> T. Shan-	
		non,	Portsmouth.
	July 4.	Israel Hunt, reappointed,	Nashua.
	July 4.	Warren Lovell, "	Laconia.
1852,	June 19.	Franklin Pierce, "	Concord.
	June 19.	Wm. Plumer, "	Epping.
	June 19.	Chas. H. Peaslee, "	Concord.
1853,	July 1.	Jos. B. Walker, "	Concord.
	July 1.	Jos. H. Smith, "	Dover.
	July 1.	Amos A. Parker, "	Fitzwilliam.
1854,	July 15.	Ralph Metcalf, "	Newport.
	July 15.	Samuel Herbert, "	Rumney.
	July 15.	Enoch D. Yeaton "	Wakefield.
	Sept. 29.	I. A. Richardson, <i>vice</i> William	
		Plumer,	Durham.
1855,	July 10.	Rufus Clement,	Concord.
	July 10.	Alvah Smith, <i>vice</i> Ralph Metcalf,	Lempster.
	July 10.	Chas. Burroughs, reappointed,	Portsmouth.
1856,	Feb. 23.	Timothy Haynes, <i>vice</i> R. Clement,	Concord.
	July 11.	John Preston,	New Ipswich.
	July 11.	Chas. H. Peaslee, reappointed,	Concord.
1857,	June 30.	Geo. B. Twitchell,	Keene.
	June 30.	Jos. B. Walker, reappointed,	Concord.
	June 30.	John H. White,	Lancaster.
1858,	June 26.	Jeremiah F. Hall,	Wolfeborough.
	June 26.	Ralph Metcalf, reappointed,	Newport.
	June 26.	Samuel Herbert, "	Rumney.
	Sept. 28.	Edward Wyman, <i>vice</i> R. Met-	
		calf,	Newport.

1859,	June 27.	Chas. Burroughs, reappointed,	Portsmouth.
	June 28.	Timothy Haynes, "	Concord.
	June 27.	Woodbury Melcher,	Gilford.
1860,	June 27.	J. A. Richardson, reappointed,	Durham.
	June 27.	Chas. H. Peaslee, "	Concord.
	June 27.	John Preston, "	New Ipswich.
1861,	July 2.	Geo. B. Twitchell, "	Keene.
	July 2.	Jos. B. Walker, "	Concord.
	July 2.	John H. White, "	Lancaster.
1862,	July 2.	John Conant, "	Jaffrey.
	July 2.	Isaac Spalding,	Nashua.
	July 2.	Moses Clark,	Landaff.
1863,	June 29.	Charles W. Flanders,	Concord.
	June 29.	Charles Burroughs, reappointed,	Portsmouth.
	June 29.	Woodbury Melcher, "	Laconia.
1864,	July 7.	Chas. H. Peaslee, "	Concord.
	July 7.	John Preston, "	New Ipswich.
	July 7.	Wm. G. Perry, "	Exeter.
1865,	July 16.	Geo. B. Twitchell, "	Keene.
	July 16.	Joseph B. Walker, "	Concord.
	July 16.	David R. Burnham,	Plymouth.
1866,	June 22.	Chas. A. Tufts,	Dover.
	June 22.	John Conant, reappointed,	Jaffrey.
	June 22.	Isaac Spalding,	Nashua.
	Oct. 23.	Isaac Adams, <i>vice</i> C. H. Peaslee,	Sandwich.
1867,	June 19.	Charles Burroughs, reappointed,	Portsmouth.
	June 19.	Woodbury Melcher, "	Laconia.
	June 19.	Ebenezer S. Towle,	Concord.
1868,	April 13.	I. Goodwin, <i>vice</i> C. Burroughs,	Portsmouth.
	July 1.	Isaac Adams, reappointed,	Sandwich.
	July 1.	Waterman Smith, "	Manchester.
	July 1.	Wm. G. Perry, "	Exeter.
	July 1.	Ebenezer S. Towle, "	Concord.
1869,	July 1.	Joseph B. Walker, "	Concord.
	July 1.	Geo. B. Twitchell, "	Keene.
	July 1.	Denison R. Burnham, reappointed,	Plymouth.
1870,	Jan. 3.	John W. Sanborn, <i>vice</i> Isaac Adams,	Wakefield.
	July 8.	Isaac Spalding, reappointed,	Nashua.
	July 8.	Charles A. Tufts, "	Dover.
	July 8.	Dexter Richards, "	Newport.
	Nov. 17.	Ellery A. Hibbard, <i>vice</i> W. Melcher,	Laconia.

1871,	Aug. 9.	Ellery A. Hibbard, reappointed,	Laconia.
	Aug. 9.	Geo. W. Haven,	Portsmouth.
	Aug. 9.	Henry Colony,	Keene.
1872,	July 16.	Waterman Smith, reappointed,	Manchester.
	July 16.	Wm. G. Perry, “	Exeter.
	July 16.	John W. Sanborn, “	Wakefield.
1873,	Oct. 23.	Joseph B. Walker, “	Concord.
	Oct. 23.	Geo. B. Twitchell, “	Keene.
	Oct. 23.	Josiah Minot,	Concord.
1874,	July 8.	Isaac Spalding, reappointed,	Nashua.
	July 8.	Charles A. Tufts, “	Dover.
	July 8.	Dexter Richards, “	Newport.
1875,	July 26.	Ellery A. Hibbard, “	Laconia.
	July 26.	Charles H. Bell,	Exeter.
	July 26.	Albert Smith,	Peterborough.
1876,	June 22.	David Gillis,	Nashua.
	July 20.	William G. Perry, reappointed,	Exeter.
	July 20.	Waterman Smith, “	Manchester.
	July 20.	Joseph B. Burrows,	Plymouth.
	Aug. 10.	John V. Barron, <i>vice</i> J. Minot,	Concord.
1877,	Oct. 17.	Joseph B. Walker, reappointed,	Concord.
	Oct. 17.	Geo. B. Twitchell, “	Keene.
	Oct. 17.	John V. Barron, “	Concord.
1878,	May 2.	John H. George, <i>vice</i> J. V. Barron,	Concord.
	May 2.	Carlton P. Frost, <i>vice</i> A. Smith,	Hanover.
	July 8.	Dexter Richards, reappointed,	Newport.
	July 8.	Charles A. Tufts, “	Dover.
	July 8.	David Gillis, “	Nashua.
1879,	July 30.	Ellery A. Hibbard, “	Laconia.
	July 30.	Jeremiah F. Hall,	Portsmouth.
	Aug. 14.	Carlton P. Frost, reappointed,	Hanover.
1880,	July 20.	William G. Perry, “	Exeter.
	July 20.	Waterman Smith, “	Manchester.
	July 20.	Joseph Burrows, “	Plymouth.
1881,	Oct. 12.	Joseph B. Walker, “	Concord.
	Oct. 12.	Geo. B. Twitchell, “	Keene.
	Oct. 12.	John H. George, “	Concord.
1882,	June 21.	Emery J. Randall,	Somersworth.
	June 21.	Frederick J. Potter,	Portsmouth.
	Sept. 22.	Dexter Richards, reappointed,	Newport.
1883,	April 26.	William H. H. Mason, <i>vice</i> J. Burrows,	Moultonborough.

1883, May 17.	Edward Spalding, <i>vice</i> F. E. Potter,	Nashua.
Aug. 28.	Ellery A. Hibbard, reappointed,	Laconia.
Aug. 28.	Carlton P. Frost,	Hanover.
Aug. 28.	Jeremiah F. Hall,	Portsmouth.
1884, July 25.	Wm. G. Perry,	Exeter.
July 25.	Waterman Smith,	Manchester.
July 25.	Wm. H. H. Mason,	Moultonborough.
1885, Oct. 14.	Joseph B. Walker,	Concord.
Oct. 14.	Geo. B. Twitchell,	Keene.
Oct. 14.	John H. George,	Concord.

PRESIDENTS.

John H. Steele	. . . . .	1839-1840
John Conant	. . . . .	1840-1846
George B. Upham	. . . . .	1847-1848
William Plumer	. . . . .	1848-1855
Charles Burroughs	. . . . .	1855-1868
Isaac Spalding	. . . . .	1868-1875
George B. Twitchell	. . . . .	1875-

SECRETARIES.

Dixi Crosby	. . . . .	1839-1841
Charles H. Peaslee	. . . . .	1841-1848
Joseph B. Walker	. . . . .	1848-

TREASURERS.

James Thorn	. . . . .	1839-1840
Joseph Low	. . . . .	1840-1846
John Atwood	. . . . .	1846-1847
Andrew McFarland	. . . . .	1847-1852
John E. Tyler	. . . . .	1852-1857
Jesse P. Bancroft	. . . . .	1857-

SUPERINTENDENTS.

George Chandler	. . . . .	1842-1845
Andrew McFarland	. . . . .	1845-1852
John E. Tyler	. . . . .	1852-1857
Jesse P. Bancroft	. . . . .	1857-1882
Charles P. Bancroft	1882-

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

BOARD OF VISITORS, TRUSTEES, SUPERINTENDENT,
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OF THE

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JUNE, 1887.

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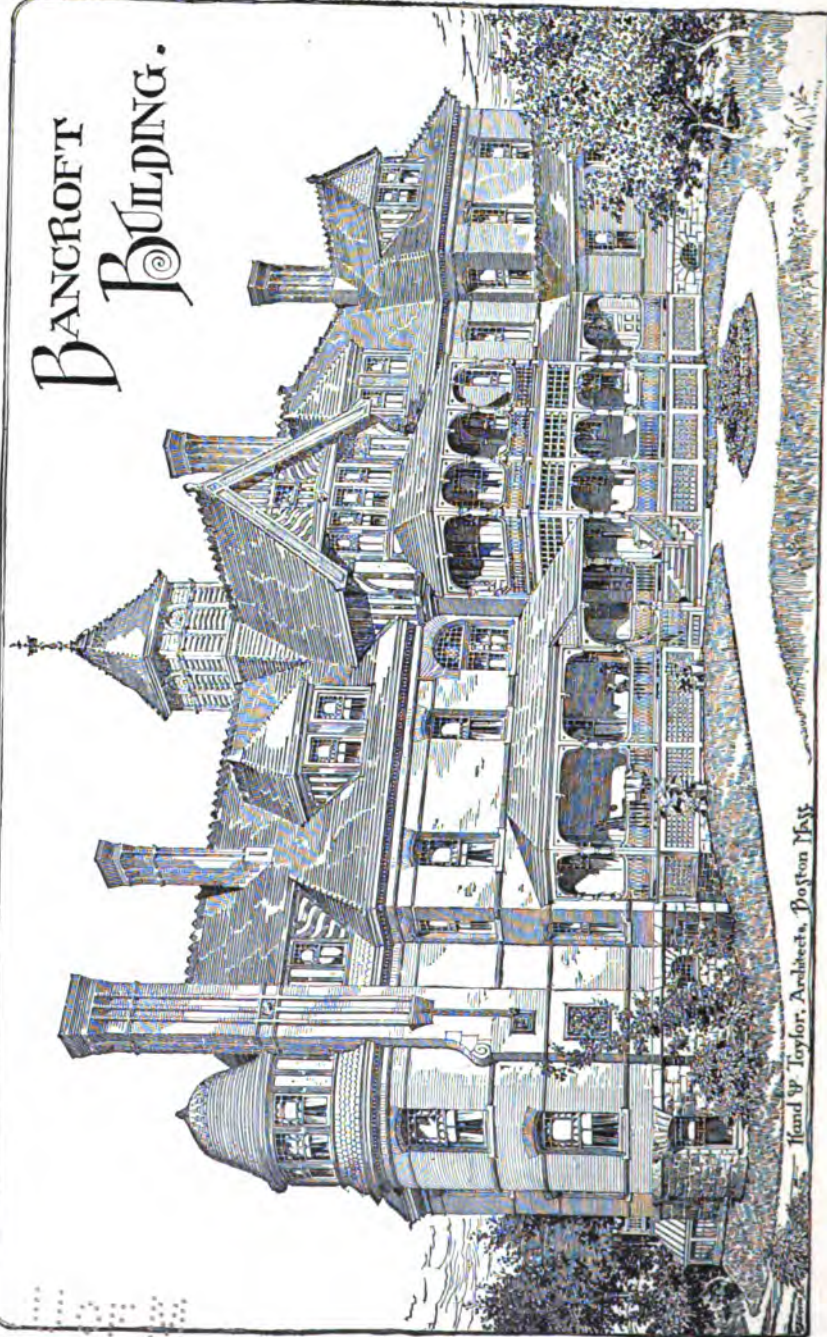
THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

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BANCROFT BUILDING.



H. J. Taylor, Architects, Boston, Mass.

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REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

CONCORD, April 20, 1887.

The Governor and Council, president of the Senate, and speaker of the House, as required by law, having visited the Asylum for the Insane, inspected its several departments, and examined into the condition of the patients therein, are satisfied that the design of the institution is carried into full effect by the present management.

MOODY CURRIER,
Governor.

CHESTER PIKE,
Pres. of the Senate.

EDGAR ALDRICH,
*Speaker of the
House of Reps.*

CHAS. W. TALPEY,
B. A. KIMBALL,
M. L. MORRISON,
P. UPTON,
J. W. JEWELL,
Councilors.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

BOARD OF VISITORS.

(EX OFFICIO.)

HIS EXCELLENCY MOODY CURRIER.

HON. CHARLES W. TALPEY.

HON. BENJAMIN A. KIMBALL.

HON. MORTIER L. MORRISON.

HON. PETER UPTON.

HON. JOHN W. JEWELL.

HON. CHESTER PIKE, *President of the Senate.*

HON. EDGAR ALDRICH, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

GEORGE B. TWITCHELL, M. D., Keene, *President.*

JOSEPH B. WALKER, Concord, *Secretary.*

EDWARD SPALDING, M. D., Nashua.

EMERY J. RANDALL, Somersworth.

WM. H. H. MASON, M. D., Moultonborough.

ELLERY A. HIBBARD, Laconia.

WILLIAM G. PERRY, M. D., Exeter.

JOHN H. GEORGE, Concord.

WATERMAN SMITH, Manchester.
DEXTER RICHARDS, Newport.
JEREMIAH F. HALL, M. D., Portsmouth.
C. P. FROST, M. D., Hanover.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

C. P. BANCROFT, M. D., *Superintendent*.
EDWARD FRENCH, M. D., *First Assistant Physician*.
A. C. NASON, M. D., *Second Assistant Physician*.
MR. J. H. CARR, *Clerk and Steward*.
MRS. FANNY B. CARR, *Housekeeper*.
MR. HENRY GREEN, *Farmer*.

VISITING COMMITTEE FOR 1886-87.

FIRST HALF OF MONTHS.

April, 1887,	WHOLE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.
May,	DR. J. F. HALL.
June,	E. A. HIBBARD.
July,	DR. C. P. FROST.
August,	DR. WILLIAM G. PERRY.
September,	DR. W. H. H. MASON.
October,	E. J. RANDALL.
November,	DR. G. B. TWITCHELL.
December,	DR. W. G. PERRY.
Jan., 1888,	DEXTER RICHARDS.
February,	DR. GEORGE B. TWITCHELL.
March,	J. B. WALKER.

SECOND HALF OF MONTHS.

April, 1887,	WHOLE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.
May,	DR. W. H. H. MASON.
June,	WATERMAN SMITH.
July,	E. J. RANDALL.
August,	DR. J. F. HALL.
September,	DEXTER RICHARDS.
October,	WATERMAN SMITH.
November,	J. B. WALKER.
December,	E. A. HIBBARD.
Jan., 1888,	DR. C. P. FROST.
February,	JOHN H. GEORGE.
March, .	JOHN H. GEORGE.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES.

To His Excellency the Governor and to the Honorable Council:

The Trustees of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane present this, their

FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT.

The history of the asylum the past year is a record of high success and usefulness. It has continued self-supporting. The number of admissions has been large, and that of the recoveries has been gratifying.

The number of patients at the date of this report is three hundred and thirty.

For a statement in detail of the admissions, recoveries, and discharges, as well as of the medical condition of the house, you are respectfully referred to the accompanying report of the superintendent, herewith submitted for your examination.

FINANCES.

The finances of the asylum are in a satisfactory condition. The debt of twenty thousand dollars, incurred in the erection of the Bancroft building, has been reduced to eleven thousand. Installments of three thousand dollars and the semi-annual interest at five per cent become due each year until the loan is fully paid.

The last is payable in 1890. For particular statements of the last year's receipts and expenditures, as well as of the investments of the permanent funds, your attention is invited to the accompanying reports of the treasurer and of the financial agent.

LEGACY OF CATHARINE FISK.

The period of fifty years, at the end of which the legacy of the late Catharine Fisk, of Keene, was to be paid to the asylum, will expire the present year. It is respectfully recommended that the trusteeship of this fund, now held by the State, be continued, in the same manner as are those of the Kimball fund and of the Agricultural College fund, and that the income be paid semi-annually to the asylum.

WORK-SHOP.

During the last year, a work-shop for the exercise and recreation of male patients has been established. Some forty-four have occupied more or less of their time in it, and have received perceptible benefit, both mental and physical. Under the immediate supervision of Mr. A. F. Tandy, one of our supervisors, its operations have been successfully conducted, and the enterprise has thus far been a success. There is every reason to suppose that it may be continued upon a self-sustaining basis, and become an important curative agency of the asylum. Its early enlargement is imperatively demanded. This can be easily accomplished, as the building it occupies has ample unoccupied room which can be fitted for use at a small expense.

The principal work thus far done has been the renovation of mattresses, the manufacture of corn-brooms, and the mending of patients' clothes. Several other industries may be introduced, and, we have no doubt,

pursued successfully as soon as the necessary room has been provided. The suggestion of such an enterprise, to afford occupation to male patients in winter, was made some years ago by one of our trustees, the late Isaac Adams, of Sandwich, who gave to the asylum the sum of one thousand dollars to aid in its establishment. The need of such a shop has been most severely felt at that season when the severity of the weather confines many patients more closely to the halls than their highest interests require.

Experience, both here and elsewhere, is demonstrating more and more conclusively that a large portion of the insane are benefited by a certain amount of wisely selected mental and physical exercise. This tends to turn the thoughts of the disordered mind from within to outward objects. If we compare the methods of treatment pursued at this asylum forty years ago with those of to-day, it will be seen that they differ much in this particular. To afford such exercise and recreation in summer is an easy matter, but in winter, when out-of-door occupation is cut off by the cold, it is very difficult. It is hoped that the effort above mentioned may not only prove a lasting success, but the initiation also of others more important in the same direction.

DUNKLEE AND LONG POND LOTS.

Since our last report, enough of the Dunklee lot, so called, to furnish full sweep to the new avenue now in process of construction has been purchased. Another tract of land of about eleven acres, lying upon the westerly shore of Long Pond, has been bought for a summer sanitarium for our household. During the last season it was leased of its proprietor, and upon it was erected a small temporary structure of wood. It is distant from the asylum about two miles, and can be reached

by a pleasant walk, by the horse railroad and steamboat, or by carriages over the ordinary highways. It has a frontage of about sixty-five rods upon the pond, from which it rises to the westward, by a gentle ascent, some seventy to one hundred feet. So fond were the patients last season of visiting this locality, and so beneficial to their mental and physical health were these excursions found to be, that it was deemed best to purchase the land. It is hoped that at no distant day a larger building and more extensive accommodations may be secured, and that, in this acquisition, the asylum will secure to its patients a new and very important remedial agency.

The fine scenery in full view on the north, east, and south, and the broad expanse of water in front, enlivened continually by steamers and lighter craft, afford continual diversion to those having the leisure to enjoy them. The broad range of hills in the rear protects this locality from most of the chilly winds of early spring and late autumn, and renders its climate delightful from May to November.

This marked departure from the ordinary routine of asylum life is new with us, but the experience of other kindred institutions, both in this country and abroad, has been such as to lead to high anticipations of the benefits likely to result from it.

IMPROVEMENT OF GROUNDS.

During the past year important progress has been made in the construction of the new avenue on the south side of the farm, leading from the Oaks to the avenue around the pond and meeting it near the barns. The farther drainage of the low ground of the farm has also been prosecuted, and nearly completed. Many thousands of feet of stone and tile drains have, from first to last, dur-

ing the last twenty-five years, been laid, and through their agency our wet grounds have been changed to some of the best within our bounds. All of this work has been executed in substantial conformity to the comprehensive plan of improving the asylum grounds furnished, after careful study, by Mr. Weidenman, landscape gardener, in 1872, a plan which has proved of inestimable value in the gradual prosecution of the extended improvements since made upon the lands of the institution.

WATER SUPPLY.

One of the absolute essentials to successful asylum treatment is an ample sufficiency of pure water. Without this, high results are unattainable. In the early days of our institution the supply was meager. For the last few years, as we are happy to state, it has been copious, constant, and entirely satisfactory, both as to quality and quantity. It has also been inexpensive and afforded at a cost hardly appreciable in the daily expenditures.

But this blessing did not come by wishing only. Its attainment is the result of much weary waiting and of many efforts in different directions, which proved but partially successful until 1881. It may be interesting to trace the progress of these endeavors from their beginning until the present time.

The initial effort was the sinking of a well, probably by the builders of the first asylum structures, about 1841. This, although no longer used, remains in good condition in front of the Fisk wing and near its junction with the Center building. When in use its water was slowly raised by a force-pump, laboriously worked by hand power. The remembrances of that old pump must have been among the last to fade from the memories of those who toiled at its handle. The most primitive shadoof on the banks of the Nile could have been no more fatiguing or

less satisfactory. A comparison of it with the agencies now in use shows most conclusively the progress made in water elevation during the last half century.

The insufficiency of this supply was apparent at the first, and one more abundant was sought at an elevation sufficient for its transfer to the asylum by the force of gravity. Such was found on the south side of Rum Hill, about half a mile distant, and on the 22d day of January, 1841, for the sum of one hundred dollars, the trustees bought of Benjamin Gale "a right to enter on my pasture land, situated in said Concord, northerly of the Hopkinton road, on what is called Rum Hill, and to such spring therein, and take and convey therefrom, without let or hindrance, by pipes or aqueducts, any water from the springs in said pasture that may be necessary for all purposes and uses of said asylum." *

Two large wells, some eight or ten feet deep, and of half that diameter, were here sunk, and the water collected therein was conveyed in a half or three-quarter inch lead pipe to the asylum. Notwithstanding the unsavory name of the locality, the water proved satisfactory in quality, but it was of insufficient quantity. In his annual report for 1843, the superintendent, Dr. Chandler, says: "The aqueduct, though defective, has afforded us twenty-five barrels of pure water daily." Those springs and the well above mentioned were the asylum's sole dependence for water during the next five or six years.

As the number of the patients and employes increased, this supply became insufficient. In 1848, when the household numbered one hundred and twenty-five, the springs afforded a daily supply of less than one thousand gallons (825), or $6\frac{2}{3}$ gallons per inmate, to meet all the demands of the house, laundry, and barns. This, of course, was not merely a dearth, but came so near to being a famine as to be unendurable, and a new supply and more abundant

* Merrimack County Records, Vol. 64, page 373.

was consequently sought. This was soon found, and very near by.

It so happened that Bow Brook, a small but pretty constant stream, ran through the asylum farm, its channel approaching at one point within twenty or thirty rods of the buildings. Its course was through a level meadow of some six or seven acres, which was surrounded on all sides by hills, except at the northwest and southeast for short distances, where it entered and left this section of the farm.

It was found, upon examination, that the construction of a short dam of less than twenty feet in length and seven or eight feet high at the latter point would arrest the stream and secure a pond of nearly equal area with the meadow upon its banks. This was accordingly done in June, 1848, and the pond secured. It was at once apparent that the quantity of water flowing over the dam was far in excess of all the wants of the asylum, and of sufficient purity for all purposes except those of the kitchen and dining-room. For these, the well and the Rum Hill springs were more than sufficient.

The question next arising was, how shall the water of the pond be elevated to the buildings? The attic tanks, which called for the largest supply, were some ninety feet above the surface of the pond. The agency of a Montgolfier's hydraulic ram was suggested. Having been thoroughly examined, this was adopted and put in operation. It raised to the highest tanks a sufficient portion of the water flowing into it to meet every requisition. Now, for the first time in its entire existence, the asylum enjoyed an abundant supply. In 1849 the superintendent, Dr. McFarland, reported the entire expense of the "hydraulic works for the supply of water" as four hundred and forty-five dollars and ninety-two cents.*

At the same time he called attention to the introduction of bathing-rooms to the asylum,—an important

* Report of 1849, page 47.

sanitary agency, which the want of sufficient water had before kept in abeyance.* Up to that time there had been but one bathing-tub at the asylum for all of its one hundred and twenty-five inmates, and that was located in the one room of the laundry which could be occupied for bathing at such times only as it was vacated by its ordinary occupants. His earnest appeal for bathing-rooms and better-located water-closets sounds strange at this day, but he only uttered what was then real, unexaggerated truths. He remarks: "The bathing conveniences of the asylum have never been fully sufficient to comply with the wants of such an institution. The only bathing-room is chiefly used for other purposes. A bathroom should be attached to each hall. If remote, the use of such an important hygienic agent is too apt to be resorted to less frequently than is really demanded. The difficulty which has heretofore existed in respect to the supply of water for the asylum we hope will be removed by the use of an hydraulic apparatus to elevate water from the stream, about three hundred feet in the rear of the buildings. Should the measures now being put in operation prove successful, sufficient water will be obtained to supply the present deficiency. If bathing-rooms are supplied, the most eligible plan would seem to be to erect an appendage to each wing, sufficient to afford a room ten feet by twelve to each hall. Hot and cold water should then be admitted freely into cast-iron bathing-tubs in each room. By removing into the same appendage the water-closets, which are now in too close proximity to the halls, there will be no risk of any atmospheric impurity in close weather." †

For potable water the asylum depended for some years longer upon the well and the Rum Hill springs. But the labor incident to pumping and the vexatious accidents attending the aqueduct service led to inquiries for a supply

* Report of 1848, page 41.

† Report of 1848, page 25.

of this from another source. A spring of pure water was found, and properly excavated and lined with stone, a few feet south of the one now in use. This afforded in moderate but sufficient quantity good drinking water, and upon it, with some enlargements, the institution depended until the autumn of 1881.

Upon the introduction of steam as a warming agent into the asylum, a small engine of about twelve-horse power was set up in the laundry, and all water used at the house was raised by a steam-pump. In 1860 the original wooden dam had become so far decayed that its removal was demanded, and not far from that time it was superseded by a new one of granite, made in the most thorough manner. This bids fair to do satisfactory service for centuries to come.

As the buildings of the asylum became more and more numerous, from time to time, to keep pace with the increasing number of patients, more water than the spring could supply became imperative. From careful calculations it was concluded that a well of large size, sunk a short distance north of the spring, would, with the existing supply, afford a sufficiency.

Accordingly, in the autumn of 1881, in the midst of a very dry period, the site of it was selected and definitely marked out, and the sinking of a well fifty feet in diameter was commenced. It had been previously decided that in case the supply proved insufficient, this was to be supplemented, as far as necessary, by filtered water from the pond.

Soon after the excavation commenced, a strata of gravel was reached and considerable springs came into the pit from the southeast, and, as it progressed, others from other directions made their appearance. So great became the flow that a steam-pump became necessary to remove the water, which ran in such quantities as to prevent the progress of the work. At first this was operated

during the day only, but as the well was deepened the pumping was necessarily continued during the night as well. As the excavation was lowered, additional springs appeared on almost all sides, and ere long a second pump became necessary and was set at work. For a month or thereabouts the work went on, and the well was sunk through strata of gravel, clay, and sand, until at a depth of fifteen feet a bed of clean quicksand was reached, and prevented further descent without curbing.

The abundance of water now secured indicated conclusively that this depth was sufficient. The lining of the sides by an eighteen-inch wall of split granite was then begun. The presence of the water rendered the placing of the bed-stones a work of some difficulty, but it was successfully accomplished, and carried to a level with the ground's surface. Upon this as a foundation was erected a circular building of brick, with a slated roof, which has since protected the water of the well from rains and all extraneous matters which might affect its purity. The walls of this building are about eighteen feet high, and are pierced at intervals with screened windows, which permit and, in fact, favor a constant circulation of air.

The diameter of this well is just fifty feet. Except when temporarily lowered, as it is every day while the tanks are being filled and for some time afterwards, the water maintains a constant depth of about seven or eight feet, varying somewhat with the dryness of the period. It rarely rises above that height or sinks below it. At this point the well and its springs, or rather their sources, seem to be in equilibrium.

There have been some very dry seasons since this well was made, but no indications of a failing supply of water have been seen. The water is white, pure, and of the best quality. It is used for all house purposes, to the amount of about forty thousand gallons a day. Should

the number of patients be doubled, our present water supply would probably suffice for their wants.

The yearly cost of this water is mostly the expense of pumping it, which is done by powerful steam-pumps. This is estimated at about three hundred and fifty dollars a year. If to this amount there be made an addition of fifty dollars for occasional renewals and repairs of pipes and pumps, we shall find the yearly water bill of the asylum to be about four hundred dollars, or two and seven tenths of a cent per thousand gallons. If the same quantity which is now used—much of which, owing to the asylum's elevation, would have to be pumped—were purchased of the city water-works at their established price of thirteen and a half cents per thousand gallons, it would cost the institution about two thousand dollars (\$1,971) a year.

In this well the asylum has secured a very great desideratum,—an abundance of good water at a cost sufficiently low to allow of its use with the utmost freedom. Its importance cannot be exaggerated, and the benefits afforded by it are as valuable as they are constant.

The farm has been a source of revenue the past year. Your attention is respectfully called to the usual statement accompanying this report, made by its manager, of the amounts and cash values of its several products. It will be seen that milk is the most valuable of these. This is one of the most important articles of diet used at the asylum, and has, for the last few years, all been produced upon the farm.

Your attention is particularly invited to the present condition of our heating apparatus. Of the five boilers in the boiler-house, which furnish three fourths or more of all the steam used, three—which have been in constant use for from twenty-three to twenty-five years—are no longer serviceable, and must be renewed the present year. For an estimate in detail of the cost of new ones

to replace these, and of the considerable amount of new piping and radiators required, you are respectfully referred to the accompanying report of the superintendent. It will be perceived upon a moment's reflection that such an outlay belongs to construction, and is too great to be carried in the annual expense account. It is important that the Legislature make early provision to relieve the asylum of this embarrassment.

Respectfully submitted.

GEORGE B. TWITCHELL,
JOHN H. GEORGE,
DEXTER RICHARDS,
CARLTON P. FROST,
EMERY J. RANDALL,
WATERMAN SMITH,
WILLIAM G. PERRY,
ELLERY A. HIBBARD,
EDWARD SPALDING,
JOSEPH B. WALKER,
Trustees.

CONCORD, N. H., April 14, 1887.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

The superintendent respectfully submits the forty-fifth annual report of the asylum, for the year ending March 31, 1887.

The year commenced with three hundred and seventeen patients,—one hundred and thirty-six men and one hundred and eighty-one women.

The number admitted during the year was one hundred and forty-three,—eighty-three men and sixty women,—making the whole number during the year four hundred and seventy-one,—two hundred and twenty-six men and two hundred and forty-five women.

The number discharged during the year was ninety-five, of whom fifty-four were men and forty-one were women.

The daily average through the year has been 321.84, of whom 137.22 were men and 184.12 were women.

Of the four hundred and seventy-one patients under treatment, seventy-one were known to have the suicidal impulse; one of this number, after many determined and persistent attempts, and in spite of every precaution, succeeded in accomplishing her purpose by suspending herself with one of her stockings to the foot of her bedstead.

Of the one hundred and forty-three patients admitted during the year, ninety were apparently incurable and forty-eight apparently curable.

Of the three hundred and twenty-eight patients remaining in the asylum at the end of the year, twenty-four only

have prospects of being curable, and as many as three hundred and two are apparently incurable. This shows, as usual, how small a percentage of the insanity seen in asylums is curable, and illustrates the constant tendency to accumulation of chronic cases. But one ought not, nevertheless, to lose sight of the fact that, though many of these cases cannot be cured, they can be vastly relieved and improved, and that by hospital care and treatment their mental intelligence and integrity may be preserved many years, and perhaps during their natural lives.

During the year there have been thirty-three deaths. Of these, twenty-two were the result of such organic disease of the brain as would preclude all hopes of recovery, and the natural course of which tended toward death. No acute infectious or contagious disease, other than a mild epidemic of mumps, has invaded the house; and the general sanitary condition has been excellent. The death rate has been for the year 7.1 per cent. As is the case in every year, many patients are brought in an advanced and exhausted state of acute mania or melancholia, and at a period of their disease when little or nothing can be done for their assistance.

The past year has been signalized by the completion and operation of the winter work-shop for patients, by the purchase of a portion of the land bordering on the southern part of the farm, and by the purchase of between eleven and twelve acres on the western shore of Lake Pennacook. While the purchase of the entire estate on the southerly border of our farm would have been desirable if practicable, still the possession of the northerly half will facilitate the completion of our border driveway and materially improve that part of our grounds. The winter work-shop for patients has fully realized all that we had anticipated from it, and I think will form an important landmark in the improved methods of treatment adopted by the asylum. As this was the first year of its

operation, and the first organized attempt at developing skilled labor among the patients, our selection of the kind of work to be done was somewhat experimental. The upholstering of mattresses, the manufacture of brooms, the reseating of chairs, and a small amount of tailoring were finally adopted as the most practicable forms of industry. Another year will undoubtedly witness the introduction of a greater variety of labor. As many as thirty or more men have been employed daily in this way with great benefit to themselves. Especial credit is due the supervisor, Mr. A. F. Tandy, for his interest in learning the different industries himself, and in teaching the patients. Without his hearty co-operation the successful inauguration of the shop would have been much more difficult.

Of the value of work as a method of treatment, and as a means of improving the condition of the chronic insane, there can be no doubt. It was a wise foresight that led our own Isaac Adams to provide for this very object, and it is gratifying to know that in so short a time we have already begun to reap the benefits of what he had anticipated. Nothing prevents mental deterioration so surely as healthy diversion and occupation of the mental faculties. There comes a time in the history of every acute case when such diversion is of the greatest importance to the individual, and it often happens that the chronic and incurable case by being properly interested in some healthful occupation is prevented from sinking into a more helpless dementia; and by the very fact that healthful ideas are made, as far as is possible, to supplant those of morbid character, it results that the patient is far less troublesome and mischievous than he would otherwise become. The change from the monotony of the ward to the activity and even sociability of the work-shop, the diversion of the mind to the task in hand, and the gradual stimulation of the intelligence afforded by labor carefully

regulated, all seem to recall the patient to himself, and, if incurable, prevent a still further self-absorption and deterioration.

It is interesting in this connection to note that Pinel, in the early part of this century, discussed the matter of labor with great acuteness. He considered that mechanical employment of various kinds should be a fundamental law in the treatment of the insane in hospitals. Since Pinel wrote, the subject has not been urged with the earnestness that it should command until within comparatively recent times. Now all alienists recognize the great value of varied employment for the insane, and the time is near at hand when no well-appointed hospital for the insane will be without its work-shop. Dr. Desmaisons, in a little book entitled "*Asylums for the Insane in Spain*," refers to Villargoitia, a Spanish specialist, who, in a special letter to the committee of administration of the hospital at Madrid, maintained that cures were more frequent among the lower and poorer classes, who, while under detention at the asylum, are compelled to work; whereas cures are less frequent among the nobility, who, while in the asylum, are allowed to remain in a state of pernicious idleness.

In our northern latitude a majority of the patients are debarred from outside work fully six months of the year,—simply because there is no work to do. During this season the work-shop is of the greatest possible benefit. It seems a reasonable conclusion that labor may be prescribed by the physician like medicine, and that there are cases undoubtedly where a reasonable and firm insistence upon its judicious employment should be maintained.

The purchase of the land bordering on Lake Pennacook, and about four miles distant from the asylum, seems to me to be of the greatest importance in the future history of the treatment of patients at this institution. The way is now open for the erection of a sum-

mer cottage for those patients who are in a condition to be benefited by the change of scene afforded thereby. The location is a charming one. The shore of the lake is fringed with a growth of pines, birches, oak, and low undergrowth. By judicious pruning and thinning out, a delightful shady retreat can be made close to the water's edge. At one point, and connected with the mainland by partially submerged bed of rocks about one hundred feet in length, is a small island covered with tall pines. By a little labor this island may be connected with the mainland by a rustic bridge. A slight elevation on the mainland some fifty feet above the level of the water, with a broad, flat expanse on its summit, forms an admirable site for a cottage. At a little distance from this elevation is a large open field, which would make a capital play-ground. Few institutions are so fortunate as to have so delightful a spot for the erection of a summer retreat.

During the last summer daily camping parties of men visited this place, generally twice a week. Allusion was made in the last report to these camping parties. During the past summer many such trips were made under the direction of Dr. Nason and Mr. Tandy. According to the length of the day, the party, numbering twelve to fifteen men, would start at a given hour in the morning from half-past 5 to 7 o'clock, walk to the camp, cook their breakfast, lounge about during the day, fishing, playing ball, or indulging in other amusements; cook dinner and supper and return, reaching home by 7 or 8 o'clock in the evening. It is needless to add that no other form of diversion has proved of greater interest and profit. A keen appetite, the soundest sleep, and a healthy stimulation of the mental faculties have been a few of the benefits resulting from this most diverting pastime. A few parties of women were taken to the same spot in barges and spent the day. At no very distant date it is to be hoped that a summer cottage will

throw open the attractions of the place to a larger number, and add another remedial measure of the greatest value to those already possessed by the asylum.

In several tables there appears a certain number styled "not insane." These refer chiefly to inebriates or victims of the opium habit. The fact that such cases must be admitted to a hospital for the insane is greatly to be deplored. Still it is none the less a fact that these unfortunate persons must at times be detained somewhere. During those periods in which they are under the influence of alcohol they often become insane, are irresponsible, and even dangerous. It is obviously necessary that they must at this time be cared for somewhere; and, unfortunately, the asylum is the only suitable place. A short residence — a few weeks, oftentimes a few days — suffices for the removal of every effect of alcohol upon their brains, and then they become most troublesome and uncomfortable cases. As a rule, they are unwilling to remain in the asylum, and oftentimes disaffect all the insane patients with whom they come in contact. They fill other patients with the same dissatisfaction that characterizes themselves, and often lead the really insane to feel that they are perfectly sane, and hence needlessly detained. No class of patients are more unwelcome to the asylum superintendent than the victims of the alcohol and opium habit.

What is obviously needed is special legislation applying to this very class, in distinction from the insane. It is very questionable whether under special legal commitment the asylum is the proper place for their detention; but in this State, at least, it is probably the only practicable place. The working of the new law lately passed in Massachusetts, authorizing the commitment of inebriates to the different insane hospitals of that State, has not proved altogether satisfactory. Dr. Fisher, superintendent of the South Boston Lunatic Hospital, very cor-

rectly criticises the law as defective in three ways: First, it commits inebriates to hospitals for the insane, where they are obviously out of place, instead of to special institutions; secondly, the law does not commit for a definite time, and hence immediately the inebriate is out of liquor he and his friends importune the superintendent for a discharge, while it is obvious that such discharge may not be for the patient's own best good; thirdly, the law does not allow, as it should, mild compulsory labor for this class of persons. The enforced idleness of the asylum is far worse for the inebriate than enforced labor, and the lighter kinds of work that are gladly performed by the insane do not meet with the inebriate's acceptance.

It is quite obvious that special legislation and special institutions are desiderata in the proper management and treatment of this class; that the law and the institution must contain in their essence just enough of the penal element to enable the management to detain the patient and enforce certain methods of treatment that are necessary for his own good. The larger and more populous States will doubtless solve this problem by ultimately separating the class of inebriates from the insane.

In our own State, while we may not have a separate institution, I think it eminently important that we should have special legislation recognizing this class; and, if the asylum is the necessary place of detention, such laws as will require their residence for a definite time.

GENERAL IMPROVEMENTS.

At the annual meeting of the trustees in April last it was decided to take such initiatory steps as would eventually lead to the adoption of low-pressure steam heating. Accordingly all the old apparatus located in the basement of the Peaslee building was removed, and new indirect

radiators were placed there by the Walworth Manufacturing Company. The supply main was made sufficiently large to supply all future wants of the Peaslee and Chandler wings, as well as for any additional structure that might be erected upon that portion of the grounds. Many single rooms were provided with indirect heat, thereby facilitating the care of the sick as well as materially improving the ventilation. The enlarging of the air-chambers in the basement, with the additional admission of light and air, has greatly improved the appearance of that portion of the house. The same system of piping was also applied to the Center building. This proved the most difficult portion of the work, as many of the old ascending lines of pipe were circuitous, and new routes had to be made in many instances. The experience of the past winter in heating those portions of the house provided with the new apparatus has fully sustained our anticipations, and leads us to look forward to the time when the entire house shall be warmed on the low-pressure plan.

In accordance with your decision at the last annual meeting, careful estimates have been made of the entire cost of lowering the foundations of the boiler-house and remodeling the boiler-room itself, including the addition of a fire-proof ceiling, together with the necessary piping and the placing of three large new low-pressure steam-boilers. The estimates call for not less than \$12,287.

It is not necessary for me to add that the condition of the old boilers, the safety and comfort of all who reside in the institution, demand that the above outlay should be made. In the annual report for 1886 attention was called to the age and general condition of these boilers. Two of them are twenty-five years old, and a third has been in use for twenty-three years. It is obvious that they have run as long as safety and economy should require. A change is, therefore, imperative, and whenever

it is made a radical re-arrangement of the boilers and the boiler-house should be made. The above-mentioned estimate covers the entire cost of such improvements as are required by the latest and most approved methods of low-pressure steam heating.

Such expense is too large to be met under the item of permanent improvements, which are usually included in the running expenses of the asylum. A special legislative appropriation will be required to meet the cost of the proposed change. I recommend the matter, therefore, to your serious consideration, and for such further action as will be necessary to bring the matter before the next Legislature.

During the past year, and while the changes referred to in the last report were being made in ward 9, the entire plumbing of the Chandler wing was renewed from the basement to the attic. New closets, provided with automatic flush tanks, were put in place of the old apparatus, and all soil-pipes were carried out of the roof. Every portion of the system was thoroughly trapped and equipped with the latest and best plumbing devices for preventing the entrance of sewer gases. During the present year it is to be hoped that this most important sanitary work may be extended to those portions of the Peaslee building which are plumbed after the older and less secure methods.

During the past year the old lathing and plastering of the front offices, public waiting-room, and hall, as well as that of ward 4, all of which had become exceedingly dilapidated, was torn down and replaced. Advantage was taken at this time to newly paint the walls and ceilings of the public entrance and adjoining rooms, hoping thereby to obviate as far as possible the rather dark and uninteresting appearance given by the low ceilings and poorly lighted space way.

THE FARM.

Under the judicious management of Mr. Green the farm has proved sufficiently remunerative. Appended are the reports of crops, together with their market values, as well as the amount of milk raised.

The same general improvements on the grounds which have been in progress so many years were continued during the past summer and fall. A point has at last been reached where each year will witness a more manifest advancement toward completion. Every additional bit of grading and every new portion of ground brought under cultivation now begins to reveal its real value, and shows that the time is not far distant when every portion of our land will be under cultivation, and accessible by pleasant drives or walks. This is a result to be earnestly anticipated. The more diversified are our grounds, the more opportunities we have for keeping patients out of doors, and the greater facilities we have for preserving the same classification outside as well as inside the house, the more successful will be our treatment. One of the great difficulties which we have hitherto encountered has been the more or less restricted facilities for the taking out of patients into the open air during the summer months, and at the same time keeping the various classes of patients from coming in contact with each other. It is always unpleasant for the intelligent and convalescent patients to meet on their walks about the grounds the demented and chronic class. A larger and more accessible territory, and a number of interesting objective points on the premises that can be visited, will enable us to maintain that same separation and classification which we consider of so much importance in the house.

In this connection it is therefore interesting to note that several hundred feet of the border driveway have been completed, and a large area of underdraining and grading

along the line of the brook was finished during the fall. About three hundred feet more of the brook wall were laid, and a large tract made ready for grading, and for the finishing of the driveway during the coming year. The final completion of this driveway will facilitate the taking out for short drives on our own grounds the very acutely excited patients or the more demented and untidy class whom we do not wish to carry on the more exposed public highway. The fact that we shall have such opportunities on our own grounds will be of great value. It seems to me that the day is not far distant when our airing courts will be largely abolished, and when patients will be taken out on various parts of the grounds, and when the personal supervision of the attendant will be preferable to that of the more unsightly high fence.

During the summer months the barn and adjoining buildings were entirely repainted.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The superintendent wishes to publicly thank all who have generously contributed to the entertainment of the patients during the winter months. Among those who have kindly assisted are the Day Dramatic Company, Mr. and Mrs. Ferrin, Our Club and Unity Club, Universalist Society, and Miss Annie Dietrich, in dramatic and musical entertainments. Mr. E. C. Taylor gave a delightful exhibition of legerdemain and jugglery on Thanksgiving Day; Dr. J. P. Bancroft a lecture on Rome; Mr. J. B. Walker a lecture on art; and Rev. Dr. C. B. Crane presented a book to one of the wards.

The proprietors of the following newspapers have gratuitously supplied the asylum with copies of their issues: "N. H. People and Patriot," "Daily Monitor," "Independent Statesman," "Union Democrat," "Nashua Gazette," "Morning Star."

No changes have occurred in the staff of resident

officers, and the superintendent wishes to express his appreciation of their valuable assistance in the many trying duties of the year. As usual, the board of trustees have, by their cordial interest and support, most materially aided the superintendent in the work of the year.

C. P. BANCROFT,
Superintendent.

N. H. ASYLUM, March 31, 1887.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE I.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Patients in hospital April 1, 1886	136	181	317
Cases admitted during the year	83	60	143
Discharged within the year	54	41	95
Viz., as recovered from first attack.....	11	6	17
as recovered from other than first.....	6	9	15
as much improved.....	6	6	12
as improved.....	10	6	16
as not improved.....	15	13	28
as not insane.....	6	1	7
Deaths.....	19	14	33
Patients remaining April 1, 1887.....	143	186	329
Number of different persons within the year.....	321	241	462
" " " admitted.....	77	59	136
" " " recovered.....	17	15	32
Daily average number of patients.....	187.22	184.12	321.34

TABLE II.

Showing Result in all under Treatment during the Year.

	Of those in asylum at beginning of the year.			Of those admitted during the year.			Total both classes.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Discharged, recovered...	9	6	15	8	9	17	17	15	32
" much improved	3	4	7	3	3	5	6	6	12
" improved	4	2	6	6	4	10	10	6	16
" not improved	7	7	14	6	6	12	15	12	27
Died	9	11	20	10	3	13	19	14	33
Remaining, improved...	50	62	112	24	13	37	74	75	149
" not improved	52	64	116	15	26	41	67	110	177
Not insane.....	1	..	1	1	..	1	2	..	2

TABLE III.

Admissions and Discharges from beginning.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Admitted.....	2,589	2,444	5,033
Discharged.....	2,379	2,190	4,569
" recovered.....	928	881	1,809
" improved.....	582	595	1,177
" not improved.....	489	417	906
Died.....	441	368	809

TABLE IV.

Showing the Number and Character of the Recovery in those recovered during the Year.

	Cases in which recurrency is not established.			Cases in which recurrency is established.			Total both classes.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
From first attack.....	11	6	17	..	..	..	11	6	17
" second ".....	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2
" third ".....	..	1	1	3	1	4	3	2	5
" fourth ".....	..	1	1	2	..	2	2	1	3
" fifth ".....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1
" sixth ".....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1
" eighth ".....	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	1	2
" tenth ".....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1
	11	10	21	6	5	11	17	15	32

TABLE V.

Showing Duration of Insanity before Admission in those recovered during the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Less than one month.....	7	1	8
From one to three months.....	2	4	6
From three to four months.....	3	1	4
From six to twelve months.....	2	2	4
More than one year.....	3	7	10
	17	15	32

TABLE VI.

Showing Number of Admissions to this Hospital of those admitted this Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Admitted the first time.....	60	41	101
“ second “.....	13	9	22
“ third “.....	3	4	7
“ fourth “.....	2	3	5
“ fifth “.....	2	1	3
“ sixth “.....	2	1	3
“ eighth “.....	1	..	1
“ tenth “.....	..	1	1
	83	60	143

TABLE VII.

Showing the Number of the Attack in those admitted during the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
First.....	59	43	102
Second.....	9	7	16
Third.....	8	4	12
Fourth.....	3	1	4
Fifth.....	3	1	4
Seventh.....	..	2	2
Eighth.....	1	..	1
Tenth.....	..	1	1
Eighty-sixth.....	..	1	1
	83	60	143

TABLE VIII.

Showing Duration of Insanity in those admitted during the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Less than one month.....	14	8	22
One to three months.....	11	8	19
Three to six months.....	4	4	8
Six to nine months.....	9	5	14
Nine to twelve months.....	2	..	2
Twelve to eighteen months.....	13	5	18
Eighteen months to two years.....	3	1	4
Two to three years.....	8	3	11
Three to four years.....	4	9	13
Five to ten years.....	6	8	14
Ten to fifteen years.....	2	5	7
Fifteen to twenty years.....	..	1	1
Twenty to thirty years.....	2	1	3
Thirty to forty years.....	..	1	1
Forty to fifty years.....	..	1	1
Not insane.....	5	..	..
	83	60	143

TABLE IX.

Showing Ages of those admitted during the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
15 to 20 years	2	1	3
20 to 25 years	2	6	8
25 to 30 years	13	5	17
30 to 35 years	13	5	18
35 to 40 years	11	7	18
40 to 45 years	10	5	15
45 to 50 years	13	6	19
50 to 55 years	11	15	26
55 to 60 years	7	7	14
60 to 65 years	1	3	4
65 to 70 years	1	..	1
	83	60	143

TABLE X.

Showing form of Disease in Patients admitted during the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Mania, acute	4	9	13
Mania, sub-acute	7	3	10
Mania, chronic	11	16	27
Mania, recurrent	4	5	9
Mania, senile	2	3	5
Mania, circulatory .....	..	2	2
Mania, puerperal .....	..	1	1
Mania, hysterical .....	..	1	1
Melancholia, acute	4	6	10
Melancholia, sub-acute	5	..	5
Melancholia, chronic	7	4	11
Melancholia, recurrent .....	..	1	1
Dementia, chronic	4	1	5
Dementia, senile	3	..	3
Structural	5	2	7
Alcoholism	2	..	2
Epilepsy	1	..	1
Paresis	8	2	10
Hypochondriasis	3	..	3
Imbecility	1	1	2
Erotomania .....	..	1	1
Chronic Insanity	7	2	9
Not insane	5	..	5
	83	60	143

TABLE XI.

Showing Complications in those admitted during the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Hereditary tendency.....	11	16	27
Intemperance.....	23	..	23
Insolation.....	5	..	5
Malaria.....	1	2	3
Dysmenorrhœa.....	..	2	2
Amenorrhœa.....	..	1	1
Constipation.....	..	1	1
Varicose ulcers.....	1	..	1
Syphilis.....	..	1	1
Phthisis.....	1	..	1
Pott's disease and epilepsy.....	1	..	1
Suicidal.....	23	17	39
Homicidal.....	7	2	9
	73	42	114

TABLE XII.

Showing Number with Suicidal Propensity under Treatment during the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Of those in hospital at the beginning of the year.....	10	23	33
Of those admitted during the year.....	23	17	39
	33	39	71

TABLE XIII.

Civil Condition of those admitted during the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Single.....	22	20	42
Married.....	53	28	81
Widows.....	..	10	10
Widowers.....	5	..	5
Divorced.....	2	1	3
Unknown.....	1	..	1
	83	60	143

TABLE XIV.

Showing Occupation of those admitted during the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Household occupations.....	.	41	41
Farmers.....	21	..	21
Mill operatives.....	7	6	13
Laborers.....	7	..	7
Machinists.....	4	..	4
Jewelers.....	4	..	4
Painters.....	3	..	3
Carpenters.....	3	..	3
School-teachers.....	..	3	3
Shoe operatives.....	3	1	3
Physicians.....	2	..	2
Sawyers.....	2	..	2
Clerks.....	2	..	2
Sailors.....	2	..	2
Wheelwrights ..	2	..	2
Piano-tuner.....	1	..	1
Baker.....	1	..	1
Photographer.....	1	..	1
Hostler.....	1	..	1
Student.....	..	1	1
Merchant.....	1	..	1
Printer.....	1	..	1
Locomotive engineer ..	1	..	1
Railroad conductor.....	1	..	1
Type-setter.....	..	1	1
Cloak-maker.....	..	1	1
Architect.....	1	..	1
Policeman.....	1	..	1
Wool-sorter.....	1	..	1
Carriage-trimmer.....	1	..	1
Hotel-keeper.....	1	..	1
Teamster.....	1	..	1
None.....	8	6	14
	88	60	148

TABLE XV.

Showing Nativity of those admitted during the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
New Hampshire.....	58	35	93
Massachusetts.....	2	11	13
Vermont.....	2	4	6
Maine.....	3	..	3
Connecticut.....	1	..	1
Ireland.....	4	7	11
Canada ..	4	1	5
England.....	2	..	2
New York.....	2	..	2
Rhode Island.....	1	..	1
California.....	..	1	1
Germany.....	1	..	1
Scotland.....	1	..	1
New Brunswick.....	..	1	1
Nova Scotia.....	1	..	1
Azore Islands.....	1	..	1
	88	60	148

TABLE XVI.

Residence of those admitted during the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Hillsborough county	26	18	44
Rockingham "	10	5	15
Grafton "	11	4	15
Merrimack "	7	7	14
Cheshire "	7	4	11
Belknap "	5	3	8
Coté "	6	2	8
Strafford "	2	5	7
Sullivan "	4	1	5
Carroll "	1	3	4
Massachusetts.....	1	3	4
Vermont.....	1	3	4
Connecticut.....	1	..	1
Canada.....	1	1	2
	83	60	143

TABLE XVII.

Showing by what authority committed.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
By friends.....	46	51	97
By towns.....	14	2	16
By counties.....	13	4	17
By courts.....	10	3	13
	83	60	143

TABLE XVIII.

Showing by whom supported.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
By self or friends.....	50	49	99
By town or city.....	15	5	20
By county.....	16	5	21
By State.....	2	1	3
	83	60	143

TABLE XIX.

Deaths in the Year and their Causes.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Structural disease of brain.....	9	3	12
Pareis.....	8	2	5
Exhaustion from acute mania.....	2	1	3
Exhaustion from chronic melancholia.....	..	2	2
Exhaustion from chronic dementia.....	1	1	2
Phthisis pulmonalis.....	..	2	2
Exhaustion from acute melancholia.....	1	..	1
Exhaustion from chronic mania.....	1	..	1
Exhaustion from puerperal mania.....	..	1	1
Exhaustion from epilepsy.....	1	..	1
Exhaustion from diarrhoea.....	..	1	1
Pericarditis.....	1	..	1
Suicide (by hanging).....	..	1	1
	19	14	33

TABLE XX.

Ages at Time of Death.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Between 20 and 30 years.....	..	2	2
“ 30 “ 40 “ ..	6	1	7
“ 40 “ 50 “ ..	8	4	12
“ 50 “ 60 “ ..	1	3	4
“ 60 “ 70 “ ..	1	2	3
“ 70 “ 80 “ ..	2	2	4
“ 80 “ 90 “ ..	1	..	1
	19	14	33

TABLE XXI.

Showing Ages of those Remaining at the end of the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Between 20 and 30 years.....	24	16	30
“ 30 “ 40 “ ..	38	40	78
“ 40 “ 50 “ ..	80	46	76
“ 50 “ 60 “ ..	24	24	58
“ 60 “ 70 “ ..	19	28	47
“ 70 “ 80 “ ..	7	17	24
Over 80 years of age.....	1	4	5
	143	185	328

TABLE XXII.

Showing Duration of Disease in those Remaining.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Less than 1 month.....	1	..	1
" " 2 months.....	1	..	1
" " 3 ".....	1	1	2
From 3 to 6 ".....	2	5	7
" 6 to 12 ".....	9	6	15
" 12 to 18 ".....	8	6	14
" 1½ to 2 years.....	6	3	9
" 2 to 3 ".....	8	13	21
" 3 to 5 ".....	15	18	33
" 5 to 10 ".....	23	40	63
" 10 to 15 ".....	17	31	48
" 15 to 20 ".....	13	15	28
" 20 to 25 ".....	12	9	21
" 25 to 30 ".....	4	5	9
" 30 to 40 ".....	5	11	16
Over 40 years.....	4	7	11
Unknown.....	13	16	29
Not insane.....	2	..	2
	143	185	328

TABLE XXIII.

Prospects of Recovery in those Patients admitted during the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Curable (apparently).....	25	23	48
Incurable (apparently).....	53	37	90
Not insane.....	5	..	5
	83	60	143

TABLE XXIV.

Prospects of those Remaining at the end of the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Curable (apparently).....	10	14	24
Incurable (apparently).....	131	171	302
Not insane.....	2	..	2
	143	185	328

TABLE XXV.

Statistics of Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, from the opening of the Asylum.

Year.	Admitted.	Discharged and died.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Whole number under treatment.	Remaining at end of hospital year.	Daily averages of the hospital.		
									Men.	Women.	Total.
1843	76	29	12	10	6	1	76	47	.....	.....	.....
1844	104	81	37	90	19	5	151	70	.....	.....	.....
1845	86	89	37	17	22	6	158	78	.....	.....	.....
1846	98	78	26	23	16	11	174	98	.....	.....	.....
1847	89	87	38	17	23	9	187	100	.....	.....	.....
1848	92	83	29	20	26	8	193	109	.....	.....	.....
1849	81	78	36	15	11	14	190	114	.....	.....	.....
1850	103	90	45	18	20	7	217	127	.....	.....	.....
1851	88	86	45	25	16	12	215	117	.....	.....	.....
1852	107	106	66	13	16	11	224	118	.....	.....	.....
1853	132	107	65	25	11	8	250	148	.....	.....	.....
1854	141	123	63	24	22	14	264	161	.....	.....	.....
1855	95	91	50	20	9	12	248	155	.....	.....	.....
1856	85	96	66	18	7	10	250	154	.....	.....	.....
1857	97	81	47	15	7	12	251	170	.....	.....	.....
1858	76	77	34	20	5	18	246	169	.....	.....	.....
1859	98	85	31	22	18	14	267	182	.....	.....	.....
1860	85	83	38	16	19	17	267	184	.....	.....	.....
1861	106	94	34	34	10	16	290	196	94	88	182
1862	86	94	42	32	7	12	282	188	88.7	105.7	194.4
1863	101	85	30	32	17	18	289	204	87.4	105.9	193.3
1864	105	92	36	16	17	23	309	217	90.4	107.4	207.8
1865	107	102	42	23	14	22	324	223	102.5	115.9	218.4
1866	104	91	26	28	16	21	327	236	106.3	128.6	234.9
1867	117	107	39	24	27	17	353	246	119.3	132.6	251.9
1868	118	120	51	39	18	21	364	235	118.5	121.27	239.77
1869	96	83	42	20	9	22	330	237	113.7	129.9	243.6
1870	130	114	37	34	20	23	367	253	123.1	125.9	249
1871	135	163	65	37	29	32	388	225	119.6	128.44	248.04
1872	152	123	55	31	16	21	377	254	106.36	125.19	231.55
1873	194	179	61	51	27	33	448	276	127.6	139.5	267.1
1874	140	137	42	44	27	22	418	281	127.4	137.5	264.9
1875	120	140	53	37	30	20	401	261	136.6	138.1	274.7
1876	140	122	35	34	27	26	401	279	121.4	139.1	260.5
1877	119	118	36	38	27	17	398	280	124.2	150.3	274.5
1878	114	118	35	36	30	17	394	276	128.9	148.8	277.7
1879	73	81	27	23	8	23	349	268	126.3	143.8	270.1
1880	111	94	26	27	22	17	379	285	127.4	147.6	275
1881	124	117	33	39	23	22	419	302	133.3	158.6	291.9
1882	104	121	38	26	27	30	406	385	131	159.1	290.1
1883	133	123	41	23	24	25	418	385	120.3	164.1	284.4
1884	141	127	18	41	44	24	436	309	124.3	169.5	293.8
1885	188	122	30	20	36	36	447	322	128.3	181.9	310.2
1886	138	143	43	30	34	34	460	317	129.22	192.37	321.59
1887	143	128	32	28	28	33	460	328	127.22	194.12	321.34

FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TREASURER. ---

To the Trustees of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane :

The treasurer respectfully submits the following statement of receipts and expenditures of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane from April 1, 1886, to March 31, 1887 :

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand April 1, 1886	\$3,543.82
received for board of private patients	48,689.42
received for board of patients supported by towns	4,906.58
received from counties for board of patients	10,996.25
from state treasurer for board of criminal insane	2,962.10
from state treasurer for aid to indigent patients	6,000.00
from state treasurer for increase of asylum library	100.00
from J. B. Walker, financial agent, for aid to indigent patients, etc. . . .	10,000.00
from sale of stock and other articles	2,031.74
	<hr style="width: 20%; margin: 0 auto;"/> \$89,229.91

EXPENDITURES.

For meats	\$7,808.64
flour	2,201.30
butter and cheese	2,966.63
sugar and molasses	2,084.85
fish	1,513.25
coffee and tea	881.34
potatoes, other vegetables, and fruits	1,621.45
all other articles of food	2,433.70
furniture and furnishing goods	4,897.95
all articles furnished to patients (re- funded)	2,721.98
fuel and lights	10,284.54
medical and surgical supplies	666.92
all services in the board and care of patients	22,190.89
ordinary repairs, renewals, and perma- nent improvements in buildings and premises	12,242.41
provender	1,010.86
all farming operations, including ani- mals purchased, utensils, farming tools and carriages, farm labor, care of garden, grounds, and all outside work	5,540.06
stationery, printing, and increase of library	472.21
postage, express, and telegraph	594.70
overpayments for board (refunded)	121.20
traveling expenses of trustees	178.60
public exercises, including Sunday ser- vices, week-day exercises, and all	

means to occupy the attention of patients	\$728.04
miscellaneous unclassified items	1,068.96
<hr/>	
Whole amount paid out	\$84,230.48
Balance carried to new account	4,999.43
<hr/>	
	\$89,229.43

J. P. BANCROFT, *Treasurer.*

CONCORD, April 1, 1887.

I certify that I have examined the accounts of the treasurer of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1887, and find them clearly and accurately kept. All money received is accounted for, and every item sustained by a proper voucher.

WM. G. PERRY, *Auditor.*

CONCORD, April 13, 1887.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FINANCIAL AGENT.

To the Trustees of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane :

The financial agent respectfully presents this report of his receipts and expenditures during the asylum financial year ending March 31, 1887, and of the amounts and investments of the funds in his custody.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand April 1, 1886	\$2,293.67
received of New Hampshire Savings Bank, from Contingent fund	850.00
received in payment of ten Manchester bonds	10,000.00
received for interest and dividends	14,693.86
	<hr/> \$27,837.53

EXPENDITURES.

Cash paid J. P. Bancroft, treasurer, appropriation to indigent patients, etc.	\$10,000.00
for insurance	747.44

Cash paid principal in part of loan at New Hampshire Savings Bank	\$3,000.00
interest on said loan	640.50
four New Hampshire Trust Co. 6 per cent bonds and accrued interest	4,018.00
three Oregon Short Line Railroad 6 per cent bonds, accrued interest and commission	3,216.50
three Northern Pacific Railroad 6 per cent bonds, accrued interest and commission	3,487.50
annuity of Mrs. Sarah J. Wilson, salary of financial agent, safe rent, and sundry small expenses	960.18
Balance carried to new account	1,767.46
	<hr/>
	\$27,837.53

The following statement presents the amounts of the several permanent funds, at their par value, on the first day of April, 1887, and the manner of their investment:

ADAMS FUND.

(Gift of Isaac Adams, of Sandwich.)

10 shares Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad stock	\$1,000.00
2 United States bonds	600.00
	<hr/>
	\$1,600.00

BURROUGHS FUND.

(Legacy of Rev. Charles Burroughs, D.D., of Portsmouth.)

1 St. Louis County bond	\$1,000.00
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CHANDLER FUND.

(Legacy of Abiel Chandler, of Walpole.)

25 shares Portland, Saco & Portsmouth Railroad stock	\$2,500.00
37 shares Boston & Maine Railroad stock .	3,700.00
100 shares Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad stock	10,000.00
10 shares Michigan Central Railroad stock	1,000.00
10 shares Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad stock	1,000.00
8 shares National State Bank stock .	300.00
2 Chicago Water Loan bonds . .	2,000.00
3 Northern Pacific Railroad bonds . .	3,000.00
1 Concord bond	500.00
2 Michigan Central Railroad bonds .	2,000.00
1 New Hampshire registered bond .	200.00
2 Iowa Loan and Trust Company bonds .	600.00
2 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad bonds	2,000.00
1 Chicago & Northwestern Railroad bond	1,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$29,800.00

CONANT FUND.

(Gift of John Conant, of Jaffrey.)

4 Iowa Loan and Trust Company bonds .	\$4,000.00
1 Boston & Albany Railroad bond . .	1,000.00
3 shares Boston & Maine Railroad stock .	300.00
2 shares Boston & Providence Railroad stock	200.00
1 share Boston Exchange Company stock .	500.00
	<hr/>
	\$6,000.00

FISK FUND.

(Legacy of Catharine Fisk, of Keene.)

This fund is held in trust by the State of
 New Hampshire, and amounted, June 1,
 1886, to \$24,885.31

KENT FUND.

(Legacy of Moody Kent, of Pembroke.)

14 Maine bonds	\$7,000.00
5 Eastern Railroad bonds	5,000.00
13 Michigan Central Railroad bonds	13,000.00
8 Chicago (River improvement) bonds	8,000.00
9 Burlington & Missouri River Railroad bonds	9,000.00
19 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad bonds	19,000.00
1 Chicago & Northwestern Railroad bond	1,000.00
6 Cleveland bonds	6,000.00
17 Concord bonds	17,000.00
3 Minneapolis bonds	8,000.00
8 United States bonds	1,200.00
7 Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad bonds	7,000.00
10 Boston & Lowell Railroad bonds	10,000.00
5 St. Louis bonds	5,000.00
50 shares Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad stock	5,000.00
32 shares Northern Railroad stock	3,200.00
100 shares Michigan Central Railroad stock	10,000.00
2 shares Boston & Providence Railroad stock	200.00
50 shares Union Pacific Railroad stock	5,000.00
50 shares Fitchburg National Bank stock	5,000.00

47 shares State National Bank stock . . .	\$4,700.00
7 shares Railroad National Bank stock . . .	700.00
10 shares Boston Exchange Comp'y stock . . .	5,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$150,000.00

KIMBALL FUND.

(Legacy of Jacob Kimball, of Hampstead.)

The Kimball fund is held in trust by the State, and the interest is annually paid to the asylum	\$6,753.49
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PENHALLOW FUND.

(Legacy of H. Louise Penhallow, of Portsmouth.)

1 Boston & Lowell Railroad bond . . .	\$1,000.00
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RICE FUND.

(Legacy of Arabella Rice, of Portsmouth.)

3 Oregon Short Line Railroad bonds . . .	\$3,000.00
4 New Hampshire Trust Company bonds . . .	4,000.00
1 United States registered bond . . .	5,000.00
5 St. Louis bonds	5,000.00
3 Northern Pacific Railroad bonds . . .	3,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$20,000.00

RUMFORD FUND.

(Legacy of the Countess of Rumford, of Concord.)

5 Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad bonds	\$5,000.00
5 Burlington & Missouri River Railroad bonds	5,000.00

30 shares Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad stock	\$3,000.00
20 shares of Boston & Providence Railroad stock	2,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$15,000.00

SHERMAN FUND.

(Legacy of Mrs. Fanny S. Sherman, of Exeter.)

3 St. Louis bonds	\$3,000.00
1 St. Louis County bond	1,000.00
1 Boston & Lowell Railroad bond	1,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$5,000.00

SPALDING FUND.

(Legacy of Isaac Spalding, of Nashua.)

10 Cleveland bonds	\$10,000.00
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CONTINGENT FUND.

This is not a permanent fund, but varies in amount from year to year, and is deposited in the New Hampshire Savings Bank in Concord. It amounted on the 1st of April, 1887, to \$289.92

The following is a summary of the names and amounts of the aforesaid funds of the asylum, viz.:

Adams fund	\$1,600.00
Burroughs fund	1,000.00
Chandler fund	29,800.00
Conant fund	6,000.00
Fisk fund	24,885.81

Kent fund	\$150,000.00
Kimball fund	6,753.49
Penhallow fund	1,000.00
Rice fund	20,000.00
Rumford fund	15,000.00
Sherman fund	5,000.00
Spalding fund	10,000.00
Contingent fund	289.92
	<hr/>
	\$271,328.72

The trust accepted by the State in 1844, when it assumed the custody of the Fisk fund, expires by limitation the present year. I would suggest for your consideration the advisability of asking of the Legislature a continuance of this trust by the State as heretofore, and that hereafter the annual income of this fund be paid to the asylum for current use.

In accordance with the vote of the board at its semi-annual meeting in November last, the amount of insurance upon the asylum buildings has been largely reduced. It will be further reduced, upon the expiration of the policies expiring next July, to the amount fixed by this vote. It now amounts to eighty thousand one hundred dollars, and is distributed as follows, viz.:

Center and Chapel buildings	\$20,000.00
Chandler wing and old cottage	10,000.00
Rumford wing	8,000.00
Bancroft building	9,000.00
Kent building	9,000.00
Peaslee building	5,000.00
Furniture	2,700.00
Coal-shed and coal	1,500.00
Boiler-house and machinery	5,000.00
Granary and contents	1,000.00

Horses, carriages, etc.	. . . . .	\$1,000.00
Laundry . . . . .	. . . . .	2,700.00
Barns, stables, and contents	. . . . .	5,200.00
		<hr/>
Whole amount . . . . .	. . . . .	\$80,100.00

Most of the companies carrying our insurance are stronger than they were a year ago. Its reduction in amount has allowed the discontinuance of a considerable number of the policies heretofore held and issued by companies located at great distances outside the State. No further trouble is anticipated in procuring all the insurance needed by the asylum in reliable companies.

The debt incurred in the erection of the Bancroft building has been reduced to eleven thousand dollars, and the interest thereon has been paid to January 1, 1887. It is hoped that during the ensuing year the resources of the asylum will permit the completion of such of the permanent funds as have not yet attained their respective limits.

Respectfully submitted.

J. B. WALKER,

Financial Agent.

CONCORD, N. H., April 1, 1887.

*Products of the Farm and Garden at Market Value, for the
Year 1886.*

Onions . . .	139 bushels,	@ \$0.75	\$104.25
Peas . . .	73 "	.80	58.40
Shell-beans . . .	9 "	.85	7.65
Beets for table. . .	90 "	.50	45.00
Beets for cattle . . .	335 "	.20	67.00
Parsnips . . .	25 "	1.00	25.00
Tomatoes . . .	100 "	.75	75.00
Cucumbers . . .	65 "	.75	48.75
Sweet corn . . .	115 "	1.00	115.00
Asparagus . . .	230 bunches	.12	27.90
Cabbage . . .	160 heads	.06	9.60
Potatoes . . .	1,165 bushels	.50	582.50
Oats . . .	57 "	.45	25.67
Hay . . .	95 tons	18.00	1,710.00
Corn fodder . . .	45 "	7.00	315.00
Oat straw . . .	3 "	12.00	36.00
Squash . . .	3 "	50.00	150.00
Turnips . . .	80 bushels	.40	32.00
Pork for use . . .	6,200 pounds	.06½	408.00
Pigs sold . . .	20	3.00	60.00
Pork sold . . .	3,692 pounds	.06½	239.85
Calves sold . . .	25	2.00	50.00
Milk produced . . .	79,752½ quarts	.05	3,987.62
Radishes . . .	135 bunches	.10	13.50
Lettuce . . .	90 dozen	.50	45.00
Str. Tomatoes . . .	8 bushels	.75	6.00
Summer squash . . .	18 "	1.00	18.00
Total			<hr/> \$8,257.69

D	40	Total Daily Average.	
		B.	
		201K	
		225	
		246K	
		202K	
		225	
		173	
		177K	
		183	
		234K	
		256K	
		200K	
		234K	
	11		
		2,031K qta.	

*Work done in Sewing-room for the year ending March 31,
1887.*

Sheets	808
Pillow-cases	379
Bed-spreads	20
Comfortables	38
Quilts	3
Mattresses	12
Quilted blankets	4
Pillow-ticks	15
Table-cloths	44
Napkins	48
Stand-spreads	18
Towels	440
Curtains.	117
Lambrequins	18
Carpets	19
Rugs	25
Hassocks	3
Chairs covered	19
Lounges covered	5
Chairs caned	4
Dresses	154
Skirts	10
Waists	8
Sacques	10
Aprons	32
Shirts	74
Pants	4
Coats	2
Men's combination suits	19
Mending, etc.	198 days.
Horse-blankets	4
Carriage-dusters	4

Work done in Kitchen for the year ending March 31, 1887.

Canned tomatoes	.	.	.	.	.	125	quarts.
Jelly	.	.	.	.	.	800	glasses.
Canned fruit	.	.	.	.	.	225	quarts.
Catsup	.	.	.	.	.	65	gallons.
Sweet pickle	.	.	.	.	.	70	"
Pickled cucumbers	.	.	.	.	.	256	"
Mince-meat	.	.	.	.	.	75	"
Marmalade	.	.	.	.	.	15	"
Piccalilli	.	.	.	.	.	20	"

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

DIRECTIONS CONCERNING ADMISSION.

Those wishing the admission of a person to the asylum should make application to the superintendent previously to bringing the patient, unless the urgency of the case precludes it.

On application, full information as to terms, conditions, etc., and the necessary papers, will be furnished.

With the application a brief statement of the case should be given.

Some person should accompany the patient who can give a correct history of the case if possible.

On no account should deception be practised. The necessity of this step and the arrangements having first been settled, the patient should be honestly informed of what is to take place.

When possible, it is better that patients should arrive in day trains.

Patients should not bring valuable property when committed, and the asylum cannot become responsible for its keeping. Such articles should be left at home, unless the patient is fully responsible for their care.

The parties committing a patient, whether private individuals or town officers, are required to give a bond for the payment of expenses in the annexed form, signed by two responsible persons. The certificates of physicians

should be filled and signed in all cases, except those committed by courts, and be written in the annexed form.

FORM OF BOND.

In consideration of the admission of _____, of the town of _____, in the county of _____ and State of _____, as a boarder at the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, in the city of Concord, we, _____, of the town of _____, in the county of _____ and State of _____, and _____, of the town of _____, in the county of _____ and State of _____, jointly and severally promise and agree to and with the said New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, to pay its treasurer _____ dollars and _____ cents per week, or such other rate as may from time to time be established by said asylum therefor, while he shall remain at said asylum; together with such extra charge as may be occasioned by requiring more than the ordinary care and attention; to pay any reasonable charge for actual damage done by _____ to buildings or furnishings; to assist in returning _____ to said asylum in case of elopement; to remove _____ from said asylum when required to do so by the superintendent; to pay funeral charges in case of death; and not to hold said asylum responsible for any money, jewelry, watches, or other valuables in possession on admission, or given to _____ afterwards.

Payments to be made quarterly, and interest on all sums not paid at the end of each quarter.

Witness our hands, this _____ day of _____, 188 .

Attest :

Principal. [L. S.]

Surety. [L. S.]

NOTE. — Those committing patients are requested to notice the condition in regard to money, jewelry, etc.

FORM OF PETITION.

[To be filled and signed by those desiring aid from the state appropriation, to be sent to the superintendent.]

To His Excellency the Governor of the State of New Hampshire :

Respectfully represents that _____, an insane person, resident of _____ in this State, is without sufficient property or relatives legally liable for support at the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane. Wherefore the undersigned prays that the said be aided by any funds appropriated by the State for the indigent insane.

Dated at _____, _____, 188 .

We, the undersigned, selectmen of _____, hereby certify that the representations in the above petition are in our belief true, and that said _____ is an indigent insane person.

N. B. Please write whether the insane person has any property, and, if so, what amount, and any other facts you may think proper in relation to the ability of the insane person's near relatives.

NOTE. — The amount received by the applicant, it will be understood, is regulated entirely by the number who may apply for aid, and the comparative need of assistance.

ORDER FOR SUPPORT OF TOWN AND COUNTY PATIENTS.

We, _____, hereby order the committal of _____ to the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, at Concord, there to be supported at the expense

of _____, in accordance with the statute, during
residence at said asylum.

_____ 18 . _____

NOTE. — To be signed by mayor, selectmen, or overseer of poor in case of town charge; by county commissioner in case of county charge.

[N. B. — Admission will be refused unless the requirements of the law are strictly complied with. See extracts from the Laws at foot of this blank.]

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF INSANITY.

REQUIRED FOR ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

After due inquiry and personal examination of
_____, of _____, made within one week prior
to date, we certify that _____ is insane, and a fit
subject for treatment at the New Hampshire Asylum for
the Insane.

_____, M. D.
_____, M. D.

_____, _____, 188 .

Having personal acquaintance with the signers of the
above certificate, I certify that the signatures are genuine
and the signers reputable physicians.

_____, _____, 188 .

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

SECTION 18. No person shall be committed to the asylum for the insane, except by the order of the court or the judge of probate, without the certificate of two reputable physicians that such person is insane, given after a personal examination made within one week of the committal; and such certificate shall be accompanied by a certificate from a judge of the supreme court, or court of probate, or mayor, or chairman of the selectmen, testifying to the genuineness of the signatures and the respectability of the signers.

L A W S

RELATING TO THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

SECTION

1. Corporate name of the asylum.
2. Trustees, how appointed.
3. Tenure of office of the trustees.
4. Trustees to manage the affairs of the asylum.
5. To appoint officers, etc.
6. Trustees not to receive compensation.
7. To make regulations.
8. May hold property in trust; no land taken for public use except by authority of the Legislature.
9. Shall make report annually.
10. Board of visitors and their duties.
11. Secretary to cause report to be printed and distributed.
12. Persons dangerous to be at large may be committed to the asylum.
13. Insane persons confined in jail may be committed.
14. Insane paupers, how committed by town.
15. Insane county paupers may be committed by supreme court.

SECTION

16. Support of insane committed by court.
17. Parents, guardians, etc., may commit; Concord not to be liable.
18. Certificate of two physicians required to commit.
19. When county shall support insane person.
20. Means of support failing, county liable after notice.
21. County may recover expense paid.
22. How discharged from asylum.
23. Trustees to visit asylum and hear statements of patients.
24. Superintendent to furnish stationery, and transmit letters to trustees.
25. Inquest on patients suddenly deceased.
26. Property of asylum exempt from taxation.
27. Governor may remove insane convicts from state prison to asylum.
28. Annual appropriation for indigent insane and for library.

SECTION 1. The asylum for the insane, at Concord, is a corporation under the name of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane.

SECT. 2. The government of the asylum is vested in twelve trustees, appointed and commissioned by the Governor, with advice of the Council; and all vacancies shall be filled in the same manner.

SECT. 3. The trustees are classified and commissioned in such a manner that the offices of three trustees become vacant annually.

SECT. 4. The trustees shall take charge of the property and the concerns of the asylum; shall see that its affairs are conducted properly; may enter into and bind the asylum by such contracts relative to the support of patients and the affairs of the asylum as they may deem advantageous; and may receive, appropriate, control, convey, or invest any property given to or owned by the asylum in such manner as they may think expedient.

SECT. 5. The trustees shall appoint a secretary, who shall keep a full and fair record of their proceedings; a treasurer, who shall give bond for the faithful discharge of his duty; and such physicians, officers, and assistants, with such salaries and allowances, as may from time to time be found necessary.

SECT. 6. No trustee shall receive any compensation for his services as trustee, but expenses necessarily incurred by him shall be paid by the asylum.

SECT. 7. The trustees may make such regulations for their own government, for the management of the asylum and all persons connected therewith, and for the admission and care of patients, and the same from time to time alter, as convenience may require.

SECT. 8. The trustees may take and hold in trust for the asylum any grant or devise of real estate, or any donation or bequest of personal property, and may apply the same, unless otherwise restricted, to lessen the expenses of the indigent insane. No land connected with the asylum shall be taken for a highway or other public use, except by the express authority of the Legislature for that purpose first had and obtained.

SECT. 9. The trustees shall make to the Governor and Council, annually, a report covering that of the superintendent to them, of the receipts and expenditures of the

asylum, the number of patients admitted and discharged during each year, and all other matters connected with the general interests of the asylum, which shall be furnished to the secretary of state on or before the twentieth day of April.

SECT. 10. The Governor and Council, president of the Senate, and speaker of the House shall constitute a board of visitors of the asylum; shall visit and inspect the same when necessary; examine into the condition of the patients, and the regulations and general management of the asylum; see that the design thereof is carried into full effect; and make to the Legislature, biennially, a report, which shall be furnished to the secretary of state on or before the twentieth of April next before the June session.

SECT. 11. The secretary shall cause fifteen hundred copies of the reports of the superintendent, trustees, and board of visitors of the asylum to be printed and distributed, — one copy each to the Governor, members of the Council, Senate, and House, and their officers; one copy to the clerk of each town; and the remaining copies to be placed in the hands of the board of visitors for distribution, as they shall order and direct.

SECT. 12. If any insane person is in such condition as to render it dangerous that he should be at large, the judge of probate, upon petition by any person, and such notice to the selectmen of the town in which such insane person is, or to his guardian, or any other person, as he may order, — which petition may be filed, notice issued, and a hearing had in vacation or otherwise, — may commit such insane person to the asylum.

SECT. 13. If any insane person is confined in any jail, the supreme court may order him to be committed to the asylum, if they think it expedient.

SECT. 14. Any insane pauper, supported by any town, may be committed to the asylum by order of the over-

seers of the poor, and there supported at the expense of such town ; and such expense may be recovered by such town of the county, town, or person chargeable with the support of such pauper, in the same manner as if he had been supported in and by the town.

SECT. 15. If the overseers neglect to make such order in relation to any insane county pauper, the supreme court, or any two judges thereof in vacation, may order such pauper to be committed to the asylum, and there supported at the expense of the county.

SECT. 16. Any insane person committed to the asylum by order of the supreme court, such person having been charged with an offence the punishment whereof as prescribed by law is death or confinement in the state prison, shall, during his confinement in the asylum for the insane, be supported therein at the expense of the State. Any insane person committed to the asylum by any court, except as herein provided, or by any judge of probate, shall be supported by the county from which he was committed.

SECT. 17. The parent, guardian, or friends of any insane person may cause him to be committed to the asylum, with the consent of the trustees, and there supported on such terms as they may agree ; but the city of Concord shall not, in any case, be liable for the support or maintenance of any person committed to said asylum, except from said city.

SECT. 18. No person shall be committed to the asylum for the insane, except by the order of the court or the judge of probate, without the certificate of two reputable physicians that such person is insane, given after a personal examination made within one week of the committal ; and such certificate shall be accompanied by a certificate from a judge of the supreme court, or court of probate, or mayor, or chairman of the selectmen, testify-

ing to the genuineness of the signatures and the respectability of the signers.

SECT. 19. Any insane person committed to the asylum by his parent, guardian, or friends, who has no means of support, and no relatives of sufficient ability chargeable therewith, and no settlement in any town in this State, and who is in such condition that his discharge therefrom would be improper or unsafe, shall be supported by the county from which he was committed.

SECT. 20. When the means of support of any inmate of the asylum shall fail or be withdrawn, the superintendent of said asylum shall immediately cause notice in writing of that fact to be given to one of the county commissioners of the county from which such inmate was committed; and such county shall be liable and holden to pay to said asylum the expense of the support of such inmate from and after the service of such notice, and for ninety days next prior thereto.

SECT. 21. The county paying the expense of the support of any inmate shall be entitled to recover the amount so paid of any town, county, or individual by law liable for the support of such inmate.

SECT. 22. Any person committed to the asylum may be discharged by any three of the trustees, or by any justice of the supreme court, whenever the cause of commitment ceases, or a further residence at the asylum is, in their opinion, not necessary; but any person so discharged, who was under sentence of imprisonment at the time of his commitment the period of which shall not have expired, shall be remanded to prison.

SECT. 23. Some one of the board of trustees of the asylum shall, without previous notice, visit that institution at least twice every month, and give suitable opportunity to every patient therein, who may desire it, to make to him, in private, any statements such patient may wish to make; and whenever in his opinion it may be deemed

proper, he shall call to his aid two other members of said board, who shall with him make a further examination of such patient, and of the statements by him made. If in their view the cause of commitment no longer exists, or a further residence at the asylum is not necessary, it shall be their duty to discharge such patient. Should they deem the treatment of any patient injudicious, they shall order such an immediate change of the same as to them seems proper; and, in case of failure to secure it, they shall at once summon a meeting of the whole board, whose duty it shall be to take such measures as the exigency of the case demands.

SECT. 24. It shall be the duty of the superintendent to furnish stationery to any patient who may desire it, and transmit any letter such patient may address to the board of trustees, to such member as said board shall have designated to receive such correspondence, and all such letters shall be promptly transmitted without inspection.

SECT. 25. In event of the sudden death of any patient in the asylum, a coroner's inquest shall be held, as provided for by law in other cases.

SECT. 26. The property of the asylum is exempted from taxation.

SECT. 27. The Governor, with advice of the Council, may remove to the asylum, to be there kept at the expense of the State, any person confined in the state prison who is insane.

SECT. 28. The sum of six thousand dollars is annually appropriated for the maintenance of indigent insane persons belonging to this State at the asylum, for such and so many as the Governor may from time to time approve, not less than two thirds of which sum shall be applied annually to the support of private patients, exclusive of paupers maintained at public charge; and the sum of one hundred dollars is annually appropriated toward the

support and increase of the library for the insane.—
General Laws of New Hampshire, pages 60–63.

The following persons are also exempted from military duty:

.
the attendants upon the insane, employed in the asylum
for the insane;

.
the officers and keepers of the asylum for the insane.—
General Laws of New Hampshire, page 229, section 4.

An act authorizing Timothy Hall, administrator of the
estate of Catharine Fisk, deceased, to sell the real
estate of said deceased.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:* That the judge of probate for the county of Cheshire is hereby authorized, upon petition for that purpose, and notice as in other cases for license to sell real estate, to grant a license to the administrator of the estate of Catharine Fisk, late of Keene, in the county of Cheshire, deceased, with the will annexed, to sell and convey the real estate of which the said Catharine Fisk died seized; and such sale may be made subject to the annuity of which it is charged by the terms of said will; or in case the estate cannot, in the opinion of the said administrator, be sold to advantage in that mode, the said administrator may be authorized by the said judge of probate to sell and convey the said estate to any purchaser, and, in behalf of the State, to warrant the same against the said annuity, in which case the State shall assume and be responsible for the payment of the annuity aforesaid; and it shall be the duty of the treasurer to pay the same according to the terms of said will; *provided*, that the amount paid into the treasury shall not be less than four thousand and two hundred dollars.

SECT. 2. In case of a sale of said estate in either of the modes herein prescribed, the said administrator shall, within six months thereafter, make a settlement of his administration account in the court of probate for the county of Cheshire, in which settlement shall be included the proceeds of such sale; and shall thereupon pay to the treasurer of the State the balance which shall be found in his hands in such settlement, and the receipt of the treasurer shall be a good and valid discharge therefrom.

SECT. 3. Upon such payment, the State will become chargeable for the payment of any legacies which, by the terms of said will, may arise and become payable after the said annuity may cease.

SECT. 4. The title of any purchaser of said real estate, arising by virtue of this act, is hereby guarantied and confirmed.

SECT. 5. It shall be the duty of the treasurer to open and keep an account of all receipts and payments made by virtue of this act.

[Approved December 28, 1844.]

An act concerning the fund left by Catharine Fisk for the benefit of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:* That it shall be the duty of the treasurer, in keeping an account of said fund, to credit the same from year to year with the interest thereon, from the time of its payment into the treasury, and to charge the said fund with all payments made in pursuance of an act in relation to the same passed December 28, 1844.

[Approved June 18, 1852.]

BY-LAWS

OF THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE,
ADOPTED BY THE TRUSTEES AT A MEETING OF THEIR
BOARD HOLDEN OCTOBER 31, 1878.

SECTION 1. The annual meeting of the board of trustees shall be holden at the asylum, in Concord, on the Thursday next preceding the twentieth day of April of each year, and a semi-annual meeting shall be held on the second Thursday of November of each year.

SECT. 2. The trustees shall at the annual meeting elect, by ballot, a president, secretary, and treasurer, who shall hold their respective offices one year, and until others are chosen in their stead. At times, when either of said offices is vacant, it may be filled at a special meeting of the trustees duly called for that purpose.

SECT. 3. Notice of the annual and semi-annual meetings shall be given by the secretary to each trustee, either verbally or by mail, at least fourteen days previous to the day of meeting; and any meeting may be continued by adjournment, from time to time, until the business thereof shall be completed. In case of omission to notify the annual meeting, the same shall not be lost, but shall be considered as adjourned for the transaction of business, until the required notice thereof shall be given, which the secretary shall forthwith proceed to give.

SECT. 4. The president, or any four of the trustees,

may call a special meeting of the trustees whenever in the opinion of either it may be deemed expedient so to do ; and the same notice shall be given of a special as of the annual meeting, which notice shall state specifically the business to be brought before such meeting. In case of a vacancy in the office of secretary, the president shall notify the annual meeting.

SECT. 5. A majority of the members of the board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of any business ; but any less number, at a meeting duly called, may adjourn from time to time until a quorum be obtained.

SECT. 6. Two of the trustees shall visit the asylum each month ; and notices of the months by him selected, or to him assigned, shall be sent to each member by the superintendent before the first day of such month.

SECT. 7. No trustee shall receive any compensation for his services as trustee ; but expenses necessarily incurred in rendering the same shall be paid by the asylum.

SECT. 8. The trustees shall, at each annual meeting, appoint from their number an auditor, whose duty it shall be to examine the books and audit the accounts of the treasurer and of the financial agent for the ensuing year, and make a written report to the board.

SECT. 9. The treasurer shall give a bond, acceptable to the trustees, in the penal sum of fifteen thousand dollars, for the faithful performance of his duties for and during such time as he shall continue to hold the office of treasurer, which bond shall be deposited with the president of the board.

SECT. 10. The treasurer shall receive, hold, and disburse all moneys coming to the asylum, except the permanent funds and the income thereof. He shall make an exhibit of the state of his books, and of the property in his custody, when called for by the trustees. He shall make up his accounts to the thirty-first day of March inclusive in each year, which accounts, with his report thereon,

shall be laid before the trustees at their annual meeting. His books shall at all times be open to the examination of the trustees.

SECT. 11. The treasurer shall pay all bills approved by the superintendent, and, in addition thereto, such orders as the superintendent may draw on him for the ordinary expenditures of the asylum, when said offices are held by different individuals.

SECT. 12. The treasurer shall receive such compensation for his services as the trustees may from time to time determine.

SECT. 13. The secretary shall attend all meetings of the board of trustees, and keep a record of their proceedings. He shall also prepare, or cause to be prepared, all documents, statements, and notices which may be ordered by the board, or by the president thereof.

SECT. 14. The secretary shall receive such compensation for his services as the trustees may from time to time determine.

SECT. 15. The board of trustees shall appoint a superintendent, who shall be a physician, and shall reside at the asylum. He shall have the entire control of the treatment and management of the patients; the power to appoint and discharge all persons employed in their care; and shall exercise a general supervision and direction of every department of the institution.

SECT. 16. The superintendent shall make a written report to the trustees, at their annual meeting, of the condition of the asylum, and embracing such other topics as may have been suggested by the progress of the institution and the experiences of the year.

SECT. 17. The superintendent shall receive for his services, in addition to furnished apartments, board, lights, and fuel for himself and family, such a salary as the trustees may from time to time determine.

SECT. 18. The superintendent shall furnish, to the ac-

ceptance of the trustees, a bond for the faithful performance of his duties, in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, which bond shall be kept by the president of the asylum.

SECT. 19. The superintendent shall appoint two assistant physicians, who shall reside at the asylum. They shall possess such characters and qualifications as will enable them to discharge the ordinary duties of the superintendent, and shall at all times perform such duties as he may assign them, and to his acceptance.

SECT. 20. The assistant physicians shall receive such compensation for their services as the trustees may from time to time determine, in addition to furnished apartments, lights, fuel, and board.

SECT. 21. All funds, amounting to one hundred dollars and upwards, which have heretofore been or which may hereafter be given to the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, shall, unless otherwise ordered by the donors, be entered upon the books of the financial agent as permanent funds, with the surnames of the donors attached to each, and be forever kept intact. The income of each shall be expended from time to time in accordance with the conditions upon which it was given, or, in the absence of conditions, in such manner as the trustees shall deem to be for the highest interest of the asylum and its patients.

SECT. 22. There shall be chosen, by ballot, a financial agent, who shall have charge of the permanent funds of the asylum, shall collect, and, under the advice of the finance committee, from time to time invest, manage, and disburse any moneys arising therefrom. He shall be, *ex officio*, a member of the finance committee, shall give a satisfactory bond for the faithful performance of his trust in the penal sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, and continue in office until his successor is elected. He shall

receive for his services such compensation as the trustees shall from time to time determine.

SECT. 23. The trustees shall annually choose two from their board, who, with the financial agent, shall constitute a finance committee, and have general supervision and control of the permanent funds of the asylum, with power to sell and transfer any stocks, bonds, and other securities belonging to said funds whenever, in their judgment, it may be expedient so to do.

SECT. 24. Besides attending the annual meeting, the trustees shall severally visit the asylum twice each year, in such months as they may select, or as may be assigned to them; make a thorough examination of the house and of the condition of the patients; and, before leaving, make a record of their respective visits in a book to be kept at the asylum for that purpose.

SECT. 25. These By-laws may be altered or amended at any annual meeting by a vote of two thirds of the trustees present, or at a special meeting called for that purpose.

SERVICE MANUAL.

A strict observance of the following rules is the established condition of all contracts for service with the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane ; and any applicant for a position not willing to observe them strictly will do better to seek employment elsewhere.

1. Any employé wishing to leave the premises to go into the city or elsewhere must apply at the office, that such absence may be understood ; and all must be at the asylum at 9.30 o'clock in the evening, unless away later by permission.

2. It is expected that all persons employed will consider that, on the conditions of their respective contracts, they have engaged their time and best services to the asylum ; that it is inconsistent with their duties to hold any political office ; that they are under obligations to do every duty assigned them, promptly and faithfully ; that they will feel personally interested in the good care, safety, and welfare of the patients ; and that they will give their personal influence in support of good order and the established regulations of the institution. To this end it is most desirable that all should cultivate quiet, kind, and dignified manners and correct habits in all things, considering always that this is no less for the interest of the employé than for that of the employer.

3. Those proposing to discontinue their services will give at least thirty days' notice, that time may be given to supply their places.

4. That the house may be quiet, it is expected that all will be at their own rooms after 9.30 o'clock in the evening, at which time the house is closed for the night. After this time the quiet of the house must not be disturbed by passing and conversation. All must bear in mind that the repose of the patients is a thing of prime importance. All having duties must rise at the morning bell and proceed to the performance of the same.

5. No light must be carried about the buildings except in a lantern, and the greatest care must be taken in the use of matches that none be left exposed. A little carelessness in this thing might be followed with the most serious consequences. No smoking will be allowed on the asylum premises, except in the smoking-room provided for that purpose.

6. No one will invite visitors to stop in the house without permission to do so; but on application, all reasonable privileges will be granted.

7. No one shall employ a patient to do private work for himself or herself without the consent of the superintendent, assistant superintendent, or other officer authorized to give such permission; and no one is allowed to trade or make bargains with patients.

8. Provision is made to afford each person employed a vacation of two weeks in the year, during which time the duties of the position will be done by a substitute; but the superintendent does not guarantee to retain the place of any one for a longer term of absence. On leaving for a vacation, or permanently, every one will deliver his or her keys at the office.

9. Whenever patients are encouraged to engage in any kind of labor, it is with a view to their own benefit; and hence no one will be taken from the halls for that purpose unless some order to that effect has been given in the case.

10. The person taking patients to labor will be held

strictly responsible for their safety, kind care, and safe return to their respective halls.

11. All farmers or others to whom patients are intrusted for labor will remember that they are not to be treated as servants; they will avoid all appearance of commanding, and will exercise the greatest care that no willing one shall be made a drudge or work too long. It will be treated as a grave offence if any employé shall take advantage of the willingness or mental weakness of any patient to impose on such one the harder or more unpleasant parts of the work on which they are employed. The head farmer is required to see that this rule is obeyed in spirit and letter, and report promptly to the superintendent any violation of the same. As occupation is a thing of the greatest value to most patients, every employé is required to do all in his or her power to interest them in it in some form, and make it attractive.

12. As far as practicable, provision will be made to give each employé opportunity to be absent from duty for church services on Sunday a due proportion of the time; and any whose ordinary labor is wholly suspended on Sunday are liable to be called on to relieve others, whose duties continue, a portion of the time, and such must hold themselves in readiness to be so called on. It is expected that all employés, whose duties do not interfere, will be present at the regular Sunday service in the chapel.

STEWARD.

The steward will have the general oversight of the buildings, farm, stock, and premises. It will be his duty to attend to ordinary business transactions, and see that asylum property in every department is saved, kept in its proper place, protected from harm or waste, and properly used. He will see that everything about the premises is kept in good order, that the grounds near the house are

kept clean, free from waste and rubbish, and will extend the same supervision to the basements and attics, and see that the person to whom it is assigned to care for these spaces discharges his duty faithfully. He will see that all animals are properly taken care of, and that carriages, tools, and implements are kept in repair, and stored in their places when not in use; and, generally, he will be responsible to the superintendent for the good condition of property and premises, and must properly notify him of anything adverse to the welfare of the asylum which comes to his knowledge. He will attend to procuring ordinary supplies for subsistence, except so far as otherwise provided for by the superintendent, and see that such goods are delivered and stored in their proper places. He will see that the house is closed and the doors locked at the appointed hour at night, and hold himself ready to discharge any special duty required by the superintendent.

CLERK.

It will be the duty of the clerk to keep the books and accounts in a neat and accurate manner, take systematic care of all papers connected therewith, and perform any special clerical work required by the superintendent.

HOUSEKEEPER.

SECTION 1. The housekeeper will have the general management of the internal domestic affairs. The labor in the kitchen, laundry, and sewing department will be done under her direction; and those employed in these departments will hold themselves subject to her orders in the discharge of their duties. She will attend to the good condition of all apartments connected with the general housekeeping, will see that they are properly furnished and kept in good order. She will see that all the work

in her departments is done in accordance with the general instructions of the superintendent.

SECT. 2. She will have the care of all goods and material used in her department, and will see that they are saved and economically used ; all bedding and articles manufactured for housekeeping purposes will be under her care, and she must see that they are not wasted or given out needlessly. She will have the care of the making of any clothing furnished to female patients, and will be required to keep an accurate account of the cost of such clothing or other articles furnished to any one. The cost of any articles furnished for patients must be returned by her to the supervisor, to be entered in the accounts of such patients.

SECT. 3. It is the duty of the housekeeper to report to the superintendent any instance of misconduct, failure in the proper discharge of duty, or violation of the established regulations occurring in her department, and not promptly rectified by the delinquent. It will also be her duty to report to the person who keeps the time-book the times of commencing and leaving duty of all employed in her department.

SUPERVISORS.

SECTION 1. The supervisors in their respective departments will have the general oversight of the halls and the patients ; and the prudence and tact with which their duties are performed will be an important factor in the condition of the house. It is expected that they will see that the rules of the house relating to the patients are observed in every particular ; that all patients are treated with uniform respect and kindness ; and it is their imperative duty to report immediately to the superintendent or assistant superintendent any instance of neglect, incivility, or ill-usage of a patient, or any violation of the established rules.

SECT. 2. They will see that all medicines prescribed are faithfully and in a proper manner administered, and that all directions of the medical officers are strictly obeyed.

SECT. 3. They will be expected to pass as much time in the halls as the proper discharge of other duties will allow, will instruct new attendants in their duties, and as much as possible assist in efforts to interest and employ the patients.

SECT. 4. The supervisors must see that the dining-rooms are furnished with the necessary utensils, that the attendants take proper care of the dining-rooms, that the cupboards are sweet and in order, the tables neatly set, and the meals properly served.

SECT. 5. They will have the general charge of the clothing of the patients, and an oversight of the beds and bedding of the halls. The attendants must report to them any deficiency in either which may exist, and it is their duty to see that such wants are supplied.

SECT. 6. On the admission of patients, their clothing will be taken in charge by the supervisors, entered in the book provided for the purpose, and each article plainly marked. All articles afterwards furnished or received will be cared for in the same manner.

The clothing of patients leaving must be compared with the record, neatly packed, and delivered at the office by the appropriate supervisor.

Any knives, razors, or other dangerous article in possession of a patient on admission must be brought to the office for safe-keeping and record.

SECT. 7. They will pay special attention to the sick, report promptly at the office any change of symptoms, see that they have proper attention, and that any special diet prescribed is delicately prepared and served.

SECT. 8. After passing through the halls and learning the condition of the patients early in the morning, the

supervisors will very briefly report to the physicians any sickness or other fact demanding attention before the morning visits.

SECT. 9. Before the Sunday chapel service, and other occasions of public gathering, the supervisors will see that the patients are properly dressed for the occasion, and accompanied to the chapel by their attendants.

SECT. 10. The supervisors will report to the clerk the times of commencing and leaving off work on the part of the attendants employed in their respective departments.

SECT. 11. In general, the supervisors are expected to hold themselves in readiness to carry into practical effect the instructions of the superintendent, and to use all their personal influence in support of the spirit and design of these regulations.

ATTENDANTS.

SECTION 1. In all their intercourse with the patients, the attendants are required to treat them with respect and civility, to be kind and gentle in manner, and avoid roughness of every kind. They must answer, as far as they can, the civil questions of a patient, and attend to every reasonable request. They must be calm and quiet under provocation, never scold, threaten, or recriminate, and make every request in a respectful manner.

SECT. 2. In the care of the insane, sympathy, kindness, and tact should take the place of force and display of authority. But if at any time the use of force becomes a necessity, the *manner* of using it should take away its offensiveness; *and force* should never be resorted to without the presence of sufficient assistance to render a violent struggle unnecessary.

SECT. 3. A cheerful look, a kind manner, a respectful demeanor, and expressions of sympathy will do much to quiet the excited, and give the attendant influence and

easy control over patients, and render duty easy and agreeable.

SECT. 4. The opposition which the insane make often arises from delusions that lead them to believe they are to be injured in some way, and for this reason every effort to control them to administer food, medicine, or baths, or to do anything for them, should be made in the most kind and delicate manner, that their confidence may be secured and retained. On the other hand, cross words, angry looks, or violent acts destroy their confidence and diminish their chances of recovery. No one must risk the consequences of such measures.

SECT. 5. A blow or a kick is never to be inflicted on a patient by any employé under any circumstances. Any violation of this rule will be treated as a grave offence.

SECT. 6. Mechanical restraint must never be put on a patient without the authority of a medical officer.

SECT. 7. The attendant should be an example of good manners, avoiding all rude and ungentlemanly or unlady-like habits not suited to the well-ordered household. They should treat each other and all with civility and politeness, cherish a high sense of obligation, and never forget the golden rule, to do by others as, in changed circumstances, one would wish to be done by. By this simple means the attendant is sure to gain not only self-respect, but an easy control and personal influence.

SECT. 8. Attendants should hear with patience, and answer with caution; should never promise what cannot safely be performed, and, having made a promise, be faithful in its execution.

SECT. 9. The peculiarities of patients must never be made a subject of sport or ridicule, but, rather, withheld from publicity, with tender regard for their feelings and welfare.

SECT. 10. The attendants must rise at the ringing of the morning bell, and at once commence the labors of

the day. On opening the sleeping-rooms of the patients, they shall greet the occupants with expressions of kindness, see that they rise (if able), are properly dressed, washed and prepared for breakfast at the appointed hour.

SECT. 11. As soon as practicable after the patients have arisen from bed, the attendants must see that the night-vessels are removed from the rooms and the beds are thrown open for airing; and as soon as other duties will allow, they will remove all soiled bedding, and see that the beds are put in good order.

SECT. 12. Immediately after breakfast, the halls and patients' rooms must be made clean and put in good order, and so kept at all times. Scrupulous care must be given to the water-closets, which will require frequent rinsing with hot water, and the use of disinfectants. The same care must be taken of the wash-bowls, and a sufficiency of clean towels must be at hand, as well as combs and brushes for the hair.

The attendants will follow the same rule of cleanliness in the care of the halls, windows, spaces, back-stairs, and dining-rooms, never being satisfied until they are as clean as they can be made. Patients able and willing to assist in these labors are to be encouraged to do so, *but never compelled to work*. The attendants are held responsible for the complete execution of these requirements.

SECT. 13. The attendants will ever be watchful of the state of the atmosphere in the halls, and report to the office any evidence of impurity which is beyond their power to correct otherwise.

SECT. 14. The attendants must see that clean linen is put on each bed once in every week, and oftener if necessary; and if a sufficient supply of this or of towels is not at hand, the fact must be promptly reported to the supervisor.

SECT. 15. The attendants must see that the tables are properly laid, that everything about them is perfectly

clean, and that they are made as inviting as practicable. During meals the attendants must always be present and wait on the table in a respectful and delicate manner, such as they would be willing to have adopted toward themselves under like circumstances. *Patients must not be hurried through their meals*, to hasten the clearing of the table. The attendants must use special care that no knife, fork, or other article is carried from the table by any patient.

SECT. 16. It is obviously improper for the attendants, after the hall work is done, to retire to their own rooms and leave the patients alone during hours of duty. Their time and attention are due to the patients, and must be devoted to keeping them quiet and tidy, preventing improper conduct of every sort, or lapsing into listlessness and torpor; to efforts to preserve their self-respect, and to carry into effect the general direction of the physicians. These ends are to be sought by efforts to keep patients occupied, either in work, reading, games, or judicious social intercourse.

SECT. 17. Visiting from hall to hall during hours of duty, without special business, or going away to other parts of the premises out of one's field of service, is wholly improper, and not allowed.

SECT. 18. The attendants are expected to know how every patient in their charge is employed, and to be vigilant, by every means in their power, to better the condition of every one.

SECT. 19. The attendants must not allow a patient to be taken from the halls by any one employed in other departments unless a general or special permission from a medical officer to that effect has been given; nor will the patients leave the halls before breakfast or on Sunday without the same permission.

SECT. 20. The attendants must always be alive to the welfare of those in their charge, and in the night hold

themselves ready to arise and assist the night attendant if the condition of a patient requires it. They will come to the office for medicines or instructions when needed, and follow all directions carefully. After giving medicines, they should wash and return the glasses *at once*.

SECT. 21. If damage is done to buildings or property by patients, the attendants will report it to their supervisor.

SECT. 22. The attendants are never to give up their keys except at the office, on leaving; nor are they ever to admit strangers into the halls without special permission.

SECT. 23. *The attendants will always take care that the clothing worn by patients is adapted to the season and the occasion. In case of sudden change from heat to cold, they must make at once the needed change in clothing.*

SECT. 24. It is particularly expected of attendants to see that every patient is cleanly in person, that the hair and nails are attended to, that any rent in clothing is properly mended, that the garments worn are kept buttoned or hooked, and that any stains from carelessness in eating are promptly removed. Each attendant should keep at hand a sponge and soap, and a small stock of sewing utensils,—as needles, thread, buttons, hooks and eyes, etc.,—for immediate use when needed.

SECT. 25. When the physicians visit the halls, one of the attendants must be at hand to give any information required, to accompany them to any patient's room, or render any other assistance needed.

SECT. 26. Each patient will take a warm bath each week, unless made an exception by direction of the physician. In particular cases of weakness or special delicacy, the sponge bath may be substituted for the tub. In such cases, as well as those who may desire to bathe more frequently, the attendant should apply to the attending physician for specific directions.

The attendants must superintend the baths of patients,

and not leave the halls with the bath-rooms open (unless exceptions are made); and in no case must an epileptic or suicidal patient bathe without the presence of an attendant.

SECT. 27. In suitable weather all patients who are able will go out for exercise, accompanied by their respective attendants, on such conditions as shall from time to time be prescribed. In these out-door exercises the attendants must see that no one strays from the party, and so regulate the speed of walking or the character of other exercise as to suit, as well as may be, the average of persons present. They must try to avoid all appearance of restraint, and seek to make these occasions as enjoyable as possible. Preference should be given to walks within the asylum grounds; but when walks are taken into the city, it is not permitted to visit stores, hotels, railroad stations, or other public places, except by permission previously obtained. In the airing-courts the same rules for the care of patients will be observed as apply to the halls. The attendants must not allow any rubbish to accumulate on the ground of the courts.

SECT. 28. The attendants must shave those patients who do not desire to wear the beard. In shaving, great care must be taken to have the razor in good order, and to shave easily and neatly. No other patient should be present; and the razors must be kept under lock and key in the attendant's room.

SECT. 29. The attendants, in their respective halls, will strictly observe the instructions of the superintendent in regard to the time for the patients' retiring; and in assisting them to bed they must practise the same delicacy and courtesy enjoined elsewhere in these rules. Before closing the doors for the night they must see that the patients are comfortably in bed; *and it is especially enjoined that they offer gentle and patient assistance to the feeble and aged, and leave all with a kind "Good-night."*

NIGHT ATTENDANTS.

SECTION 1. The night attendants will visit the office at eight o'clock in the evening, to receive their instructions for the night, and go on duty at once. They will continue in charge of their respective sections of the house until after the ringing of the rising-bell, at the times established, after which they will be relieved by the attendants.

They must be always awake, vigilant, and faithful, giving their whole attention to the condition of the house and the patients. They must make their respective rounds, not hastily, thus leaving a large part of the time to be spent at the office, but dividing it between the various apartments as directed. They must pass through the halls in the most quiet manner, being especially careful in opening and closing doors, and make the personal observations required with the most respectful delicacy, disturbing the patient as little as possible.

They must be especially watchful of the sick, minister tenderly to their wants, carry out scrupulously all instructions in regard to them, and report to a physician any unfavorable change of condition.

They must promptly attend to the call of patients, ascertain their wants, and satisfy them, if practicable.

They must do all in their power to soothe and quiet any who may be wakeful or timid, and assure them of their safety.

SECT. 2. They must be especially vigilant in the care of those inclined to suicide or self-injury, and neglect no effort to be assured of the safety of such, in accordance with the specific directions they receive in each case.

SECT. 3. They must be always watchful in regard to fire, and, if it occurs, must at once, and in the most quiet manner, inform the officers and employes, without a general alarm, and proceed to extinguish it. They must

frequently inspect the attics of their respective departments, and see that the iron doors are kept shut.

The safety, the comfort, and the lives of large numbers are intrusted, in a great measure, to the night attendants; and a degree of vigilance and faithfulness corresponding to the magnitude of the interests at stake is expected of them in the execution of all instructions given them.

SECT. 4. It is the imperative duty of the night attendants to report any irregularity or violation of the rules of the house which may come to their knowledge to the superintendent, and not to make the same a subject of remark elsewhere.

SECT. 5. During public exercises in the chapel on Sunday, and other occasions, it is made the duty of the night attendants to look to the condition of the halls in the absence of the attendants.

COOK.

Under the direction of the matron, the cook will have the supervision of the work in the kitchen, the care of utensils, and of supplies of provisions within the kitchen premises.

The cook must see that the kitchen and all utensils are kept clean and in perfect order, that good order is preserved in the kitchen, and that each employé performs all duties assigned in a proper manner.

The cook shall see that all food is prepared as directed, is made palatable and inviting, and sent to the halls hot. Special care must be taken in preparing messes for the sick, that they are nicely cooked, and sent to the patients in acceptable form.

The cook will report to the matron any instance of failure in duty or violation of the rules occurring in the department.

Persons employed elsewhere in the institution will not be allowed to loiter about the kitchen premises or bakery.

If any meat, butter, or other articles of food, of poor quality, are furnished for use, the head cook must promptly report it to the steward or superintendent.

BAKER.

The baker will see that the baking-room, oven, and all utensils belonging to his department are kept scrupulously clean at all times, that the house is kept supplied with the various kinds of bread prescribed, and he must keep his stock of bread sufficiently in advance of the demand that it may not be eaten absolutely new. On the mornings designated, he will make warm rolls or biscuit in season for breakfast.

It is his duty to report at once to the superintendent or steward any defect he may discover in the quality of the flour or other material for food furnished to his department.

PORTER.

The porter will have the whole charge of the food car, and will keep it always clean and in good order; will, at the appointed time, take the prepared meals from the kitchen to the several dumb-waiters, and deliver them to the attendants, who shall be present at the call of the slide-bell, assist the porter in running up the dumb-waiter, if necessary, and remove the meals carefully to the dining-rooms. In this, care must be taken by all that the food and utensils are handled gently, and that the meals reach the table in good order. In like manner must the dishes and slops be received from the attendants by the porter, and by him be properly disposed of.

The porter will be responsible for keeping the basement and attics swept, and everything in its place. It is also his duty to fill the under-beds for the female attendants, great care being taken that the sacks be not soiled in the process. He will also remove the discarded

beds each morning to the place designated. At the appointed times, the porter will attend to the delivery of ice to the hall attendants and others, according to instructions of the superintendent. He will see that any objects thrown from the windows during the night are removed promptly in the morning, and will hold himself ready to perform any item of duty required by the superintendent.

ENGINEER.

The engineer will be responsible for the good care of the boilers, engine, steam and water pumps, and all parts of the machinery, which must be kept in repair and in good running order. He shall promptly attend to the repairs needed in steam or water apparatus, or other repairs or alterations assigned to him. It will be his duty to see that the boilers are properly fired, and the fuel used in the most economical and efficient manner. He will see that the radiators, air-chambers, and flues are properly adjusted for heat and ventilation, and that the amount of steam generated is wisely adapted to the state of the weather. It will be his duty in summer to attend to all needed alterations and repairs in steam-heating apparatus, preparatory to the demands of winter.

He must at all times be so thoroughly familiar with the location and condition of all hydrants, hose, or water-cocks provided for the extinguishing of fire, that he can put them in operation instantly, if needed. He will also be expected to hold himself in readiness to attend to any special duty required by the superintendent.

FARMER.

The head farmer will have the immediate supervision of the farm laborers, the laying out of the work, and the

direction of the care and use of the stock and farming utensils; and all farm laborers will look to him for specific directions as to their duties.

It is his duty to see that all farm fences are kept in repair, and that everything on the farm and about the farm buildings is kept in perfect order, that the stock is well cared for, that every farmer performs his duty well, and that all material is properly and economically used. He will report to the clerk the time of service of each person in his department, and to the superintendent any fault or failure in duty on the part of any under his charge.

SUCCESSION OF OFFICERS.

TRUSTEES.

Commissioned.	Name.	Residence.
1840, June 20.	Daniel Abbot,	Nashua.
June 20.	Amos Twitchell,	Keene.
June 20.	Ichabod Bartlett,	Portsmouth.
June 20.	John Conant,	Jaffrey.
June 20.	Joseph Low,	Concord.
June 20.	Charles H. Peaslee,	Concord.
June 20.	Ira St. Clair,	Deerfield.
June 20.	Charles A. Cheever,	Portsmouth.
June 20.	John P. Hale,	Dover.
June 20.	Charles J. Fox,	Nashville.
June 20.	Samuel Swasey,	Haverhill.
June 20.	John S. Wells,	Lancaster.
1841, June 15.	Enos Stevens,	Charlestown.
June 15.	George W. Kittredge,	Newmarket.
June 15.	Joseph Low, re-appointed,	Concord.
1843, June 19.	Moses Norris, Jr.,	Pittsfield.
June 19.	Ira St. Clair, re-appointed,	Deerfield.
June 19.	Charles J. Fox, re-appointed,	Nashville.
1845, June 30.	Abiel Walker, <i>vice</i> Joseph Low,	Concord.
June 30.	A. McFarland, <i>vice</i> G. W. Kittredge,	Meredith.
June 30.	Timothy Hall, <i>vice</i> Enos Stevens,	Keene.
June 30.	Luke Woodbury, <i>vice</i> C. J. Fox,	Antrim.
June 30.	Wm. Plumer, Jr., <i>vice</i> S. E. Cones,	Epping.
Dec. 23.	James Farrington, <i>vice</i> A. McFarland,	Rochester.
1846, July 10.	Nathaniel S. Berry,	Hebron.
July 10.	George B. Upham,	Claremont.
July 10.	William Plumer,	Londonderry.

1847,	Aug. 9.	Jos. B. Walker, <i>vice</i> A. Walker,	Concord.
	Aug. 9.	Israel Hunt, Jr.,	Nashua.
	Aug. 9.	Warren Lovell,	Meredith.
	Aug. 9.	Thomas Shannon,	Moultonborough.
1848,	June 26.	Wm. Plumer, re-appointed,	Epping.
	June 26.	Franklin Pierce,	Concord.
	June 26.	R. Metcalf, <i>vice</i> G. B. Upham,	Newport.
	June 26.	Charles H. Peaslee, re-appointed,	Concord.
1849,	July 3.	Jos. B. Walker, re-appointed,	Concord.
	July 3.	Joseph H. Smith,	Dover.
	July 3.	Amos A. Parker,	Fitzwilliam.
1850,	July 5.	Ralph Metcalf, re-appointed,	Newport.
	July 5.	Isaac Ross, <i>vice</i> N. S. Berry,	Hanover.
	July 5.	David Pillsbury, <i>vice</i> Wm. Plumer,	Chester.
1851,	July 4.	Chas. Burroughs, <i>vice</i> T. Shan-	
		non,	Portsmouth.
	July 4.	Israel Hunt, re-appointed,	Nashua.
	July 4.	Warren Lovell, “	Laconia.
1852,	June 19.	Franklin Pierce, “	Concord.
	June 19.	Wm. Plumer, “	Epping.
	June 19.	Chas. H. Peaslee, “	Concord.
1853,	July 1.	Jos. B. Walker, “	Concord.
	July 1.	Jos. H. Smith, “	Dover.
	July 1.	Amos A. Parker, “	Fitzwilliam.
1854,	July 15.	Ralph Metcalf, “	Newport.
	July 15.	Samuel Herbert, “	Rumney.
	July 15.	Enoch D. Yeaton, “	Wakefield.
	Sept. 29.	I. A. Richardson, <i>vice</i> William	
		Plumer,	Durham.
1855,	July 10.	Rufus Clement,	Concord.
	July 10.	Alvah Smith, <i>vice</i> Ralph Metcalf,	Lempster.
	July 10.	Chas. Burroughs, re-appointed,	Portsmouth.
1856,	Feb. 23.	Timothy Haynes, <i>vice</i> R. Clement,	Concord.
	July 11.	John Preston,	New Ipswich.
	July 11.	Chas. H. Peaslee, re-appointed,	Concord.
1857,	June 30.	George B. Twitchell,	Keene.
	June 30.	Jos. B. Walker, re-appointed,	Concord.
	June 30.	John H. White,	Lancaster.
1858,	June 26.	Jeremiah F. Hall,	Wolfeborough.
	June 26.	Ralph Metcalf, re-appointed,	Newport.
	June 26.	Samuel Herbert, “	Rumney.
	Sept. 28.	Edward Wyman, <i>vice</i> R. Metcalf,	Newport.
1859,	June 27.	Chas. Burroughs, re-appointed,	Portsmouth.

1859,	June 28.	Timothy Haynes, re-appointed,	Concord.
	June 27.	Woodbury Melcher,	Gilford.
1860,	June 27.	J. A. Richardson, re-appointed,	Durham.
	June 27.	Chas. H. Peaslee,	Concord.
	June 27.	John Preston,	New Ipswich.
1861,	July 2.	Geo. B. Twitchell,	Keene.
	July 2.	Jos. B. Walker,	Concord.
	July 2.	John H. White,	Lancaster.
1862,	July 2.	John Conant,	Jaffrey.
	July 2.	Isaac Spalding,	Nashua.
	July 2.	Moses Clark,	Landaff.
1863,	June 29.	Charles W. Flanders,	Concord.
	June 29.	Charles Burroughs, re-appointed,	Portsmouth.
	June 29.	Woodbury Melcher,	Laconia.
1864,	July 7.	Charles H. Peaslee,	Concord.
	July 7.	John Preston,	New Ipswich.
	July 7.	Wm. G. Perry,	Exeter.
1865,	July 16.	Geo. B. Twitchell,	Keene.
	July 16.	Joseph B. Walker,	Concord.
	July 16.	David R. Burnham,	Plymouth.
1866,	June 22.	Chas. A. Tufts,	Dover.
	June 22.	John Conant, re-appointed,	Jaffrey.
	June 22.	Isaac Spalding,	Nashua.
	Oct. 23.	Isaac Adams, <i>vice</i> C. H. Peaslee,	Sandwich.
1867,	June 19.	Charles Burroughs, re-appointed,	Portsmouth.
	June 19.	Woodbury Melcher,	Laconia.
	June 19.	Ebenezer S. Towle,	Concord.
1868,	April 13.	I. Goodwin, <i>vice</i> C. Burroughs,	Portsmouth.
	July 1.	Isaac Adams, re-appointed,	Sandwich.
	July 1.	Waterman Smith,	Manchester.
	July 1.	Wm. G. Perry,	Exeter.
	July 1.	Ebenezer S. Towle,	Concord.
1869,	July 1.	Joseph B. Walker,	Concord.
	July 1.	Geo. B. Twitchell,	Keene.
	July 1.	Denison R. Burnham, re-appoint'd,	Plymouth.
1870,	Jan. 3.	John W. Sanborn, <i>vice</i> Isaac Adams,	Wakefield.
	July 8.	Isaac Spalding, re-appointed,	Nashua.
	July 8.	Charles A. Tufts,	Dover.
	July 8.	Dexter Richards,	Newport.
	Nov. 17.	Ellery A. Hibbard, <i>vice</i> W. Melcher,	Laconia.
1871,	Aug. 9.	Ellery A. Hibbard, re-appointed,	Laconia.

1871,	Aug. 9.	Geo. W. Haven,	Portsmouth.
	Aug. 9.	Henry Colony,	Keene.
1872,	July 16.	Waterman Smith, re-appointed,	Manchester.
	July 16.	Wm. G. Perry, "	Exeter.
	July 16.	John W. Sanborn, "	Wakefield.
1873,	Oct. 23.	Joseph B. Walker, "	Concord.
	Oct. 23.	Geo. B. Twitchell, "	Keene.
	Oct. 23.	Josiah Minot,	Concord.
1874,	July 8.	Isaac Spalding, re-appointed,	Nashua.
	July 8.	Charles A. Tufts, "	Dover.
	July 8.	Dexter Richards, "	Newport.
1875,	July 26.	Ellery A. Hibbard, "	Laconia.
	July 26.	Charles H. Bell,	Exeter.
	July 26.	Albert Smith,	Peterborough.
1876,	June 22.	David Gillis,	Nashua.
	July 20.	William G. Perry, re-appointed,	Exeter.
	July 20.	Waterman Smith, "	Manchester.
	July 20.	Joseph B. Burrows,	Plymouth.
	Aug. 10.	John V. Barron, <i>vice</i> J. Minot,	Concord.
1877,	Oct. 17.	Joseph B. Walker, re-appointed,	Concord.
	Oct. 17.	Geo. B. Twitchell, "	Keene.
	Oct. 17.	John V. Barron, "	Concord.
1878,	May 2.	John H. George, <i>vice</i> J. V. Barron,	Concord.
	May 2.	Carlton P. Frost, <i>vice</i> A. Smith,	Hanover.
	July 8.	Dexter Richards, re-appointed,	Newport.
	July 8.	Charles A. Tufts, "	Dover.
	July 8.	David Gillis, "	Nashua.
1879,	July 30.	Ellery A. Hibbard, "	Laconia.
	July 30.	Jeremiah F. Hall,	Portsmouth.
	Aug. 14.	Carlton P. Frost, re-appointed,	Hanover.
1880,	July 20.	William G. Perry, "	Exeter.
	July 20.	Waterman Smith, "	Manchester.
	July 20.	Joseph Burrows, "	Plymouth.
1881,	Oct. 12.	Joseph B. Walker, "	Concord.
	Oct. 12.	Geo. B. Twitchell, "	Keene.
	Oct. 12.	John H. George, "	Concord.
1882,	June 21.	Emery J. Randall,	Somersworth.
	June 21.	Frederick J. Potter,	Portsmouth.
	Sept. 22.	Dexter Richards, re-appointed,	Newport.
1883,	April 26.	William H. H. Mason, <i>vice</i> J. Burrows,	Moultonborough.
1883,	May 17.	Edward Spalding, <i>vice</i> F. E. Potter,	Nashua.
	Aug. 28.	Ellery A. Hibbard, re-appointed,	Laconia.

1883, Aug. 28.	Carlton P. Frost, re-appointed,	Hanover.
Aug. 28.	Jeremiah F. Hall,	Portsmouth.
1884, July 25.	Wm. G. Perry,	Exeter.
July 25.	Waterman Smith,	Manchester.
July 25.	Wm. H. H. Mason,	Moultonborough.
1885, Oct. 14.	Joseph B. Walker,	Concord.
Oct. 14.	Geo. B. Twitchell,	Keene.
Oct. 14.	John H. George,	Concord.

PRESIDENTS.

John H. Steele	. . . . .	1839-1840
John Conant	. . . . .	1840-1846
George B. Upham	. . . . .	1847-1848
William Plumer	. . . . .	1848-1855
Charles Burroughs	. . . . .	1855-1868
Isaac Spalding	. . . . .	1868-1875
George B. Twitchell	. . . . .	1875-

SECRETARIES.

Dixi Crosby	. . . . .	1839-1841
Charles H. Peaslee	. . . . .	1841-1848
Joseph B. Walker	. . . . .	1848-

TREASURERS.

James Thorn	. . . . .	1839-1840
Joseph Low	. . . . .	1840-1846
John Atwood	. . . . .	1846-1847
Andrew McFarland	. . . . .	1847-1852
John E. Tyler	. . . . .	1852-1857
Jesse P. Bancroft	. . . . .	1857-

SUPERINTENDENTS.

George Chandler	. . . . .	1842-1845
Andrew McFarland	. . . . .	1845-1852
John E. Tyler	. . . . .	1852-1857
Jesse P. Bancroft	. . . . .	1857-1882
Charles P. Bancroft	. . . . .	1882-

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

BOARD OF VISITORS, TRUSTEES, SUPERINTENDENT,
TREASURER, AND FINANCIAL AGENT

OF THE

NEW HAMPSHIRE

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE

TO THE

GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL,

JUNE, 1888.

MANCHESTER:

JOHN B. CLARKE, PUBLIC PRINTER.

1888.

1879:07

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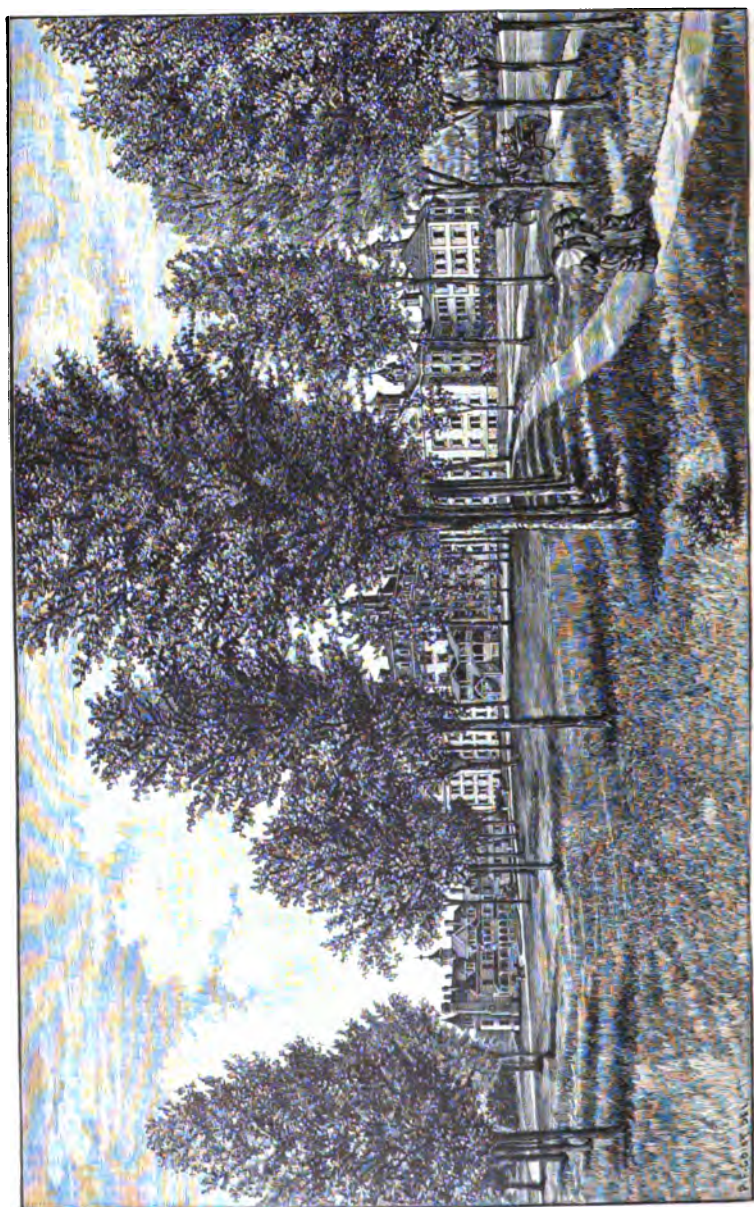
GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL,

JUNE, 1888.

MANCHESTER:

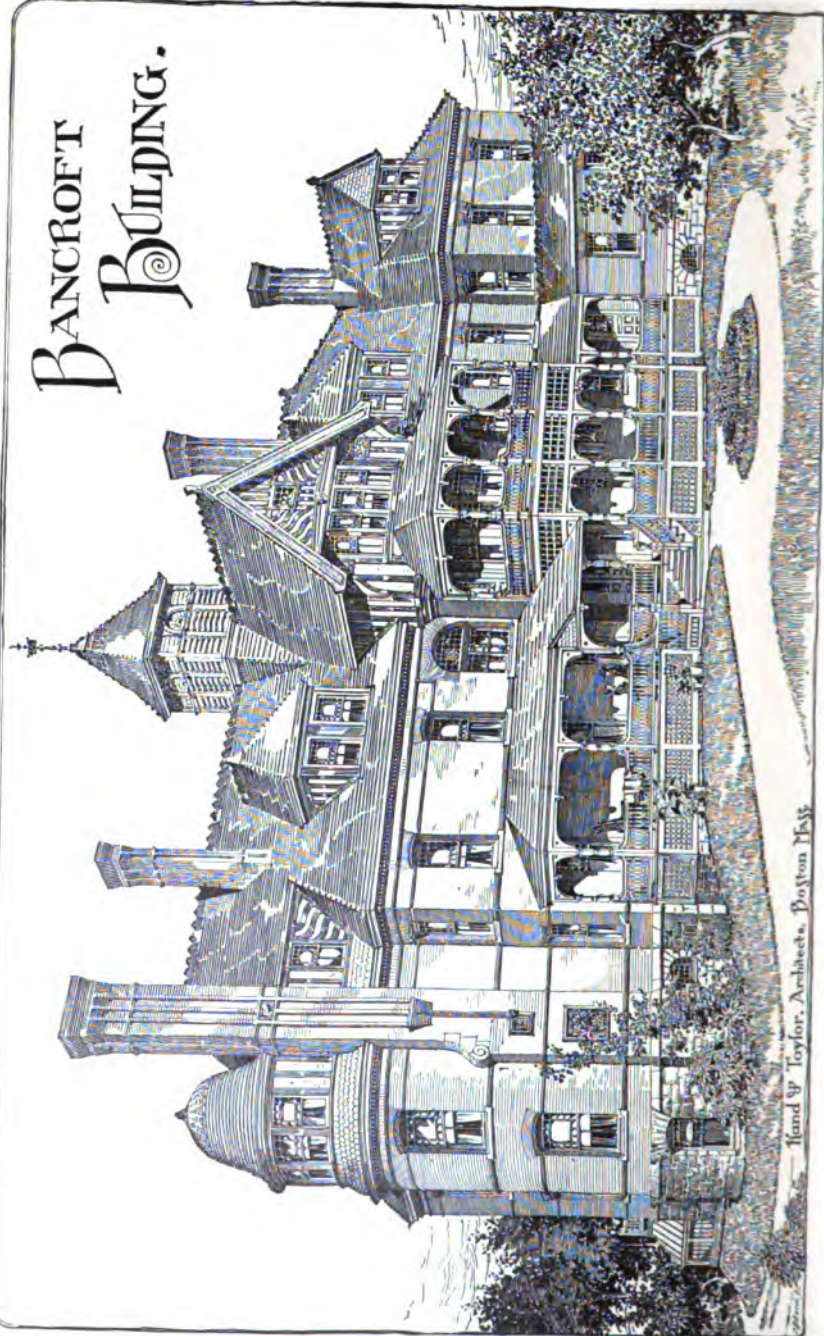
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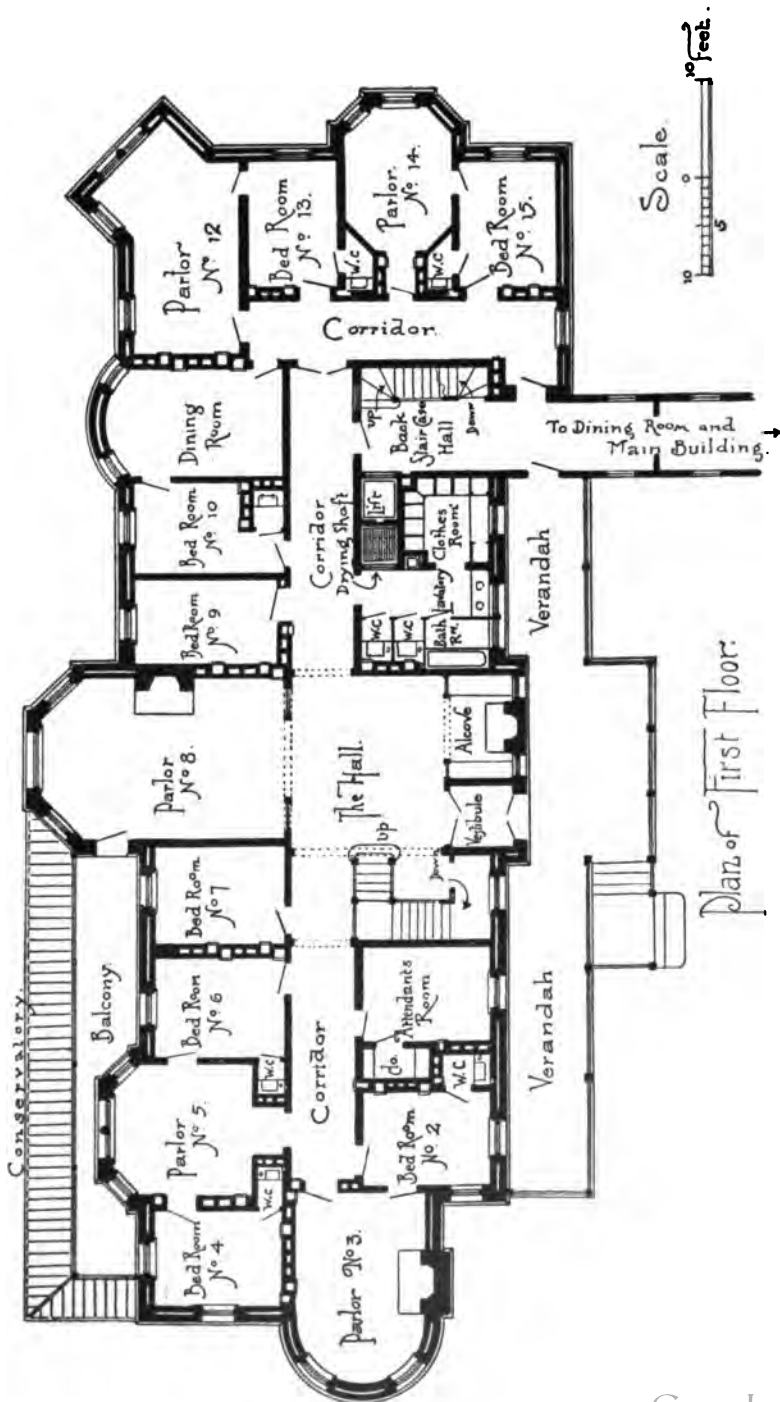


THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

BANCROFT BUILDING.



Hand by Taylor, Architects, Boston, Mass.



ANNUAL REPORTS
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1888.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

CONCORD, May 2, 1888.

The Governor and Council, president of the Senate, and speaker of the House, as required by law, having visited the Asylum for the Insane, inspected its several departments, and examined into the condition of the patients therein, are satisfied that the design of the institution is carried into full effect by the present management, and desire to express their gratification at its excellent condition.

CHARLES H. SAWYER,
Governor.

NATH'L H. CLARK,
JOHN C. LINEHAN,
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
JOHN B. SMITH,
A. S. BATCHELLOR,
Councilors.

FRANK D. CURRIER,
President of the Senate.

ALVIN BURLEIGH,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

BOARD OF VISITORS.

(EX OFFICIO.)

HIS EXCELLENCY CHARLES H. SAWYER.

HON. NATHANIEL H. CLARK,

HON. JOHN C. LINEHAN,

HON. CHARLES WILLIAMS,

HON. JOHN B. SMITH,

HON. ALBERT S. BATCHELLOR,

} *Councillors.*

HON. FRANK D. CURRIER, *President of the Senate.*

HON. ALVIN BURLEIGH, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

GEORGE B. TWITCHELL, M. D., Keene, *President.*

JOSEPH B. WALKER, Concord, *Secretary.*

EDWARD SPALDING, M. D., Nashua.

EMERY J. RANDALL, Somersworth.

WM. H. H. MASON, M. D., Moultonborough.

ELLERY A. HIBBARD, Laconia.

WILLIAM G. PERRY, M. D., Exeter.

REV. J. E. BARRY, Concord.

WATERMAN SMITH, Manchester.

DEXTER RICHARDS, Newport.

C. P. FROST, M. D., Hanover.

REV. F. D. AYER, Concord.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

C. P. BANCROFT, M. D., *Superintendent.*
EDWARD FRENCH, M. D., *First Assistant Physician.*
A. C. NASON, M. D., *Second Assistant Physician.*
MR. J. H. CARR, *Clerk and Steward.*
MRS. FANNY B. CARR, *Housekeeper.*

VISITING COMMITTEE FOR 1888-89.

FIRST HALF OF MONTHS.

April, 1888, WHOLE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.
May, DR. WM. G. PERRY.
June, E. A. HIBBARD.
July, DR. C. P. FROST.
August, WATERMAN SMITH.
September, DR. W. H. H. MASON.
October, DR. GEO. B. TWITCHELL.
November, REV. J. E. BARRY.
December, REV. F. D. AYER.
Jan., 1889, DEXTER RICHARDS.
February, DR. GEORGE B. TWITCHELL.
March, DR. EDWARD SPALDING.

SECOND HALF OF MONTHS.

April, 1888, WHOLE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.
May, REV. J. E. BARRY.
June, DR. W. H. H. MASON.
July, WATERMAN SMITH.
August, DR. EDWARD SPALDING.
September, E. J. RANDALL.
October, DR. W. G. PERRY.
November, DEXTER RICHARDS.
December, E. A. HIBBARD.
Jan., 1889, DR. C. P. FROST.
February, REV. F. D. AYER.
March, E. J. RANDALL.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES.

To His Excellency the Governor and to the Honorable Council:

The Trustees of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane present this, their

FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT.

A larger number of patients have been under treatment at the asylum the last year than during any previous one. A recurrence to former reports of the superintendent shows a gradual but steady increase from year to year for the last six years. The daily averages of patients at each decade and half-decade, since 1862, have been as follows:

In 1862	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	191.4
1867	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	241.9
1872	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	234.5
1877	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	274.5
1882	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	290.1
1887	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	321.3

An average increase of five and one fifth per annum during the last twenty-five years.

It is unnecessary at this time to speculate as to the cause of this increase. It has followed the general enlargement of the State's population, and is proportionately less than that of some of our neighboring Commonwealths. It should be noticed that it has, but in a single instance, been constant, and clearly foreshadows the necessity of enlarged accommodations in a future not remote.

For particular information in regard to the condition of the house, its inmates, and all other matters pertaining to the medical

part of the establishment, you are respectfully referred to the accompanying report of the superintendent.

For statements in detail of the condition of the finances of the institution, you are respectfully referred to the accompanying reports of the treasurer and of the financial agent. The former shows that the institution continues self-supporting, and the latter that, while the asylum debt has been reduced to the extent of three thousand dollars, the amount of its permanent funds has been increased in a little more than that sum.

The renewal of the heating apparatus, commenced two years ago, was prosecuted during the summer of 1887, and the new piping and radiators have been substantially completed. It is expected that four new steel boilers will be in place before next autumn, and that these renewals will render the warming of the asylum more complete, as well as more economical, than ever before. To defray the expense of this work the Legislature at its last session made an appropriation of eleven thousand dollars, one half of which has been drawn from the state treasury and expended, and the other half left in reserve for the work of the present year.

The important improvements of the grounds in progress at the date of our last report were prosecuted during the year, and it is expected that the first division of the new avenue and the drainage of the wet lands in the southwest section of the farm will be completed ere the end of the coming autumn.

As in years past, the farm has made a satisfactory showing, and has attested the wisdom of its founders in securing such an appendage to the institution. Sanitary and pecuniary considerations both attest the truth of this remark. Everything produced, with the exception, perhaps, of a little hay sold, has been used by the asylum, and has been worth to it the usual market prices. For the details of the several crops, you are respectfully referred to the accompanying statement of their several amounts and values.

The means adopted to afford winter occupation to our male patients, alluded to in our last report, have been continued with gratifying results. To those then adopted a printing-press has been added. This is affording healthy diversion to those employed in its use, and much pleasure to many others in all parts of the house, through the "Asylum Record," a newspaper which is issued from

time to time. This records many of the passing events in our asylum community, and also contains many well-written articles of general interest. These are nearly all contributed by members of the household. It will be readily seen that such a journal must afford great pleasure to a family as large as that of the asylum, whose life for about five months in every year is almost wholly within doors.

We record with profound regret the recent decease of two members of our board, — of Col. John H. George, on the 6th day of February last, at the age of sixty-three years, and of Dr. Jeremiah F. Hall, on the 1st day of last March, at the age of seventy-one.

Col. George was first appointed a trustee of the asylum on the 2d day of May, 1878, and by two subsequent appointments has been continued in the board to the termination of his life, having thus given to the institution a period of willing service of nearly ten years. But his entry to this board does not mark the date of his first acquaintance with or interest in the great endeavor to ameliorate the condition of the insane in New Hampshire. A portion of the time which he spent in the study of his profession was passed in the office of the Hon. Charles H. Peaslee, one of the asylum's founders and life-long friends. From him, as did others, Col. George gained in early life an interest in the welfare of the insane. It is within the knowledge of the writer of this paragraph that a portion of the report of the trustees in 1846 was written by him. It was not, therefore, as a stranger that Col. George entered the board of trustees of the asylum in 1878. He assumed willingly and at once the duties attaching to his position, and brought to their discharge that interested earnestness which was a marked quality of his nature.

Dr. Hall has given to the asylum two periods of faithful service, the first extending from 1858 to 1862, and the second from 1879 to 1888, the two amounting to about thirteen years. He was born at Northfield on the 2d day of December, 1816. He received an academic education and an honorary degree of M. D. from Dartmouth College. He first settled at Wolfeborough, where he practiced his profession with great success for about twenty-four years. During his residence there he was a director of the Lake Bank, a trustee of the Carroll County Five-Cents Savings Bank, and presi-

dent of the board of trustees of the Wolfeborough Academy. He was surgeon of the Fifteenth Regiment of N. H. Volunteers from October 28, 1862, to January 19, 1863, when ill health compelled him to resign. Later in 1863, he was appointed surgeon on the board of enrollment for the first district of New Hampshire, and stationed at Portsmouth, where he resided during the remainder of his life. Many years ago he was appointed examining surgeon of pensioners at Portsmouth, and held the office at his death. He did a large business and took a high rank in the practice of his profession at Portsmouth. He was twice elected alderman of that city, and was a member of the state Senate in 1874 and again in 1875. He was for about ten years, and until he died, president of the Portsmouth Trust and Guarantee Company. He was a member of the New Hampshire State Medical Society, and its president in 1872. He possessed rare financial and executive ability, and was a man of high integrity. Deeply interested in the prosperity of the asylum, he most faithfully discharged every duty which devolved upon him as a member of this board.

The additional experience of the past year has rendered still more conclusive the wisdom of the purchase of land near Long Pond, with a view of establishing there a summer sanitarium for the use of such patients as would be benefited by occasional visits thereto. This location, which is one of the most healthy in the State, is in the midst of delightful surroundings of fields and pastures and water and forests. Although distant from the asylum but about three miles, it is in an open country, sparsely settled, and similar to that in which many of our patients have been reared and have passed large portions of their lives. That a temporary sojourn of more or less of them at such a place would result in an invigoration of health and spirits may be most confidently anticipated. When the asylum has here a proper building, so that these brief visits may be protracted to one or more weeks, still higher results will be realized.

It is in contemplation to lay the foundations of a well-designed wooden building of moderate cost the present season, in the hope of securing thereon a suitable superstructure at a time not remote. It is a matter of great regret that adequate means are not on hand to erect this the present summer. The amount required to meet the

annual instalments of the debt incurred in the erection of the Bancroft building during the next two years would suffice for this work.

The later developments of asylum life are assimilating it more and more to that of the surrounding community. Much of the seclusion deemed necessary thirty years ago has been abandoned in well-conducted institutions, and far more of the freedom of out-of-doors life is accorded to the insane than formerly. While this change has doubtless increased the cost of treatment, it has, in curable cases, abridged the term of it, so that the expense of given results has not been enlarged. The sooner the public come to realize that an insane person is made so by physical disturbance, the sooner it will perceive that adequate treatment only is economical.

GEORGE B. TWITCHELL,
DEXTER RICHARDS,
WILLIAM H. H. MASON,
EDWARD SPALDING,
EMERY J. RANDALL,
JOHN E. BARRY,
FRANKLIN D. AYER,
WATERMAN SMITH,
CARLTON P. FROST,
ELLERY A. HIBBEARD,
WILLIAM G. PERRY,
JOSEPH B. WALKER,

Trustees.

CONCORD, April 19, 1888.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

The superintendent respectfully submits the forty-sixth annual report of the Asylum for the year ending March 31, 1888.

The year commenced with three hundred and twenty-eight patients, one hundred and forty-three men and one hundred and eighty-five women.

The number admitted during the year was one hundred and thirty-seven, sixty-five men and seventy-two women.

The number of different persons under treatment during the year was four hundred and fifty-eight, two hundred and six men and two hundred and fifty-two women.

The number discharged during the year was one hundred and twenty-five, forty-eight men and seventy-seven women.

Of the whole number of patients under treatment, ninety-two were known to have the suicidal impulse. It is gratifying to report that none accomplished the act.

The daily average through the year has been 334.08, of which number 150.49 were men and 183.59 were women. These figures represent the highest daily averages in the history of the asylum.

The percentage of recoveries, based upon the number of cases admitted during the year, is 24.08. This percentage excludes cases of acute alcoholism as well as victims of the opium habit, who have been classified as *not insane*. An explanation of this apparently low percentage may be found by referring to Tables II., XXIII., and XXIV. These same tables furnish also suggestive and interesting information upon the much-discussed problem of the curability of insanity. It will be noticed that of those remaining in the asylum at the beginning of the year one hundred and eighty-six were not

improved; of those admitted during the year forty-two were not improved. Of the patients admitted during the year sixty-four were apparently incurable; and of those remaining at the end of the year three hundred and ten are apparently incurable. These figures afford a sufficient explanation of the fact that scarcely twenty-five per cent are discharged recovered; and also serve as a commentary on the tendency to chronicity in insanity, and especially of the chronic character of the disease of those committed to asylums.

During the year there have been twenty-eight deaths, giving a mortality percentage of 6.3. Of these three were the result of exhaustion from severe acute mental disease, one from pneumonia, and the remaining twenty-four resulted from hopeless organic disease of the brain or other organs.

The general health of the house has been excellent throughout the year. With the exception of an epidemic of measles during last summer no acute infectious or contagious diseases have occurred.

All the experience of the past year has again demonstrated the value of improved methods of classification in the treatment of insanity. The separation of the different classes of insane from each other, as far as is practicable, both out of doors and in the house, is a matter of increasing importance. In the future every addition to the buildings of our institution should be made with this idea in view. The more chronic and repulsive forms of insanity should never be allowed to come in contact with those patients who are recovering from recent attacks, or with those who, though perhaps far from being well, are still sensitive and easily influenced by impressions received from their surroundings.

The older methods of hospital construction which prevailed fifty years ago, admirable as they were thought to be at that time, are now sadly inadequate to the demands of a more elastic and rational method of treatment. Oftentimes when anxious to rearrange and make a different disposition of patients, some immovable barrier presents itself, either in the construction of the wards, or in the location of certain wings in too close a juxtaposition to each other. For the past fifteen years it has been the policy of the Trustees and the management to alter and rearrange, as far as was possible, the old rectangular relation of ward and

wing. In the future, I think there can be but little doubt that whatever additions are made will be in the direction of separate or detached buildings. The Bancroft building has proved of the greatest possible benefit in assisting to a better and more complete classification. A similar house for men is already an imperative necessity.

During the past year there have been many indications that there will be a permanent increase in the number of patients at this institution. Should this increase continue, and with it the inevitable accumulation of chronic cases, then an extension of the present capacity will be demanded; and such addition of buildings will naturally, in accordance with the suggestions already made, be located at some other portion of the grounds, at a distance from the present house.

In our older buildings but little more can be done than has already been accomplished by the breaking up of long wards and the setting off from the general living apartment of special rooms. It is to be hoped that the alterations to be begun on the Fisk wing during the ensuing year will assist in the better separation and classification of certain patients.

A separate house, located at a considerable distance from the present main building, say at some point on the western border of our farm, would most effectually remove some of the most noisy and objectionable patients from the sight and hearing of those who are more acutely sensitive. That such a structure could be built and maintained at a moderate cost, I think there can be but little doubt, for the class of patients who would occupy such a building would not require the more expensive furnishings and equipments of the more intelligent and convalescent patients. That such a house, located in the way described, and economically built, is at present a desideratum, and will in a few years, at the present rate of increase of patients, become a necessity, there can also be but little doubt.

In this connection it is interesting to note the continuance of the excursions to the camp at Lake Penacook. During the spring and summer months many parties of men and women spent the day at that delightful place, with much profit to themselves. The erection of a permanent cottage will enable a much larger number to derive benefit from this excellent kind of recreation.

GENERAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The year that has just come to a close has been a busy one. The chief work of the year has been the completion of the steam-heating apparatus outside of the boiler house. The entire building is now piped and supplied with radiators adapted for low-pressure heating. During the past winter the old high-pressure boilers were attached to the new apparatus, and though the season was unusually severe the wards and rooms were very easily warmed. During the coming summer we shall complete the entire renewal of the steam-heating apparatus by the location of four new steel boilers in the boiler house.

The plumbing of the private corridors in the Peaslee wing has been renewed, and automatic seats and flush tanks have taken the place of the old appliances. In a sanitary point of view this will undoubtedly prove to be a change of the greatest importance.

During the past summer a new roof was placed over the pump house, the old underground covering having become so affected with the frost that it leaked badly. The flat roof which covered the depot where all the supplies for the house are received, having become somewhat decayed and unsafe from the lodgment of snow, which falls upon it from the higher roof of the Peaslee wing, has also been replaced by a steeper gable roof, which will facilitate the more rapid passage of the snow to the ground.

A new rotary washing machine and a new planing and matching machine have been added to the stock of machinery. The planing machine will undoubtedly in a short while more than pay for itself by enabling our own carpenter to manufacture our sheathing and moldings.

During the summer months the north end of the patients' workshop was sheathed and supplied with heating apparatus, and made ready for use by the 1st of November. It is needless for me to repeat what has been already said in previous reports concerning the usefulness of the shop. During the past winter as many as forty patients per day have been employed, with great benefit to themselves. A printing press was added to the shop appliances in the fall, and the printing and binding of old reports, the issue of a bi-weekly paper, to which many of the patients have been contributors, have been among the industries of the winter months.

Aside from this, upholstering, tailoring, and broom-making have kept the minds of many busy who would otherwise have been obliged to remain in the ward without any incentive to healthful activity.

THE FARM AND GROUNDS.

The farmer's report appended in a special table will show the productiveness of the farm.

During the past year the work of grading and improving the waste land along the brook has progressed favorably. Over two hundred feet of the brook wall has been laid, and another year will doubtless witness its completion. The long, unproductive, gravelly knoll, which formerly served as a pasture, was, during the summer, about half removed, and became excellent filling for the low grounds bordering upon the brook, the grade of which it was necessary to raise a few feet before they could become productive.

The border avenue, which will when completed furnish a fine patients' walk and drive, was extended for quite a long distance. It is to be hoped that two, or at most three, years will witness the completion of this feature in our grounds.

The erection of a very handsome summer house upon the high ground south of the pond has furnished another delightful objective pleasure resort for patients. As has been intimated in previous reports, the more numerous and varied are these pleasure points in the grounds, the more completely can we furnish diversification and recreation for the different classes of patients. And this, as we have already observed, is only another means of treatment.

The old airing courts have now all been discontinued save one. The continued finishing of the grounds will enable us to entirely dispense with the court as an out-of-doors resort for patients. I think the improved appearance of the chronic class of patients in their new recreation ground by the pond is a very striking argument in favor of the complete abolition of the old method of going out into inclosed yards.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The superintendent wishes to publicly express his own gratitude, as well as the thanks of many of the patients, to those both in and out of the asylum who have generously contributed in various ways

to the success of the year. Among those who have kindly assisted in the entertainments of the year are Isabel & O'Brien's Orchestra, who gave an instrumental concert; Messrs. Edward Nason, Cressy and the Unity Club, in dramatic entertainments. Mr. D. F. Secomb presented the library with a History of Amherst.

Especial thanks are due to Dr. Thomas Hiland for several gratuitous ophthalmoscopic examinations of poor patients.

It is with great pleasure that I refer to the continuance on the medical staff of Drs. French and Nason; to both of these gentlemen I feel especially indebted for their valuable and efficient services. It is interesting to note in this connection that this is the twenty-second consecutive year of service in this institution of Mr. and Mrs. Carr, and the superintendent wishes to express to them both his appreciation for their long continued and helpful service in their respective departments.

During the year Mrs. C. P. Keay, who was formerly connected with the asylum, most kindly consented to fill the vacancy caused by the temporary absence of the supervisor, Miss A. A. Brown, who has been pursuing a special course of instruction at a general hospital training-school for nurses.

The death of two of our time-honored trustees, Col. J. H. George and Dr. Jeremiah F. Hall, brings deep sorrow to all connected with the management of this asylum. Both of these gentlemen have always been loyal to the best interests of the institution, and have ever been ready by their prompt assistance and advice to aid the superintendent in the many trying duties incidental to the place.

Again the superintendent wishes to express his deep gratitude to all the members of the board of trustees, who have so willingly and promptly aided him in every measure undertaken in behalf of the best interests of the asylum and the many unfortunate patients intrusted to its care.

C. P. BANCROFT,
Superintendent.

N. H. ASYLUM, March 31, 1888.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE I.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Patients in hospital April 1, 1887.....	143	185	328
Cases admitted during the year.....	65	72	137
Discharged within the year.....	48	77	125
Viz., as recovered from first attack.....	10	12	22
as recovered from other than first.....	3	8	11
as much improved.....	5	7	12
as improved.....	5	9	14
as not improved.....	12	23	35
as not insane.....	3	.....	3
Deaths.....	10	18	28
Patients remaining April 1, 1888.....	159	180	339
Number of different persons within the year.....	206	252	458
" " admitted.....	63	67	130
" " recovered.....	13	20	33
Daily average number of patients.....	150.49	183.59	334.08

TABLE II.

Showing Result in all under Treatment during the Year.

	Of those in asy- lum at beginning of the year.			Of those admit- ted during the year.			Total both classes.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Discharged, recovered.	5	13	18	8	7	15	13	20	33
" much improved	2	3	5	2	4	7	5	7	12
" " improved	3	3	6	3	6	9	6	9	14
" not improved	6	14	20	3	9	15	13	23	35
Died.....	5	11	16	6	7	12	10	18	28
Remaining, improved..	33	40	73	12	21	33	45	61	106
" not improved	85	101	186	23	19	42	108	120	228
Not insane.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	2	.....	2

TABLE III.

Admissions and Discharges from Beginning of Asylum.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Admitted.....	2,654	2,516	5,170
Discharged.....	2,427	2,267	4,694
" recovered.....	941	901	1,842
" improved.....	592	601	1,193
" not improved.....	501	440	941
Died.....	451	386	837

TABLE IV.

Showing Number and Character of the Recovery in those Recovered during the Year.

	Cases in which recurrency is not established.			Cases in which recurrency is established.			Total both classes.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
From first attack.....	10	12	22	.....	.....	.....	10	12	22
" second ".....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
" third ".....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	1	2	3
" fourth ".....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
" seventh attack.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4	.....	2	2
" eleventh ".....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	1	1
" nineteenth ".....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	1	1
" eightieth ".....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	1	1
	11	13	24	2	7	9	13	20	33

TABLE V.

Showing Duration of Insanity before Admission in those Recovered during the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Less than one month.....	7	9	16
One to three months.....	2	2	4
Three to four months.....	.....	3	3
Six to twelve months.....	3	2	5
More than one year.....	1	4	5
	13	20	33

TABLE VI.

Showing Number of Admissions to this Hospital in those Admitted this Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Admitted the first time.....	47	50	97
“ second time.....	9	13	22
“ third “.....	6	3	9
“ fourth “.....	1	2	3
“ fifth “.....	1	1	2
“ sixth “.....	1	1	2
“ eleventh “.....	.....	1	1
“ nineteenth time.....	.....	1	1
	65	73	137

TABLE VII.

Showing the Number of the Attack in those Admitted during the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
First.....	51	47	98
Second.....	5	7	12
Third.....	3	6	9
Fourth.....	2	2	4
Fifth.....	.....	1	1
Sixth.....	1	4	5
Eleventh.....	.....	1	1
Nineteenth.....	.....	1	1
Twentieth.....	.....	1	1
Over fifty.....	.....	1	1
Unknown.....	3	1	4
	65	73	137

TABLE VIII.

Showing Duration of Insanity in those Admitted during the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total
Less than one month.....	13	15	28
One to three months.....	8	11	19
Three to six months.....	.....	8	8
Six to nine months.....	4	5	9
Nine to twelve months.....	1	1	2
Twelve to eighteen months.....	3	6	9
Eighteen months to two years.....	2	.....	2
Two to three years.....	5	5	10
Three to four years.....	7	5	12
Four to five years.....	3	9	12
Five to ten years.....	2	1	3
Ten to fifteen years.....	2	2	4
Fifteen to twenty years.....	5	2	7
Twenty to thirty years.....	.....	2	2
Thirty to forty years.....	.....	.....	.....
Forty to fifty years.....	1	1	2
Unknown.....	2	1	3
Not insane.....	4	.....	4
	65	73	137

TABLE IX.

Showing Ages of those Admitted during the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
15 to 20 years.....	2	1	3
20 to 25 years.....	5	7	12
25 to 30 years.....	10	9	19
30 to 35 years.....	9	12	21
35 to 40 years.....	6	9	15
40 to 45 years.....	7	8	15
45 to 50 years.....	5	9	14
50 to 60 years.....	6	8	14
60 to 70 years.....	8	7	15
70 to 80 years.....	6	1	7
80 to 90 years.....	1	1	2
	65	72	137

TABLE X.

Showing Form of Disease in Patients Admitted during the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Acute mania.....	6	9	15
Sub-acute mania.....	5	2	7
Chronic mania.....	12	14	26
Recurrent mania.....	3	8	11
Circulatory mania.....	1	1	2
Puerperal mania.....	.....	2	2
Acute melancholia.....	5	19	24
Sub-acute melancholia.....	1	1	2
Chronic melancholia.....	1	2	3
Recurrent melancholia.....	.....	1	1
Chronic dementia.....	9	7	16
Senile dementia.....	6	1	7
Chronic insanity.....	1	.....	1
Paresis.....	2	1	3
Epilepsy.....	2	1	3
Alcoholism.....	2	.....	2
Hypochondriasis.....	1	3	4
Delirium tremens.....	4	.....	4
Not insane.....	4	.....	4
	65	72	137

TABLE XI.

Showing Complications of those Admitted during the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Hereditary tendency.....	11	16	27
Intemperance.....	18	2	15
Insolation.....	7	1	8
Epilepsy.....	2	2	4
Uterine diseases.....	.....	3	3
Congenital deficiencies.....	1	2	3
Syphilis.....	1	.....	1
Phthisis.....	1	1	2
Rheumatism.....	.....	1	1
Eczema.....	.....	1	1
Hernia.....	1	.....	1
Curles of vertebræ.....	.....	1	1
Suicidal.....	11	31	42
Homicidal.....	7	8	15
	55	69	124

TABLE XII.

Showing Number with Suicidal Propensity under Treatment during the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Of those in the hospital at beginning of the year.....	23	27	50
Of those admitted during the year.....	11	31	42
	34	58	92

TABLE XIII.

Civil Condition of those Admitted during the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Single.....	27	29	56
Married.....	31	34	65
Widows.....	.....	6	6
Widowers.....	4	.....	4
Divorced.....	2	3	5
Unknown.....	1	.....	1
	65	73	137

TABLE XIV.

Showing Occupation of those Admitted during the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Household		49	49
Farmers.....	15		15
Mill operatives.....	3	5	8
Carpenters.....	6		6
Students.....	2	2	4
Laborers.....	3		3
Shoe operatives.....	2	1	3
Lawyers.....	3		3
Clerks.....	2		2
Masons.....	2		2
Dressmakers.....		2	2
Painters.....	2		2
Saloon keepers.....	2		2
Washwomen.....		2	2
Stokers.....	2		2
School teacher.....		1	1
Physician.....	1		1
Printer.....	1		1
Polisher.....	1		1
Agent.....	1		1
Hack driver.....	1		1
Wood turner.....	1		1
Carriage trimmer.....	1		1
Type-setter.....		1	1
Book-keeper.....	1		1
Cabinet-maker.....	1		1
Mechanic.....	1		1
Clergyman.....	1		1
Railroad brakeman.....	1		1
Landlord.....	1		1
Barber.....	1		1
Machinist.....	1		1
Molder.....	1		1
Locksmith.....	1		1
Nurse.....		1	1
None.....	6	8	14
	65	73	137

TABLE XV.

Showing Nativity of those Admitted during the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
New Hampshire.....	41	43	84
Massachusetts.....	6	5	11
Vermont.....	1	5	6
Connecticut.....	3	2	5
Maine.....		2	2
New York.....	2		2
Rhode Island.....		1	1
Pennsylvania.....	1		1
Ireland.....	2	7	10
Canada.....	5	2	7
England.....	1	1	2
Germany.....		2	2
Scotland.....	1	1	2
New Brunswick.....		1	1
Hungary.....	1		1
	65	73	137

TABLE XVI.

Showing Residence of those Admitted during the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Hillsborough county.....	13	26	39
Merrimack ".....	12	9	21
Cheshire ".....	12	5	17
Rockingham ".....	6	7	13
Grafton ".....	5	7	12
Strafford ".....	3	4	7
Belknap ".....	3	3	6
Sullivan ".....	2	3	5
Carroll ".....	2	1	3
Coe ".....	2	.....	2
Massachusetts.....	1	2	3
Vermont.....	1	2	3
Connecticut.....	3	.....	3
Illinois.....	.....	1	1
Canada.....	.....	1	1
Scotland.....	.....	1	1
	65	72	137

TABLE XVII.

Showing by what Authority Committed.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
By friends.....	37	57	94
By towns.....	18	5	18
By counties.....	6	8	14
By courts.....	9	2	11
	65	72	137

TABLE XVIII.

Showing by whom Supported.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
By self or friends.....	35	58	93
By town or city.....	16	5	21
By county.....	11	9	20
By State.....	3	.....	3
	65	72	137

TABLE XIX.

Deaths in the Year and their Causes.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Structural disease of brain.....	5	3	8
Exhaustion from acute mania.....	.....	3	3
Exhaustion from chronic mania..	.....	4	4
Exhaustion from chronic dementia.....	1	2	3
Phthisis pulmonalis.....	1	4	5
Paresis.....	.....	1	1
Pott's disease of spine.....	1	.....	1
Pneumonia.....	1	.....	1
Meningitis.....	1	.....	1
Cirrhosis of liver.....	.....	1	1
	10	18	28

TABLE XX.

Showing Ages at time of Death.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Between 20 and 30 years.....	1	3	4
" 30 " 40 " .....	.....	4	4
" 40 " 50 " 	2	5	7
" 50 " 60 " 	4	2	6
" 60 " 70 " 	1	1	2
" 70 " 80 " 	1	3	4
Over 80 years of age.....	1	.....	1
	10	18	28

TABLE XXI.

Showing Ages of those Remaining at the end of the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Between 20 and 30 years.....	24	14	38
" 30 " 40 " 	34	36	70
" 40 " 50 " 	41	43	84
" 50 " 60 " 	26	37	63
" 60 " 70 " 	19	26	45
" 70 " 80 " 	14	16	30
Over 80 years of age.....	1	8	9
	159	180	339

TABLE XXII.

Showing Duration of Disease in those Remaining.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Less than 1 month.....	1	1	2
Less than 2 months.....	1	1	2
From 3 to 6 ".....	1	2	3
" 6 to 12 ".....	2	7	9
" 12 to 18 ".....	3	9	12
" 18 months to 2 years.....	8	3	11
" 2 years to 3 ".....	15	6	21
" 3 " 5 ".....	17	24	41
" 5 " 10 ".....	33	35	67
" 10 " 15 ".....	20	31	51
" 15 " 20 ".....	11	14	25
" 20 " 25 ".....	17	13	30
" 25 " 30 ".....	4	4	8
" 30 " 40 ".....	6	11	17
Over 40 years.....	3	7	10
Unknown.....	16	13	29
Not insane.....	2	.....	2
	159	180	339

TABLE XXIII.

Prospects of Recovery in those Patients Admitted during the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Curable (apparently).....	25	44	69
Incurable (apparently).....	36	28	64
Not insane.....	4	.....	4
	65	72	137

TABLE XXIV.

Prospects of those Remaining at the end of the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Curable (apparently) ..	7	20	27
Incurable (apparently).....	150	160	310
Not insane.....	2	.....	2
	159	180	339

TABLE XXV.

Statistics of Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, from the Opening of the Asylum.

Year.	Admitted.	Discharged and died.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Whole number under treatment.	Remaining at end of hospital year.	Daily averages of the hospital.		
									Men.	Women.	Total.
1843	78	29	12	10	6	1	78	47	.....	.....	.....
1844	104	81	37	20	19	6	151	70	.....	.....	.....
1845	88	82	37	17	22	6	153	78	.....	.....	.....
1846	98	76	26	23	16	11	174	98	.....	.....	.....
1847	89	87	38	17	23	9	187	100	.....	.....	.....
1848	92	83	29	20	26	8	192	109	.....	.....	.....
1849	81	76	36	15	11	14	190	114	.....	.....	.....
1850	103	90	45	18	20	7	217	127	.....	.....	.....
1851	88	96	45	25	16	12	215	117	.....	.....	.....
1852	107	106	66	13	16	11	224	118	.....	.....	.....
1853	123	107	65	25	11	8	250	143	.....	.....	.....
1854	141	123	63	24	22	14	284	161	.....	.....	.....
1855	95	91	50	20	9	12	246	155	.....	.....	.....
1856	85	96	66	18	7	10	250	154	.....	.....	.....
1857	97	81	47	15	7	13	251	170	.....	.....	.....
1858	76	77	34	20	6	18	246	169	.....	.....	.....
1859	98	85	31	22	18	14	267	182	.....	.....	.....
1860	85	83	38	16	12	17	267	184	94	88	182
1861	106	94	34	24	10	16	290	196	90	100	190
1862	96	94	42	32	7	13	282	188	88.7	105.7	191.4
1863	101	85	30	32	17	16	299	204	87.4	105.9	193.3
1864	105	92	36	16	17	23	309	217	99.4	107.4	206.8
1865	107	102	42	23	14	22	324	223	102.5	115.9	218.4
1866	104	91	26	23	16	21	327	236	106.8	122.6	228.9
1867	117	107	39	24	27	17	353	246	119.3	122.6	241.9
1868	118	129	51	39	18	21	364	235	118.5	121.27	239.77
1869	95	98	42	20	9	22	330	237	113.7	129.9	243.6
1870	120	114	37	24	20	23	367	253	123.1	125.9	249
1871	125	163	65	37	29	32	388	225	119.8	123.44	242.82
1872	129	133	55	31	16	21	377	254	109.36	125.19	234.55
1873	124	179	61	51	27	33	448	276	127.8	139.5	267.3
1874	140	137	42	44	27	22	416	291	140.4	137.5	267.9
1875	120	140	53	37	30	20	401	261	136.6	138.1	274.7
1876	140	122	35	34	27	26	401	279	121.4	139.1	260.5
1877	119	118	36	38	27	17	398	280	124.2	150.3	274.5
1878	114	118	35	36	30	17	394	276	128.9	143.8	272.7
1879	73	81	27	23	8	23	349	268	126.3	143.8	270.1
1880	111	94	28	27	22	17	379	285	127.4	147.6	275
1881	134	117	38	39	23	32	419	302	133.3	156.6	291.9
1882	104	121	38	26	27	30	406	285	131	156.1	290.1
1883	133	123	41	33	34	25	418	295	120.3	164.1	284.4
1884	141	127	18	41	44	24	436	309	124.3	169.5	293.8
1885	138	122	30	20	36	36	447	322	128.3	181.9	310.2
1886	138	143	43	30	34	34	460	317	139.82	182.37	322.19
1887	143	128	32	28	28	33	460	328	137.22	184.12	321.34
1888	137	125	33	26	35	28	465	339	150.49	183.59	334.08

FORTY-SIXTH

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

To the Trustees of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane :

The receipts and expenditures of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane for the year commencing April 1, 1887, and ending March 31, 1888, have been as follows :

RECEIPTS.

Cash in hands of treasurer, April 1, 1887	\$4,999.43
received for board of private patients	52,205.71
received for board of town patients	6,021.59
received for board of county patients	10,970.95
received of J. B. Walker, financial agent, for aid to indigent patients	10,000.00
received of Solon A. Carter, state treasurer, for board of criminal insane	3,211.33
received of Solon A. Carter, state treasurer, for aid to indigent private patients	6,000.00
received from sale of stock and other articles	2,091.18
	\$95,500.19

BILLS PAID.

For meats	\$7,887.95
flour	1,834.20
butter and cheese	3,124.61
sugar and molasses	2,703.95

For fish	\$1,774.34
coffee and tea	564.08
fruits, potatoes, and other vegetables	1,767.21
all other table supplies	4,305.95
furniture, and all house-furnishing goods	4,516.30
articles furnished to patients and charged in their accounts	3,048.68
heating and lighting buildings	14,034.51
medical and surgical supplies	805.00
all services connected with the care of patients	22,992.60
ordinary repairs, renewals, and permanent im- provements in buildings and premises	10,014.52
provender	1,919.73
farming and out-door department, including ani- mals, utensils, farming tools, and carriages purchased, farm and garden labor, and all ex- penses on the grounds	5,185.06
additions to library, stationery, printing, etc.	725.83
postage, express, and telegraph	649.71
traveling expenses of trustees	209.30
expense of public exercises, including Sunday services and all special means to divert and occupy the attention of patients	922.54
unclassified expenses	769.68
<hr/>	
Whole amount paid out	\$89,755.77
Balance carried to new account	5,744.42
<hr/>	
	* \$95,500.19

Respectfully submitted.

J. P. BANCROFT, *Treasurer.*

CONCORD, April 1, 1888.

* The sum of five thousand five hundred dollars (\$5,500), not included in the above, has been received from the state treasurer in part of the appropriation for renewal of steam-heating apparatus, which remains unfinished, and will be accounted in next report.

I hereby certify that I have examined the accounts of the treasurer of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1888, and find them clearly and accurately kept. All money received is accounted for, and every item sustained by proper vouchers.

DEXTER RICHARDS, *Auditor*.

CONCORD, April 19, 1888.

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FINANCIAL AGENT.

To the Trustees of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane :

The financial agent respectfully presents this report of his receipts and expenditures during the asylum financial year ending March 31, 1888, and of the amounts and investments of the funds in his custody.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand April 1, 1887	\$1,767.46
received for eleven shares of Boston Exchange	
Company stock sold	9,460.00
for five St. Louis bonds, matured	5,000.00
for interest and dividends	14,246.31
	<hr/>
	\$30,473.77

EXPENDITURES.

Cash paid J. P. Bancroft, treasurer, appropriation to	
indigent patients, etc.*	\$12,500.00
for insurance	799.25
for bonds and stocks purchased	12,546.16
for principal and interest of loan when	
due	3,484.31

*Twenty-five hundred dollars of this amount belongs to the appropriation for the year ending March 31, 1887, and was credited by the treasurer in his account of that year. See reports of financial agent and of treasurer for 1883.

Cash paid for annuity to Mrs. Wilson, salary of financial agent, rent of safe in Boston Safe Deposit vaults, and sundry small expenses	\$950.48
Balance carried to new account	193.57
	<hr/>
	\$30,473.77

The following statement presents the amounts of the several permanent funds, at their par value, on the 1st day of April, 1888, and the manner of their investment:

ADAMS FUND.

(Gift of Isaac Adams, of Sandwich.)

10 shares Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad stock	\$1,000.00
2 United States bonds	600.00
1 Iowa Loan and Trust Company bond	1,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$2,600.00

BURROUGHS FUND.

(Legacy of Rev. Charles Burroughs, D. D., of Portsmouth.)

1 St. Louis County bond	\$1,000.00
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CHANDLER FUND.

(Legacy of Abiel Chandler, of Walpole.)

25 shares Portland, Saco & Portsmouth Railroad stock	\$2,500.00
37 shares Boston & Maine Railroad stock	3,700.00
100 shares Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad stock	10,000.00
10 shares Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Rail- road stock	1,000.00
10 shares Michigan Central Railroad stock	1,000.00
3 shares National State Bank stock	300.00
2 Chicago Water Loan bonds	2,000.00

3 Northern Pacific Railroad bonds . . .	\$3,000.00
2 Michigan Central Railroad bonds . . .	2,000.00
2 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad bonds .	2,000.00
1 Chicago & Northwestern Railroad bond . .	1,000.00
1 Concord Railroad bond	500.00
1 New Hampshire registered bond . . .	200.00
2 Iowa Loan and Trust Company bonds . .	600.00
	<hr/>
	\$29,800.00

CONANT FUND.

(Gift of John Conant, of Jaffrey.)

4 Iowa Loan and Trust Company bonds . . .	\$4,000.00
1 New Hampshire Trust Company bond . . .	500.00
1 Boston & Albany Railroad bond	1,000.00
3 shares Boston & Maine Railroad stock . .	300.00
2 shares Boston & Providence Railroad stock .	200.00
	<hr/>
	\$6,000.00

FISK FUND.

(Legacy of Catherine Fisk, of Keene.)

This fund is held in trust by the State, in accordance
with an act of the Legislature, approved August

4, 1887 \$26,378.43

KENT FUND.

(Legacy of Moody Kent, of Pembroke.)

14 Maine bonds	\$7,000.00
8 Chicago (River improvement) bonds . .	8,000.00
6 Cleveland bonds	6,000.00
17 Concord bonds	17,000.00
3 Minneapolis bonds	3,000.00
3 United States bonds	1,200.00
5 St. Louis bonds	5,000.00
5 Eastern Railroad bonds	5,000.00
13 Michigan Central Railroad bonds . . .	13,000.00

9 Burlington & Missouri River Railroad bonds	\$9,000.00
19 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad bonds	19,000.00
1 Chicago & Northwestern Railroad bond	1,000.00
7 Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad bonds	7,000.00
10 Boston & Lowell Railroad bonds	10,000.00
4 Northern Pacific Railroad bonds	4,000.00
50 shares Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad stock	5,000.00
32 shares Northern Railroad stock	3,200.00
100 shares Michigan Central Railroad stock	10,000.00
2 shares Boston & Providence Railroad stock	200.00
50 shares Union Pacific Railroad stock	5,000.00
10 shares Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad stock	1,000.00
50 shares Fitchburg National Bank stock	5,000.00
47 shares State National Bank stock	4,700.00
7 shares Railroad National Bank stock	700.00
	<hr/>
	\$150,000.00

KIMBALL FUND.

(Legacy of Jacob Kimball, of Hampstead.)

The Kimball fund is held in trust by the State in accordance with an act of the Legislature . . . \$6,753.49

PENHALLOW FUND.

(Legacy of H. Louise Penhallow, of Portsmouth.)

1 Boston & Lowell Railroad bond \$1,000.00

RICE FUND.

(Legacy of Arabella Rice, of Portsmouth.)

8 New Hampshire Trust Company bonds	\$7,000.00
5 Oregon Short Line Railroad bonds	5,000.00
3 Northern Pacific Railroad bonds	3,000.00
1 United States registered bond	5,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$20,000.00

RUMFORD FUND.

(Legacy of Countess of Rumford, Concord.)

5 Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad bonds	\$5,000.00
5 Burlington & Missouri River Railroad bonds	5,000.00
30 shares Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad stock	3,000.00
20 shares Boston & Providence Railroad stock	2,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$15,000.00

SHERMAN FUND.

(Legacy of Mrs. Fanny S. Sherman, of Exeter.)

3 St. Louis bonds	\$3,000.00
1 St. Louis County bond	1,000.00
1 Boston & Lowell Railroad bond	1,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$5,000.00

SMITH FUND.

(Legacy of Betsey S. Smith, of New Ipswich.)

1 New Hampshire Trust Company bond	\$500.00
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SPALDING FUND.

(Legacy of Isaac Spalding, of Nashua.)

10 Cleveland bonds	\$10,000.00
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CONTINGENT FUND.

This is not a permanent fund, but varies from year to year, and is deposited in the New Hampshire Savings Bank. It amounted on the 1st day of January, 1888, to \$303.14

The following is a summary of the amounts of the aforesaid funds :

Adams fund	\$2,600.00
Burroughs fund	1,000.00

Chandler fund	\$29,800.00
Conant fund	6,000.00
Fisk fund	26,378.43
Kent fund	150,000.00
Kimball fund	6,753.49
Penhallow fund	1,000.00
Rice fund	20,000.00
Rumford fund	15,000.00
Sherman fund	5,000.00
Smith fund	500.00
Spalding fund	10,000.00
Contingent fund	303.14
	<hr/>
	\$274,335.06

The trust of the Fisk fund, assumed by the State in 1844, which expired by limitation in 1887, was renewed by the Legislature at its last session to continue as heretofore, except that the income will hereafter be semi-annually paid to the asylum, instead of accumulating. This fund is now permanently fixed in amount at twenty-six thousand, three hundred, and seventy-eight dollars and forty-three cents (\$26,378.43).

The Adams fund has been increased during the past year from sixteen hundred dollars (\$1,600) to twenty-six hundred dollars (\$2,600). The financial agent respectfully recommends that the amount of this fund be permanently established at three thousand dollars (\$3,000), and that the accruing income be hereafter expended by the treasurer in accordance with the wishes of the donor of the original fund. The time has now arrived when this can be done.

During the past year the debt incurred in the erection of the Bancroft building has been reduced in the sum of three thousand dollars (\$3,000), and now amounts to eight thousand dollars (\$8,000) and interest from the 1st day of January, 1888. Three thousand dollars (\$3,000) and interest will be due on the 1st day of July next.

The present amount of insurance on the asylum property is nearly the same as that reported one year ago, and is distributed as follows:

On Center and Chapel buildings	\$20,000.00
Chandler wing and old cottage	10,000.00
Rumford wing	8,000.00
Bancroft building	9,000.00
Kent building	9,000.00
Peaslee building	5,000.00
furniture	2,700.00
coal-shed and coal	1,500.00
boiler house and machinery	5,000.00
granary and contents	1,000.00
horses, carriages, etc.	1,000.00
laundry	2,700.00
barns, stables, and contents	5,200.00
contents of workshop	500.00
Total amount	<u>\$80,600.00</u>

A consideration of the establishment as soon as practicable of an insurance fund is suggested.

Respectfully submitted.

J. B. WALKER, *Financial Agent*.

CONCORD, April 1, 1888.

I hereby certify that I have examined the account of the financial agent of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, from April 1, 1887, to March 31, 1888, and find the same correctly cast and properly vouched for. I have also examined the debtor side of said accounts, and find all the items of income accounted for and entered on the account of said fiscal agent, and the foregoing securities of the said asylum I find on hand in the Boston Safe Deposit vaults.

DEXTER RICHARDS, *Auditor*.

CONCORD, April 18, 1888.

*Products of the Farm and Garden at Market Value, for the
Year 1887.*

Beets for table	. . .	80 bushels,	@ \$0.50	\$40.00
Onions	. . .	80 "	1.00	80.00
Peas	. . .	64 "	1.00	64.00
Shell-beans	. . .	12 "	.85	10.20
Parsnips	. . .	30 "	1.00	30.00
Tomatoes	. . .	80 "	.75	60.00
Cucumbers	. . .	77 "	.75	57.75
Sweet corn	. . .	125 "	1.00	125.00
Cabbage	. . .	250 heads,	.06	15.00
Potatoes	. . .	625 bushels,	.80	500.00
Hay	. . .	110 tons,	18.00	1,980.00
Corn-fodder	. . .	40 "	7.00	280.00
Squash	. . .	1½ "	40.00	60.00
Turnips	. . .	50 bushels,	.50	25.00
Radishes	. . .	125 bunches,	.10	12.50
Lettuce	. . .	100 dozen plants,	.50	50.00
Summer squash	. . .	25 bushels,	1.00	25.00
Milk produced	. . .	82,563½ quarts,	.05	4,128.17
Pork for use	. . .	8,100 pounds,	.07½	607.50
Pork sold	. . .	6,020 "	.07½	451.50
Pigs sold	. . .	40	3.00	120.00
Shotes sold	. . .	9	6.00	54.00
Calves sold	. . .	20	2.00	40.00
Ice cut	. . .	1,600 cakes,	.05	80.00
				<hr/>
				\$8,895.62

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*Articles made in Sewing-room for the Year ending March 31,
1888.*

Sheets	323
Pillow-slips	310
Table-covers	52
Towels	733
Napkins	136
Mattresses	19
Pillow-ticks	52
Bed-spreads	75
Comfortables	18
Curtains	93
Lounges (upholstered)	4
Chairs	25
Carpets	15
Mats	21
Dresses	119
Basques	6
Sacques	9
Skirts	12
Shirts	32
Coats	2
Pants	12
Men's aprons	14
Men's blouses	2
Horse-blankets	4
Days' mending and general work	271

*Pickles and Preserves put up in Kitchen for the Year ending
March 31, 1888.*

Pickles	4	barrels.
Sweet pickle	85	gallons.
Piccalilli	42	"
Catsup	60	"
Jelly	200	tumblers.
Fruit	516	quarts.
Marmalade	40	"
Mince-meat	2½	barrels.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

DIRECTIONS CONCERNING ADMISSION.

Those wishing the admission of a person to the asylum should make application to the superintendent previously to bringing the patient, unless the urgency of the case precludes it.

On application, full information as to terms, conditions, etc., and the necessary papers, will be furnished.

With the application a brief statement of the case should be given.

Some person should accompany the patient who can give a correct history of the case, if possible.

On no account should deception be practiced. The necessity of this step and the arrangements having first been settled, the patient should be honestly informed of what is to take place.

When possible, it is better that patients should arrive in day trains.

Patients should not bring valuable property when committed, and the asylum cannot become responsible for its keeping. Such articles should be left at home, unless the patient is fully responsible for their care.

The parties committing a patient, whether private individuals or town officers, are required to give a bond for the payment of expenses in the annexed form, signed by two responsible persons. The certificates of physicians should be filled and signed in all cases, except those committed by courts, and be written in the annexed form.

FORM OF BOND.

In consideration of the admission of _____, of the town of _____, in the county of _____, and State of _____, as a boarder at the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, in the city of Concord, we, _____, of the town of _____, in the county of _____, and State of _____, and _____, of the town of _____, in the county of _____, and State of _____, jointly and severally promise and agree to and with said New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, to pay its treasurer _____ dollars and _____ cents per week, or such other rate as may from time to time be established by said asylum therefor, while he shall remain at said asylum; together with such extra charge as may be occasioned by _____ requiring more than the ordinary care and attention; to pay any reasonable charge for actual damage done by _____ to buildings or furnishings; to assist in returning _____ to said asylum in case of elopement; to remove _____ from said asylum when required to do so by the superintendent; to pay funeral charges in case of death; and not to hold said asylum responsible for any money, jewelry, watches, or other valuables in _____ possession on admission, or given to _____ afterwards.

Payments to be made quarterly, and interest on all sums not paid at the end of each quarter.

Witness our hands, this _____ day of _____, 188 _____.

Attest:

Principal. [L. s.]

Surety. [L. s.]

NOTE. — Those committing patients are requested to notice the condition in regard to money, jewelry, etc.

FORM OF PETITION.

[To be filled and signed by those desiring aid from the State appropriation, to be sent to the superintendent.]

To His Excellency the Governor of the State of New Hampshire :

Respectfully represents that _____, an insane person, resident of _____ in this State, is without sufficient property or relatives legally liable for _____ support at the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane. Wherefore the undersigned prays that the said _____ be aided by any funds appropriated by the State for the indigent insane.

Dated at _____, _____, 188 .

We, the undersigned, selectmen of _____, hereby certify that the representations in the above petition are in our belief true, and that said _____ is an indigent insane person.

N. B. Please write whether the insane person has any property, and, if so, what amount, and any other facts you may think proper in relation to the ability of the insane person's near relatives.

NOTE. — The amount received by the applicant, it will be understood, is regulated entirely by the number who may apply for aid, and the comparative need of assistance.

ORDER FOR SUPPORT OF TOWN AND COUNTY
PATIENTS.

We, _____, hereby order the committal of _____ to the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, at Concord, there to be supported at the expense of _____, in accordance with the statute, during _____ residence at said asylum.

_____ 188 .

NOTE. — To be signed by mayor, selectmen, or overseer of poor in case of town charge; by county commissioner in case of county charge.

[N. B. — Admission will be refused unless the requirements of the law are strictly complied with. See extracts from the laws at the foot of this blank.]

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF INSANITY.

REQUIRED FOR ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

After due inquiry and personal examination of _____, of _____, made within one week prior to date, we certify that _____ is insane, and a fit subject for treatment at the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane.

_____, _____, M. D.

_____, _____, M. D.

_____, _____, 188 .

Having personal acquaintance with the signers of the above certificate, I certify that the signatures are genuine, and the signers reputable physicians.

_____, _____, 188 .

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

SECTION 18. — No person shall be committed to the asylum for the insane, except by the order of the court or the judge of probate, without the certificate of two reputable physicians that such person is insane, given after a personal examination made within one week of the committal; and such certificate shall be accompanied by a certificate from the judge of the supreme court, or court of probate, or mayor, or chairman of the selectmen, testifying to the genuineness of the signatures, and the respectability of the signers.

L A W S

RELATING TO THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

SECTION

1. Corporate name of the asylum.
2. Trustees, how appointed.
3. Tenure of office of the trustees.
4. Trustees to manage the affairs of the asylum.
5. To appoint officers, etc.
6. Trustees not to receive compensation.
7. To make regulations.
8. May hold property in trust; no land taken for public use except by authority of the Legislature.
9. Shall make report annually.
10. Board of visitors and their duties.
11. Secretary to cause report to be printed and distributed.
12. Persons dangerous to be at large may be committed to the asylum.
13. Insane persons confined in jail may be committed.
14. Insane paupers, how committed by town.
15. Insane county paupers may be committed by supreme court.

SECTION

16. Support of insane committed by court.
17. Parents, guardians, etc., may commit; Concord not to be liable.
18. Certificate of two physicians required to commit.
19. When county shall support insane person.
20. Means of support failing, county liable after notice.
21. County may recover expense paid.
22. How discharged from asylum.
23. Trustees to visit asylum and hear statements of patients.
24. Superintendent to furnish stationery, and transmit letters to trustees.
25. Inquest on patients suddenly deceased.
26. Property of asylum exempt from taxation.
27. Governor may remove insane convicts from state prison to asylum.
28. Annual appropriation for indigent insane and for library.

SECTION 1. The asylum for the insane, at Concord, is a corporation under the name of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane.

SECT. 2. The government of the asylum is vested in twelve trustees, appointed and commissioned by the Governor, with advice of the Council; and all vacancies shall be filled in the same manner.

SECT. 3. The trustees are classified and commissioned in such a manner that the offices of three trustees become vacant annually.

SECT. 4. The trustees shall take charge of the property and the concerns of the asylum ; shall see that its affairs are conducted properly ; may enter into and bind the asylum by such contracts relative to the support of patients and the affairs of the asylum as they may deem advantageous ; and may receive, appropriate, control, convey, or invest any property given to or owned by the asylum in such manner as they may think expedient.

SECT. 5. The trustees shall appoint a secretary, who shall keep a full and fair record of their proceedings ; a treasurer, who shall give bond for the faithful discharge of his duty ; and such physicians, officers, and assistants, with such salaries and allowances, as may from time to time be found necessary.

SECT. 6. No trustee shall receive any compensation for his services as trustee, but expenses necessarily incurred by him shall be paid by the asylum.

SECT. 7. The trustees may make such regulations for their own government, for the management of the asylum and all persons connected therewith, and for the admission and care of patients, and the same from time to time alter, as convenience may require.

SECT. 8. The trustees may take and hold in trust for the asylum any grant or devise of real estate, or any donation or bequest of personal property, and may apply the same, unless otherwise restricted, to lessen the expenses of the indigent insane. No land connected with the asylum shall be taken for a highway or other public use, except by the express authority of the Legislature for that purpose first had and obtained.

SECT. 9. The trustees shall make to the Governor and Council, annually, a report, covering that of the superintendent to them, of the receipts and expenditures of the asylum, the number of patients admitted and discharged during each year, and all other matters connected with the general interests of the asylum, which shall be furnished to the secretary of state on or before the twentieth day of April.

SECT. 10. The Governor and Council, president of the Senate, and speaker of the House shall constitute a board of visitors of the asylum ; shall visit and inspect the same when necessary ; examine

into the condition of the patients, and the regulations and general management of the asylum; see that the design thereof is carried into full effect, and make to the Legislature, biennially, a report, which shall be furnished to the secretary of state on or before the twentieth of April next before the June session.

SECT. 11. The secretary shall cause fifteen hundred copies of the reports of the superintendent, trustees, and board of visitors of the asylum to be printed and distributed, — one copy each to the Governor, members of the Council, Senate, and House, and their officers; one copy to the clerk of each town; and the remaining copies to be placed in the hands of the board of visitors for distribution as they shall order and direct.

SECT. 12. If any insane person is in such condition as to render it dangerous that he should be at large, the judge of probate, upon petition by any person, and such notice to the selectmen of the town in which such insane person is, or to his guardian, or any other person, as he may order, — which petition may be filed, notice issued, and a hearing had in vacation or otherwise, — may commit such insane person to the asylum.

SECT. 13. If any insane person is confined in any jail, the supreme court may order him to be committed to the asylum, if they think it expedient.

SECT. 14. Any insane pauper, supported by any town, may be committed to the asylum by order of the overseers of the poor, and there supported at the expense of such town; and such expense may be recovered by such town of the county, town, or person chargeable with the support of such pauper, in the same manner as if he had been supported in and by the town.

SECT. 15. If the overseers neglect to make such order in relation to any insane county pauper, the supreme court, or any two judges thereof in vacation, may order such pauper to be committed to the asylum, and there supported at the expense of the county.

SECT. 16. Any insane person committed to the asylum by order of the supreme court, such person having been charged with an offence the punishment whereof as prescribed by law is death or confinement in the state prison, shall, during his confinement in the asylum for the insane, be supported therein at the expense of the State. Any insane person committed to the asylum by any court,

except as herein provided, or by any judge of probate, shall be supported by the county from which he was committed.

SECT. 17. The parent, guardian, or friends of any insane person may cause him to be committed to the asylum, with the consent of the trustees, and there supported on such terms as they may agree; but the city of Concord shall not, in any case, be liable for the support or maintenance of any person committed to said asylum, except from said city.

SECT. 18. No person shall be committed to the asylum for the insane, except by the order of the court or the judge of probate, without the certificate of two reputable physicians that such person is insane, given after a personal examination made within one week of the committal; and such certificate shall be accompanied by a certificate from a judge of the supreme court, or court of probate, or mayor, or chairman of the selectmen, testifying to the genuineness of the signatures and the respectability of the signers.

SECT. 19. Any insane person committed to the asylum by his parent, guardian, or friends, who has no means of support, and no relatives of sufficient ability chargeable therewith, and no settlement in any town in this State, and who is in such condition that his discharge therefrom would be improper or unsafe, shall be supported by the county from which he was committed.

SECT. 20. When the means of support of any inmate of the asylum shall fail or be withdrawn, the superintendent of said asylum shall immediately cause notice in writing of that fact to be given to one of the county commissioners of the county from which such inmate was committed; and such county shall be liable and holden to pay to said asylum the expense of the support of such inmate from and after the service of such notice, and for ninety days next prior thereto.

SECT. 21. The county paying the expense of the support of any inmate shall be entitled to recover the amount so paid of any town, county, or individual by law liable for the support of such inmate.

SECT. 22. Any person committed to the asylum may be discharged by any three of the trustees, or by any justice of the supreme court, whenever the cause of commitment ceases, or a further residence at the asylum is, in their opinion, not necessary; but any person so discharged, who was under sentence of imprisonment at

the time of his commitment, the period of which shall not have expired, shall be remanded to prison.

SECT. 23. Some one of the board of trustees of the asylum shall, without previous notice, visit that institution at least twice every month, and give suitable opportunity to every patient therein, who may desire it, to make to him, in private, any statements such patient may wish to make; and whenever in his opinion it may be deemed proper, he shall call to his aid two other members of said board, who shall with him make a further examination of such patient, and of the statements by him made. If in their view the cause of commitment no longer exists, or a further residence at the asylum is not necessary, it shall be their duty to discharge such patient. Should they deem the treatment of any patient injudicious, they shall order such an immediate change of the same as to them seems proper; and, in case of failure to secure it, they shall at once summon a meeting of the whole board, whose duty it shall be to take such measures as the exigency of the case demands.

SECT. 24. It shall be the duty of the superintendent to furnish stationery to any patient who may desire it, and transmit any letter such patient may address to the board of trustees, to such member as said board shall have designated to receive such correspondence, and all such letters shall be promptly transmitted without inspection.

SECT. 25. In event of the sudden death of any patient in the asylum, a coroner's inquest shall be held, as provided for by law in other cases.

SECT. 26. The property of the asylum is exempted from taxation.

SECT. 27. The Governor, with advice of the Council, may remove to the asylum, to be there kept at the expense of the State, any person confined in the state prison who is insane.

SECT. 28. The sum of six thousand dollars is annually appropriated for the maintenance of indigent insane persons belonging to this State at the asylum, for such and so many as the Governor may from time to time approve, not less than two thirds of which sum shall be applied annually to the support of private patients, exclusive of paupers maintained at public charge; and the sum of one hundred dollars is annually appropriated toward the support and

increase of the library for the insane. — *General Laws of New Hampshire, pages 60–63.*

The following persons are also exempted from military duty :

. . . the attendants upon the insane, employed in the asylum for the insane; . . . the officers and keepers of the asylum for the insane; . . . — *General Laws of New Hampshire, page 229, section 4.*

BY-LAWS

OF THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, ADOPTED
BY THE TRUSTEES AT A MEETING OF THEIR BOARD HOLDEN
OCTOBER 31, 1878.

SECTION 1. The annual meeting of the board of trustees shall be holden at the asylum, in Concord, on the Thursday next preceding the twentieth day of April of each year, and a semi-annual meeting shall be held on the second Thursday of November of each year.

SECT. 2. The trustees shall at the annual meeting elect, by ballot, a president, secretary, and treasurer, who shall hold their respective offices one year, and until others are chosen in their stead. At times, when either of said offices is vacant, it may be filled at a special meeting of the trustees duly called for that purpose.

SECT. 3. Notice of the annual and semi-annual meetings shall be given by the secretary to each trustee, either verbally or by mail, at least fourteen days previous to the day of meeting; and any meeting may be continued by adjournment, from time to time, until the business thereof shall be completed. In case of omission to notify the annual meeting, the same shall not be lost, but shall be considered as adjourned for the transaction of business, until the required notice thereof shall be given, which the secretary shall forthwith proceed to give.

SECT. 4. The president, or any four of the trustees, may call a special meeting of the trustees whenever in the opinion of either it may be deemed expedient so to do; and the same notice shall be given of a special as of the annual meeting, which notice shall state specifically the business to be brought before such meeting. In

case of a vacancy in the office of secretary, the president shall notify the annual meeting.

SECT. 5. A majority of the members of the board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of any business ; but any less number, at a meeting duly called, may adjourn from time to time until a quorum be obtained.

SECT. 6. Two of the trustees shall visit the asylum each month ; and notices of the months by him selected, or to him assigned, shall be sent to each member by the superintendent before the first day of such month.

SECT. 7. No trustee shall receive any compensation for his services as trustee ; but expenses necessarily incurred in rendering the same shall be paid by the asylum.

SECT. 8. The trustees shall, at each annual meeting, appoint from their number an auditor, whose duty it shall be to examine the books and audit the accounts of the treasurer and of the financial agent for the ensuing year, and make a written report to the board.

SECT. 9. The treasurer shall give a bond, acceptable to the trustees, in the penal sum of fifteen thousand dollars, for the faithful performance of his duties for and during such time as he shall continue to hold the office of treasurer, which bond shall be deposited with the president of the board.

SECT. 10. The treasurer shall receive, hold, and disburse all moneys coming to the asylum, except the permanent funds and the income thereof. He shall make an exhibit of the state of his books, and of the property in his custody, when called for by the trustees. He shall make up his accounts to the thirty-first day of March inclusive in each year, which accounts, with his report thereon, shall be laid before the trustees at their annual meeting. His books shall at all times be open to the examination of the trustees.

SECT. 11. The treasurer shall pay all bills approved by the superintendent, and, in addition thereto, such orders as the superintendent may draw on him for the ordinary expenditures of the asylum, when said offices are held by different individuals.

SECT. 12. The treasurer shall receive such compensation for his services as the trustees may from time to time determine.

SECT. 13. The secretary shall attend all meetings of the board of trustees, and keep a record of their proceedings. He shall also prepare, or cause to be prepared, all documents, statements, and notices which may be ordered by the board, or by the president thereof.

SECT. 14. The secretary shall receive such compensation for his services as the trustees may from time to time determine.

SECT. 15. The board of trustees shall appoint a superintendent, who shall be a physician, and shall reside at the asylum. He shall have the entire control of the treatment and management of the patients; the power to appoint and discharge all persons employed in their care; and shall exercise a general supervision and direction of every department of the institution.

SECT. 16. The superintendent shall make a written report to the trustees, at their annual meeting, of the condition of the asylum, and embracing such other topics as may have been suggested by the progress of the institution and the experiences of the year.

SECT. 17. The superintendent shall receive for his services, in addition to furnished apartments, board, lights, and fuel for himself and family, such a salary as the trustees may from time to time determine.

SECT. 18. The superintendent shall furnish, to the acceptance of the trustees, a bond for the faithful performance of his duties, in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, which bond shall be kept by the president of the asylum.

SECT. 19. The superintendent shall appoint two assistant physicians, who shall reside at the asylum. They shall possess such characters and qualifications as will enable them to discharge the ordinary duties of the superintendent, and shall at all times perform such duties as he may assign them, and to his acceptance.

SECT. 20. The assistant physicians shall receive such compensation for their services as the trustees may from time to time determine, in addition to furnished apartments, lights, fuel, and board.

SECT. 21. All funds amounting to one hundred dollars and upwards, which have heretofore been or which may hereafter be given to the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, shall, unless otherwise ordered by the donors, be entered upon the books of the finan-

cial agent as permanent funds, with the surnames of the donors attached to each, and be forever kept intact. The income of each shall be expended from time to time in accordance with the conditions upon which it was given, or, in the absence of conditions, in such manner as the trustees shall deem to be for the highest interest of the asylum and its patients.

SECT. 22. There shall be chosen, by ballot, a financial agent, who shall have charge of the permanent funds of the asylum, shall collect, and, under the advice of the finance committee, from time to time invest, manage, and disburse any moneys arising therefrom. He shall be, *ex officio*, a member of the finance committee, shall give a satisfactory bond for the faithful performance of his trust in the penal sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, and continue in office until his successor is elected. He shall receive for his services such compensation as the trustees shall from time to time determine.

SECT. 23. The trustees shall annually choose two from their board, who, with the financial agent, shall constitute a finance committee, and have general supervision and control of the permanent funds of the asylum, with power to sell and transfer any stocks, bonds, and other securities belonging to said funds whenever, in their judgment, it may be expedient so to do.

SECT. 24. Besides attending the annual meeting, the trustees shall severally visit the asylum twice each year, in such months as they may select, or as may be assigned to them; make a thorough examination of the house and of the condition of the patients; and, before leaving, make a record of their respective visits in a book to be kept at the asylum for that purpose.

SECT. 25. These by-laws may be altered or amended at any annual meeting by a vote of two thirds of the trustees present, or at a special meeting called for that purpose.

SERVICE MANUAL.

A strict observance of the following rules is the established condition of all contracts for service with the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane; and any applicant for a position not willing to observe them strictly, will do better to seek employment elsewhere.

1. Any employé wishing to leave the premises to go into the city or elsewhere must apply at the office, that such absence may be understood; and all must be at the asylum at 9.30 o'clock in the evening, unless away later by permission.

2. It is expected that all persons employed will consider that, on the conditions of their respective contracts, they have engaged their time and best services to the asylum; that it is inconsistent with their duties to hold any political office; that they are under obligations to do every duty assigned them, promptly and faithfully; that they will feel personally interested in the good care, safety, and welfare of the patients; and that they will give their personal influence in support of good order and the established regulations of the institution. To this end it is most desirable that all should cultivate quiet, kind, and dignified manners and correct habits in all things, considering always that this is no less for the interest of the employé than for that of the employer.

3. Those proposing to discontinue their services will give at least thirty days' notice, that time may be given to supply their places.

4. That the house may be quiet, it is expected that all will be at their own rooms after 9.30 o'clock in the evening, at which time the house is closed for the night. After this time the quiet of the house must not be disturbed by passing and conversation. All must bear in mind that the repose of the patients is a thing of prime

importance. All having duties must rise at the morning bell and proceed to the performance of the same.

5. No light must be carried about the buildings except in a lantern, and the greatest care must be taken in the use of matches that none be left exposed. A little carelessness in this thing might be followed with the most serious consequences. No smoking will be allowed on the asylum premises, except in the smoking-room provided for that purpose.

6. No one will invite visitors to stop in the house without permission to do so; but on application all reasonable privileges will be granted.

7. No one shall employ a patient to do private work for himself or herself without the consent of the superintendent, assistant superintendent, or other officer authorized to give such permission; and no one is allowed to trade or make bargains with patients.

8. Provision is made to afford each person employed a vacation of two weeks in the year, during which time the duties of the position will be done by a substitute; but the superintendent does not guarantee to retain the place of any one for a longer term of absence. On leaving for a vacation, or permanently, every one will deliver his or her keys at the office.

9. Whenever patients are encouraged to engage in any kind of labor, it is with a view to their own benefit; and hence no one will be taken from the halls for that purpose unless some order to that effect has been given in the case.

10. The person taking patients to labor will be held strictly responsible for their safety, kind care, and safe return to their respective halls.

11. All farmers or others to whom patients are intrusted for labor will remember that they are not to be treated as servants; they will avoid all appearance of commanding, and will exercise the greatest care that no willing one shall be made a drudge or work too long. It will be treated as a grave offence if any employé shall take advantage of the willingness or mental weakness of any patient to impose on such one the harder or more unpleasant parts of the work on which they are employed. The head farmer is required to see that this rule is obeyed in spirit and letter, and report promptly to the superintendent any violation of the same. As occupation is

a thing of the greatest value to most patients, every employé is required to do all in his or her power to interest them in it in some form, and make it attractive.

12. As far as practicable, provision will be made to give each employé opportunity to be absent from duty for church services on Sunday a due proportion of the time; and any whose ordinary labor is wholly suspended on Sunday are liable to be called on to relieve others, whose duties continue, a portion of the time, and such must hold themselves in readiness to be so called on. It is expected that all employés, whose duties do not interfere, will be present at the regular Sunday service in the chapel.

STEWARD.

The steward will have the general oversight of the buildings, farm, stock, and premises. It will be his duty to attend to ordinary business transactions, and see that asylum property in every department is saved, kept in its proper place, protected from harm or waste, and properly used. He will see that everything about the premises is kept in good order, that the grounds near the house are kept clean, free from waste and rubbish, and will extend the same supervision to the basements and attics, and see that the person to whom it is assigned to care for these spaces discharges his duty faithfully. He will see that all animals are properly taken care of, and that carriages, tools, and implements are kept in repair, and stored in their places when not in use; and, generally, he will be responsible to the superintendent for the good condition of property and premises, and must properly notify him of anything adverse to the welfare of the asylum which comes to his knowledge. He will attend to procuring ordinary supplies for subsistence, except so far as otherwise provided for by the superintendent, and see that such goods are delivered and stored in their proper places. He will see that the house is closed and the doors locked at the appointed hour at night, and hold himself ready to discharge any special duty required by the superintendent.

CLERK.

It will be the duty of the clerk to keep the books and accounts in a neat and accurate manner, take systematic care of all papers

connected therewith, and perform any special clerical work required by the superintendent.

HOUSEKEEPER.

SECTION 1. The housekeeper will have the general management of the internal domestic affairs. The labor in the kitchen, laundry, and sewing department will be done under her direction ; and those employed in these departments will hold themselves subject to her orders in the discharge of their duties. She will attend to the good condition of all apartments connected with the general housekeeping, will see that they are properly furnished and kept in good order. She will see that all the work in her departments is done in accordance with the general instructions of the superintendent.

SECT. 2. She will have the care of all goods and material used in her department, and will see that they are saved and economically used ; all bedding and articles manufactured for housekeeping purposes will be under her care, and she must see that they are not wasted or given out needlessly. She will have the care of the making of any clothing furnished to female patients, and will be required to keep an accurate account of the cost of such clothing or other articles furnished to any one. The cost of any articles furnished for patients must be returned by her to the supervisor, to be entered in the accounts of such patients.

SECT. 3. It is the duty of the housekeeper to report to the superintendent any instance of misconduct, failure in the proper discharge of duty, or violation of the established regulations occurring in her department, and not promptly rectified by the delinquent. It will also be her duty to report to the person who keeps the time-book the times of commencing and leaving duty of all employed in her department.

SUPERVISORS.

SECTION 1. The supervisors in their respective departments will have the general oversight of the halls and the patients ; and the prudence and tact with which their duties are performed will be an important factor in the condition of the house. It is expected that they will see that the rules of the house relating to the patients are observed in every particular ; that all patients are treated with uniform respect and kindness ; and it is their imperative duty to report

immediately to the superintendent or assistant superintendent any instance of neglect, incivility, or ill-usage of a patient, or any violation of the established rules.

SECT. 2. They will see that all medicines prescribed are faithfully and in a proper manner administered, and that all directions of the medical officers are strictly obeyed.

SECT. 3. They will be expected to pass as much time in the halls as the proper discharge of other duties will allow, will instruct new attendants in their duties, and as much as possible assist in efforts to interest and employ the patients.

SECT. 4. The supervisors must see that the dining-rooms are furnished with the necessary utensils, that the attendants take proper care of the dining-rooms, that the cupboards are sweet and in order, the tables neatly set, and the meals properly served.

SECT. 5. They will have the general charge of the clothing of the patients, and an oversight of the beds and bedding of the halls. The attendants must report to them any deficiency in either which may exist, and it is their duty to see that such wants are supplied.

SECT. 6. On the admission of patients, their clothing will be taken in charge by the supervisors, entered in the book provided for the purpose, and each article plainly marked. All articles afterwards furnished or received will be cared for in the same manner.

The clothing of patients leaving must be compared with the record, neatly packed, and delivered at the office by the appropriate supervisor.

Any knives, razors, or other dangerous article in possession of a patient on admission must be brought to the office for safe-keeping and record.

SECT. 7. They will pay special attention to the sick, report promptly at the office any change of symptoms, see that they have proper attention, and that any special diet prescribed is delicately prepared and served.

SECT. 8. After passing through the halls and learning the condition of the patients early in the morning, the supervisors will very briefly report to the physicians any sickness or other fact demanding attention before the morning visits.

SECT. 9. Before the Sunday chapel service, and other occasions of public gathering, the supervisors will see that the patients are properly dressed for the occasion, and accompanied to the chapel by their attendants.

SECT. 10. The supervisors will report to the clerk the times of commencing and leaving off work on the part of the attendants employed in their respective departments.

SECT. 11. In general, the supervisors are expected to hold themselves in readiness to carry into practical effect the instructions of the superintendent, and to use all their personal influence in support of the spirit and design of these regulations.

ATTENDANTS.

SECTION 1. In all their intercourse with the patients, the attendants are required to treat them with respect and civility, to be kind and gentle in manner, and avoid roughness of every kind. They must answer, as far as they can, the civil questions of a patient, and attend to every reasonable request. They must be calm and quiet under provocation, never scold, threaten, or recriminate, and make every request in a respectful manner.

SECT. 2. In the care of the insane, sympathy, kindness, and tact should take the place of force and display of authority. But if at any time the use of force becomes a necessity, the *manner* of using it should take away its offensiveness; and *force* should never be resorted to without the presence of sufficient assistance to render a violent struggle unnecessary.

SECT. 3. A cheerful look, a kind manner, a respectful demeanor, and expressions of sympathy will do much to quiet the excited, and give the attendant influence and easy control over patients, and render duty easy and agreeable.

SECT. 4. The opposition which the insane make often arises from delusions that lead them to believe they are to be injured in some way, and for this reason every effort to control them to administer food, medicine, or baths, or to do anything for them, should be made in the most kind and delicate manner, that their confidence may be secured and retained. On the other hand, cross words, angry looks, or violent acts destroy their confidence and diminish

their chances of recovery. No one must risk the consequences of such measures.

SECT. 5. A blow or a kick is never to be inflicted on a patient by any employé under any circumstances. Any violation of this rule will be treated as a grave offence.

SECT. 6. Mechanical restraint must never be put on a patient without the authority of a medical officer.

SECT. 7. The attendant should be an example of good manners, avoiding all rude and ungentlemanly or unladylike habits not suited to the well-ordered household. They should treat each other and all with civility and politeness, cherish a high sense of obligation, and never forget the golden rule, to do by others as, in changed circumstances, one would wish to be done by. By this simple means the attendant is sure to gain not only self-respect, but an easy control and personal influence.

SECT. 8. Attendants should hear with patience, and answer with caution; should never promise what cannot safely be performed, and, having made a promise, be faithful in its execution.

SECT. 9. The peculiarities of patients must never be made a subject of sport or ridicule, but, rather, withheld from publicity, with tender regard for their feelings and welfare.

SECT. 10. The attendants must rise at the ringing of the morning bell, and at once commence the labors of the day. On opening the sleeping-rooms of the patients, they shall greet the occupants with expressions of kindness, see that they rise (if able), are properly dressed, washed and prepared for breakfast at the appointed hour.

SECT. 11. As soon as practicable after the patients have arisen from bed, the attendants must see that the night-vessels are removed from the rooms and the beds are thrown open for airing; and as soon as other duties will allow, they will remove all soiled bedding, and see that the beds are put in good order.

SECT. 12. Immediately after breakfast the halls and patients' rooms must be made clean and put in good order, and so kept at all times. Scrupulous care must be given to the water-closets, which will require frequent rinsing with hot water, and the use of disinfectants. The same care must be taken of the wash-bowls, and a sufficiency of clean towels must be at hand, as well as combs and brushes for the hair.

The attendants will follow the same rule of cleanliness in the care of the halls, windows, spaces, back-stairs, and dining-rooms, never being satisfied until they are as clean as they can be made. Patients able and willing to assist in these labors are to be encouraged to do so, *but never compelled to work*. The attendants are held responsible for the complete execution of these requirements.

SECT. 13. The attendants will ever be watchful of the state of the atmosphere in the halls, and report to the office any evidence of impurity which is beyond their power to correct otherwise.

SECT. 14. The attendants must see that clean linen is put on each bed once in every week, and oftener if necessary; and if a sufficient supply of this or of towels is not at hand, the fact must be promptly reported to the supervisor.

SECT. 15. The attendants must see that the tables are properly laid, that everything about them is perfectly clean, and that they are made as inviting as practicable. During meals the attendants must always be present and wait on the table in a respectful and delicate manner, such as they would be willing to have adopted toward themselves under like circumstances. *Patients must not be hurried through their meals*, to hasten the clearing of the table. The attendants must use special care that no knife, fork, or other article is carried from the table by any patient.

SECT. 16. It is obviously improper for the attendants, after the hall work is done, to retire to their own rooms and leave the patients alone during hours of duty. Their time and attention are due to the patients, and must be devoted to keeping them quiet and tidy, preventing improper conduct of every sort, or lapsing into listlessness and torpor; to efforts to preserve their self-respect, and to carry into effect the general direction of the physicians. These ends are to be sought by efforts to keep patients occupied, either in work, reading, games, or judicious social intercourse.

SECT. 17. Visiting from hall to hall during hours of duty, without special business, or going away to other parts of the premises out of one's field of service, is wholly improper, and not allowed.

SECT. 18. The attendants are expected to know how every patient in their charge is employed, and to be vigilant, by every means in their power, to better the condition of every one.

SECT. 19. The attendants must not allow a patient to be taken from the halls by any one employed in other departments unless a general or special permission from a medical officer to that effect has been given; nor will the patients leave the halls before breakfast or on Sunday without the same permission.

SECT. 20. The attendants must always be alive to the welfare of those in their charge, and in the night hold themselves ready to arise and assist the night attendant if the condition of a patient requires it. They will come to the office for medicines or instructions when needed, and follow all directions carefully. After giving medicines, they should wash and return the glasses *at once*.

SECT. 21. If damage is done to buildings or property, by patients, the attendants will report it to their supervisor.

SECT. 22. The attendants are never to give up their keys except at the office, on leaving; nor are they ever to admit strangers into the halls without special permission.

SECT. 23. *The attendants will always take care that the clothing worn by patients is adapted to the season and the occasion. In case of sudden change from heat to cold, they must make at once the needed change in clothing.*

SECT. 24. It is particularly expected of attendants to see that every patient is cleanly in person, that the hair and nails are attended to, that any rent in clothing is properly mended, that the garments worn are kept buttoned or hooked, and that any stains from carelessness in eating are promptly removed. Each attendant should keep at hand a sponge and soap, and a small stock of sewing utensils, as needles, thread, buttons, hooks and eyes, etc., for immediate use when needed.

SECT. 25. When the physicians visit the halls, one of the attendants must be at hand to give any information required, to accompany them to any patient's room, or render any other assistance needed.

SECT. 26. Each patient will take a warm bath each week, unless made an exception by direction of the physician. In particular cases of weakness or special delicacy, the sponge bath may be substituted for the tub. In such cases, as well as those who may desire to bathe more frequently, the attendant should apply to the attending physician for specific directions. The attendants must

superintend the baths of patients, and not leave the halls with the bath-rooms open (unless exceptions are made); and in no case must an epileptic or suicidal patient bathe without the presence of an attendant.

SECT. 27. In suitable weather all patients who are able will go out for exercise, accompanied by their respective attendants, on such conditions as shall from time to time be prescribed. In these outdoor exercises the attendants must see that no one strays from the party, and so regulate the speed of walking or the character of other exercise as to suit, as well as may be, the average of persons present. They must try to avoid all appearance of restraint, and seek to make these occasions as enjoyable as possible. Preference should be given to walks within the asylum grounds; but when walks are taken into the city, it is not permitted to visit stores, hotels, railroad stations, or other public places, except by permission previously obtained. In the airing-courts the same rules for the care of patients will be observed as apply to the halls. The attendants must not allow any rubbish to accumulate on the ground of the courts.

SECT. 28. The attendants must shave those patients who do not desire to wear the beard. In shaving, great care must be taken to have the razor in good order, and to shave easily and neatly. No other patient should be present; and the razors must be kept under lock and key in the attendant's room.

SECT. 29. The attendants, in their respective halls, will strictly observe the instructions of the superintendent in regard to the time for the patient's retiring; and in assisting them to bed they must practice the same delicacy and courtesy enjoined elsewhere in these rules. Before closing the doors for the night they must see that the patients are comfortably in bed; *and it is especially enjoined* that they offer gentle and patient assistance to the feeble and aged, and leave all with a kind "Good-night."

NIGHT ATTENDANTS.

SECTION 1. The night attendants will visit the office at eight o'clock in the evening, to receive their instructions for the night, and go on duty at once. They will continue in charge of their re-

spective sections of the house until after the ringing of the rising-bell, at the times established, after which they will be relieved by the attendants. They must be always awake, vigilant, and faithful, giving their whole attention to the condition of the house and the patients. They must make their respective rounds, not hastily, thus leaving a large part of the time to be spent at the office, but dividing it between the various apartments as directed. They must pass through the halls in the most quiet manner, being especially careful in opening and closing doors, and make the personal observations required with the most respectful delicacy, disturbing the patient as little as possible. They must be especially watchful of the sick, minister tenderly to their wants, carry out scrupulously all instructions in regard to them, and report to a physician any unfavorable change of condition. They must promptly attend to the call of patients, ascertain their wants, and satisfy them, if practicable. They must do all in their power to soothe and quiet any who may be wakeful or timid, and assure them of their safety.

SECT. 2. They must be especially vigilant in the care of those inclined to suicide or self-injury, and neglect no effort to be assured of the safety of such, in accordance with the specific directions they receive in each case.

SECT. 3. They must be always watchful in regard to fire, and, if it occurs, must at once, and in the most quiet manner, inform the officers and employés, without a general alarm, and proceed to extinguish it. They must frequently inspect the attics of their respective departments, and see that the iron doors are kept shut. The safety, the comfort, and the lives of large numbers are intrusted, in a great measure, to the night attendants; and a degree of vigilance and faithfulness corresponding to the magnitude of the interests at stake is expected of them in the execution of all instructions given them.

SECT. 4. It is the imperative duty of the night attendants to report any irregularity or violation of the rules of the house which may come to their knowledge to the superintendent, and not to make the same a subject of remark elsewhere.

SECT. 5. During public exercises in the chapel on Sunday, and other occasions, it is made the duty of the night attendants to look to the condition of the halls in the absence of the attendants.

COOK.

Under the direction of the matron, the cook will have the supervision of the work in the kitchen, the care of utensils, and of supplies of provisions within the kitchen premises.

The cook must see that the kitchen and all utensils are kept clean and in perfect order, that good order is preserved in the kitchen, and that each employé performs all duties assigned in a proper manner.

The cook shall see that all food is prepared as directed, is made palatable and inviting, and sent to the halls hot. Special care must be taken in preparing messes for the sick, that they are nicely cooked, and sent to the patients in acceptable form.

The cook will report to the matron any instance of failure in duty or violation of the rules occurring in the department.

Persons employed elsewhere in the institution will not be allowed to loiter about the kitchen premises or bakery.

If any meat, butter, or other articles of food, of poor quality, are furnished for use, the head cook must promptly report it to the steward or superintendent.

BAKER.

The baker will see that the baking-room, oven, and all utensils belonging to his department are kept scrupulously clean at all times, that the house is kept supplied with the various kinds of bread prescribed, and he must keep his stock of bread sufficiently in advance of the demand that it may not be eaten absolutely new. On the mornings designated, he will make warm rolls or biscuit in season for breakfast.

It is his duty to report at once to the superintendent or steward any defect he may discover in the quality of the flour or other material for food furnished to his department.

PORTER.

The porter will have the whole charge of the food car, and will keep it always clean and in good order; will, at the appointed time, take the prepared meals from the kitchen to the several dumb-

waiters, and deliver them to the attendants, who shall be present at the call of the slide-bell, assist the porter in running up the dumb-waiter, if necessary, and remove the meals carefully to the dining-rooms. In this, care must be taken by all that the food and utensils are handled gently, and that the meals reach the table in good order. In like manner must the dishes and slops be received from the attendants by the porter, and by him be properly disposed of.

The porter will be responsible for keeping the basement and attics swept, and everything in its place. It is also his duty to fill the under-beds for the female attendants, great care being taken that the sacks be not soiled in the process. He will also remove the discarded beds each morning to the place designated. At the appointed times the porter will attend to the delivery of ice to the hall attendants and others, according to instructions of the superintendent. He will see that any objects thrown from the windows during the night are removed promptly in the morning, and will hold himself ready to perform any item of duty required by the superintendent.

ENGINEER.

The engineer will be responsible for the good care of the boilers, engine, steam and water pumps, and all parts of the machinery, which must be kept in repair and in good running order. He shall promptly attend to the repairs needed in steam or water apparatus, or other repairs or alterations assigned to him. It will be his duty to see that the boilers are properly fired, and the fuel used in the most economical and efficient manner. He will see that the radiators, air-chambers, and flues are properly adjusted for heat and ventilation, and that the amount of steam generated is wisely adapted to the state of the weather. It will be his duty in summer to attend to all needed alterations and repairs in steam-heating apparatus, preparatory to the demands of winter.

He must at all times be so thoroughly familiar with the location and condition of all hydrants, hose, or water-cocks provided for the extinguishing of fire, that he can put them in operation instantly, if needed. He will also be expected to hold himself in readiness to attend to any special duty required by the superintendent.

FARMER.

The head farmer will have the immediate supervision of the farm laborers, the laying out of the work, and the direction of the care and use of the stock and farming utensils; and all farm laborers will look to him for specific directions as to their duties.

It is his duty to see that all farm fences are kept in repair, and that everything on the farm and about the farm buildings is kept in perfect order, that the stock is well cared for, that every farmer performs his duty well, and that all material is properly and economically used. He will report to the clerk the time of service of each person in his department, and to the superintendent any fault or failure in duty on the part of any under his charge.

SUCCESSION OF OFFICERS.

TRUSTEES.

Commissioned.	Name.	Residence.
1840, June 20.	Daniel Abbot,	Nashua.
June 20.	Amos Twitchell,	Keene.
June 20.	Ichabod Bartlett,	Portsmouth.
June 20.	John Conant,	Jaffrey.
June 20.	Joseph Low,	Concord.
June 20.	Charles H. Peaslee,	Concord.
June 20.	Ira St. Clair,	Deerfield.
June 20.	Charles A. Cheever,	Portsmouth.
June 20.	John P. Hale,	Dover.
June 20.	Charles J. Fox,	Nashville.
June 20.	Samuel Swasey,	Haverhill.
June 20.	John S. Wells,	Lancaster.
1841, June 15.	Enos Stevens,	Charlestown.
June 15.	George W. Kittredge,	Newmarket.
June 15.	Joseph Low, reappointed,	Concord.
1843, June 19.	Moses Norris, Jr.,	Pittsfield.
June 19.	Ira St. Clair, reappointed,	Deerfield.
June 19.	Charles J. Fox, reappointed,	Nashville.
1845, June 30.	Abiel Walker, <i>vice</i> Joseph Low,	Concord.
June 30.	A. McFarland, <i>vice</i> G. W. Kittredge,	Meredith.
June 30.	Timothy Hall, <i>vice</i> Enos Stevens,	Keene.
June 30.	Luke Woodbury, <i>vice</i> C. J. Fox,	Antrim.
June 30.	Wm. Plumer, Jr., <i>vice</i> S. E. Cones,	Epping.
Dec. 23.	James Farrington, <i>vice</i> A. McFarland,	Rochester.
1846, July 10.	Nathaniel S. Berry,	Hebron.
July 10.	George B. Upham,	Claremont.

1846, July 10.	William Plumer,	Londonderry.
1847, Aug. 9.	Jos. B. Walker, <i>vice</i> A. Walker,	Concord.
Aug. 9.	Israel Hunt, Jr.,	Nashua.
Aug. 9.	Warren Lovell,	Meredith.
Aug. 9.	Thomas Shannon,	Moultonborough.
1848, June 26.	Wm. Plumer, reappointed,	Epping.
June 26.	Franklin Pierce,	Concord.
June 26.	R. Metcalf, <i>vice</i> G. B. Upham,	Newport.
June 26.	Charles H. Peaslee, reappointed,	Concord.
1849, July 3.	Jos. B. Walker, reappointed,	Concord.
July 3.	Joseph H. Smith,	Dover.
July 3.	Amos A. Parker,	Fitzwilliam.
1850, July 5.	Ralph Metcalf, reappointed,	Newport.
July 5.	Isaac Ross, <i>vice</i> N. S. Berry,	Hanover.
July 5.	David Pillsbury, <i>vice</i> Wm. Plumer,	Chester.
1851, July 4.	Charles Burroughs, <i>vice</i> T. Shan-	
	non,	Portsmouth.
July 4.	Israel Hunt, reappointed,	Nashua.
July 4.	Warren Lovell, “	Laconia.
1852, June 19.	Franklin Pierce, “	Concord.
June 19.	Wm. Plumer, “	Epping.
June 19.	Chas. H. Peaslee, “	Concord.
1853, July 1.	Jos. B. Walker, “	Concord.
July 1.	Jos. H. Smith, “	Dover.
July 1.	Amos A. Parker, “	Fitzwilliam.
1854, July 15.	Ralph Metcalf, “	Newport.
July 15.	Samuel Herbert, “	Rumney.
July 15.	Enoch D. Yeaton, “	Wakefield.
Sept. 29.	I. A. Richardson, <i>vice</i> William	
	Plumer,	Durham.
1855, July 10.	Rufus Clement,	Concord.
July 10.	Alvah Smith, <i>vice</i> Ralph Metcalf,	Lempster.
July 10.	Chas. Burroughs, reappointed,	Portsmouth.
1856, Feb. 23.	Timothy Haynes, <i>vice</i> R. Clement,	Concord.
July 11.	John Preston,	New Ipswich.
July 11.	Chas. H. Peaslee, reappointed,	Concord.
1857, June 30.	George B. Twitchell,	Keene.
June 30.	Jos. B. Walker, reappointed,	Concord.
June 30.	John H. White,	Lancaster.
1858, June 26.	Jeremiah F. Hall,	Wolfeborough.
June 26.	Ralph Metcalf, reappointed,	Newport.
June 26.	Samuel Herbert, reappointed,	Rumney.

1858,	Sept. 28.	Edward Wyman, <i>vice</i> R. Metcalf,	Newport.
	June 27.	Chas. Burroughs, reappointed,	Portsmouth.
1859,	June 28.	Timothy Haynes, reappointed,	Concord.
	June 27.	Woodbury Melcher,	Gilford.
1860,	June 27.	J. A. Richardson, reappointed,	Durham.
	June 27.	Chas. H. Peaslee, “	Concord.
	June 27.	John Preston, “	New Ipswich.
1861,	July 2.	Geo. B. Twitchell, “	Keene.
	July 2.	Jos. B. Walker, “	Concord.
	July 2.	John H. White, “	Lancaster.
1862,	July 2.	John Conant, “	Jaffrey.
	July 2.	Isaac Spalding,	Nashua.
	July 2.	Moses Clark,	Landaff.
1863,	June 29.	Charles W. Flanders,	Concord.
	June 29.	Charles Burroughs, reappointed,	Portsmouth.
	June 29.	Woodbury Melcher, “	Laconia.
1864,	July 7.	Charles H. Peaslee, “	Concord.
	July 7.	John Preston, “	New Ipswich.
	July 7.	Wm. G. Perry, “	Exeter.
1865,	July 16.	Geo. B. Twitchell, “	Keene.
	July 16.	Joseph B. Walker, “	Concord.
	July 16.	David R. Burnham,	Plymouth.
1866,	June 22.	Chas A. Tufts,	Dover.
	June 22.	John Conant, reappointed,	Jaffrey.
	June 22.	Isaac Spalding,	Nashua.
	Oct. 23.	Isaac Adams, <i>vice</i> C. H. Peaslee,	Sandwich.
1867,	June 19.	Charles Burroughs, reappointed,	Portsmouth.
	June 19.	Woodbury Melcher, “	Laconia.
	June 19.	Ebenezer S. Towle,	Concord.
1868,	April 13.	I. Goodwin, <i>vice</i> C. Burroughs,	Portsmouth.
	July 1.	Isaac Adams, reappointed,	Sandwich.
	July 1.	Waterman Smith, “	Manchester.
	July 1.	Wm. G. Perry, “	Exeter.
	July 1.	Ebenezer S. Towle “	Concord.
1869,	July 1.	Joseph B. Walker, “	Concord.
	July 1.	Geo. B. Twitchell, “	Keene.
	July 1.	Denison R. Burnham, reappointed,	Plymouth.
1870,	Jan. 3.	John W. Sanborn, <i>vice</i> Isaac Adams,	Wakefield.
	July 8.	Isaac Spalding, reappointed,	Nashua.
	July 8.	Charles A. Tufts, “	Dover.
	July 8.	Dexter Richards, “	Newport.

1870, Nov. 17.	Ellery A. Hibbard, <i>vice</i> W. Melcher,	Laconia.
1871, Aug. 9.	Ellery A. Hibbard, reappointed,	Laconia.
Aug. 9.	Geo. W. Haven,	Portsmouth.
Aug. 9.	Henry Colony,	Keene.
1872, July 16.	Waterman Smith, reappointed,	Manchester.
July 16.	Wm. G. Perry, “	Exeter.
July 16.	John W. Sanborn, “	Wakefield.
1873, Oct. 23.	Joseph B. Walker, “	Concord.
Oct. 23.	Geo. B. Twitchell, “	Keene.
Oct. 23.	Josiah Minot,	Concord.
1874, July 8.	Isaac Spalding, reappointed,	Nashua.
July 8.	Charles A. Tufts, “	Dover.
July 8.	Dexter Richards, “	Newport.
1875, July 26.	Ellery A. Hibbard, “	Laconia.
July 26.	Charles H. Bell,	Exeter.
July 26.	Albert Smith,	Peterborough.
1876, June 22.	David Gillis,	Nashua.
July 20.	William G. Perry, reappointed,	Exeter.
July 20.	Waterman Smith, “	Manchester.
July 20.	Joseph B. Burrows,	Plymouth.
Aug. 10.	John V. Barron, <i>vice</i> J. Minot,	Concord.
1877, Oct. 17.	Joseph B. Walker, reappointed,	Concord.
Oct. 17.	Geo. B. Twitchell, “	Keene.
Oct. 17.	John V. Barron, “	Concord.
1878, May 2.	John H. George, <i>vice</i> J. V. Barron,	Concord.
May 2.	Carlton P. Frost, <i>vice</i> A. Smith,	Hanover.
July 8.	Dexter Richards, reappointed,	Newport.
July 8.	Charles A. Tufts, “	Dover.
July 8.	David Gillis, “	Nashua.
1879, July 30.	Ellery A. Hibbard, “	Laconia.
July 30.	Jeremiah F. Hall,	Portsmouth.
Aug. 14.	Carlton P. Frost, reappointed,	Hanover.
1880, July 20.	William G. Perry, “	Exeter.
July 20.	Waterman Smith, “	Manchester.
July 20.	Joseph Burrows, “	Plymouth.
1881, Oct. 12.	Joseph B. Walker, “	Concord.
Oct. 12.	Geo. B. Twitchell, “	Keene.
Oct. 12.	John H. George, “	Concord.
1882, June 21.	Emery J. Randall,	Somersworth.
June 21.	Frederick J. Potter,	Portsmouth.
Sept. 22.	Dexter Richards, reappointed,	Newport.

1883, April 26.	William H. H. Mason, <i>vice</i> J. Burrows,	Moultonborough.
May 17.	Edward Spalding, <i>vice</i> F. E. Potter,	Nashua.
Aug. 28.	Ellery A. Hibbard, reappointed,	Laconia.
Aug. 28.	Carlton P. Frost, reappointed,	Hanover.
Aug. 28.	Jeremiah F. Hall, "	Portsmouth.
1884, July 25.	Wm. G. Perry, "	Exeter.
July 25.	Waterman Smith, "	Manchester.
July 25.	Wm. H. H. Mason, "	Moultonborough.
1885, Oct. 14.	Joseph B. Walker,	Concord.
Oct. 14.	Geo. B. Twitchell,	Keene.
Oct. 14.	John H. George,	Concord.
1886, Sept. 9.	Dexter Richards, reappointed,	Newport.
July 8.	Emery J. Randall, "	Somersworth.
July 8.	Edward Spalding, "	Nashua.
1887, Sept. 7.	Ellery A. Hibbard, "	Laconia.
Sept. 7.	Carlton P. Frost, "	Hanover.
Sept. 7.	Jeremiah F. Hall, "	Portsmouth.
1888, Mar. 6.	John E. Barry, <i>vice</i> John H. George, deceased,	Concord.
Mar. 6.	Franklin D. Ayer, <i>vice</i> J. F. Hall, deceased,	Concord.

PRESIDENTS.

John H. Steele	1889-1840
John Conant	1840-1846
George B. Upham	1847-1848
William Plumer	1848-1855
Charles Burroughs	1855-1868
Isaac Spalding	1868-1875
George B. Twitchell	1875-

SECRETARIES.

Dixi Crosby	1839-1841
Charles H. Peaslee	1841-1848
Joseph B. Walker	1848-

TREASURERS.

James Thorn	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1839-1840
Joseph Low	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1840-1846
John Atwood	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1846-1847
Andrew McFarland	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1847-1852
John E. Tyler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1852-1857
Jesse P. Bancroft	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1857-

SUPERINTENDENTS.

George Chandler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1842-1845
Andrew McFarland	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1845-1852
John E. Tyler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1852-1857
Jesse P. Bancroft	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1857-1882
Charles P. Bancroft	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1882-

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

BOARD OF VISITORS, TRUSTEES, SUPERINTENDENT,
TREASURER, AND FINANCIAL AGENT

OF THE

NEW HAMPSHIRE

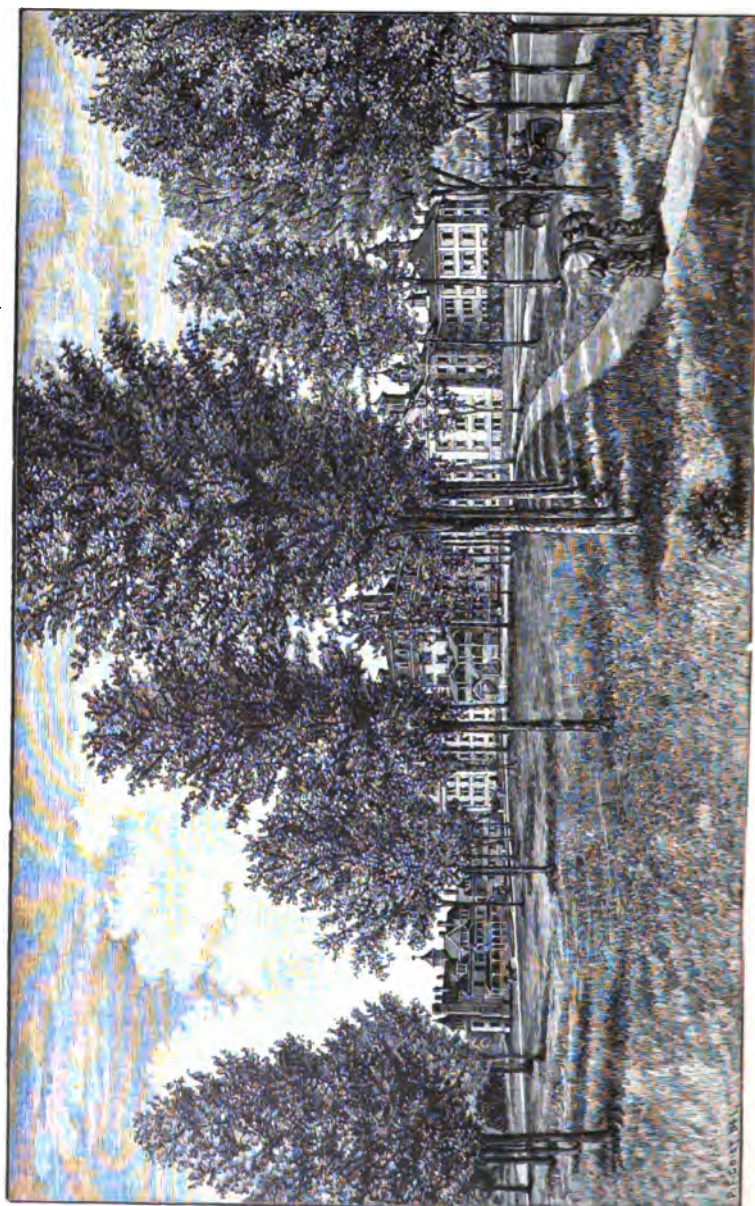
ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE

TO THE

GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL.

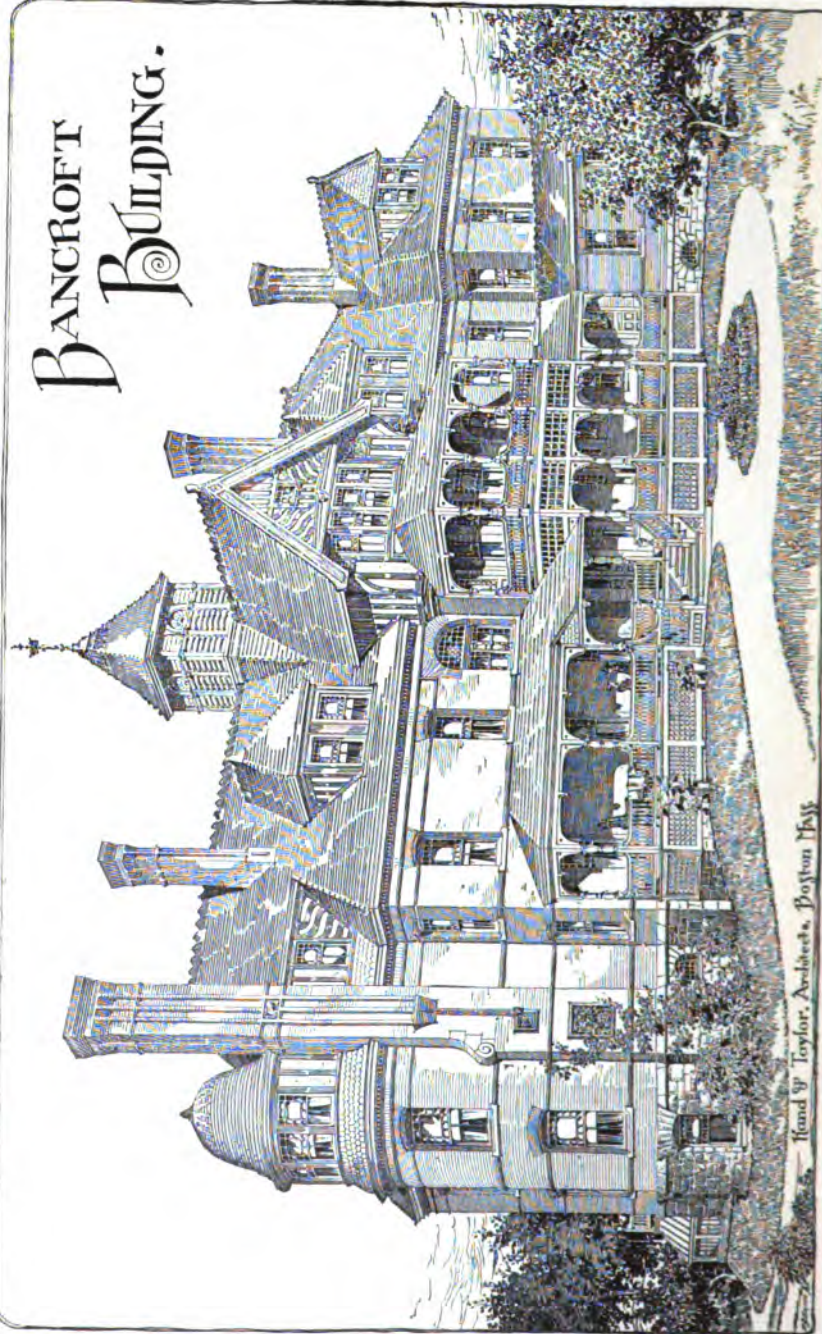
JUNE, 1889.

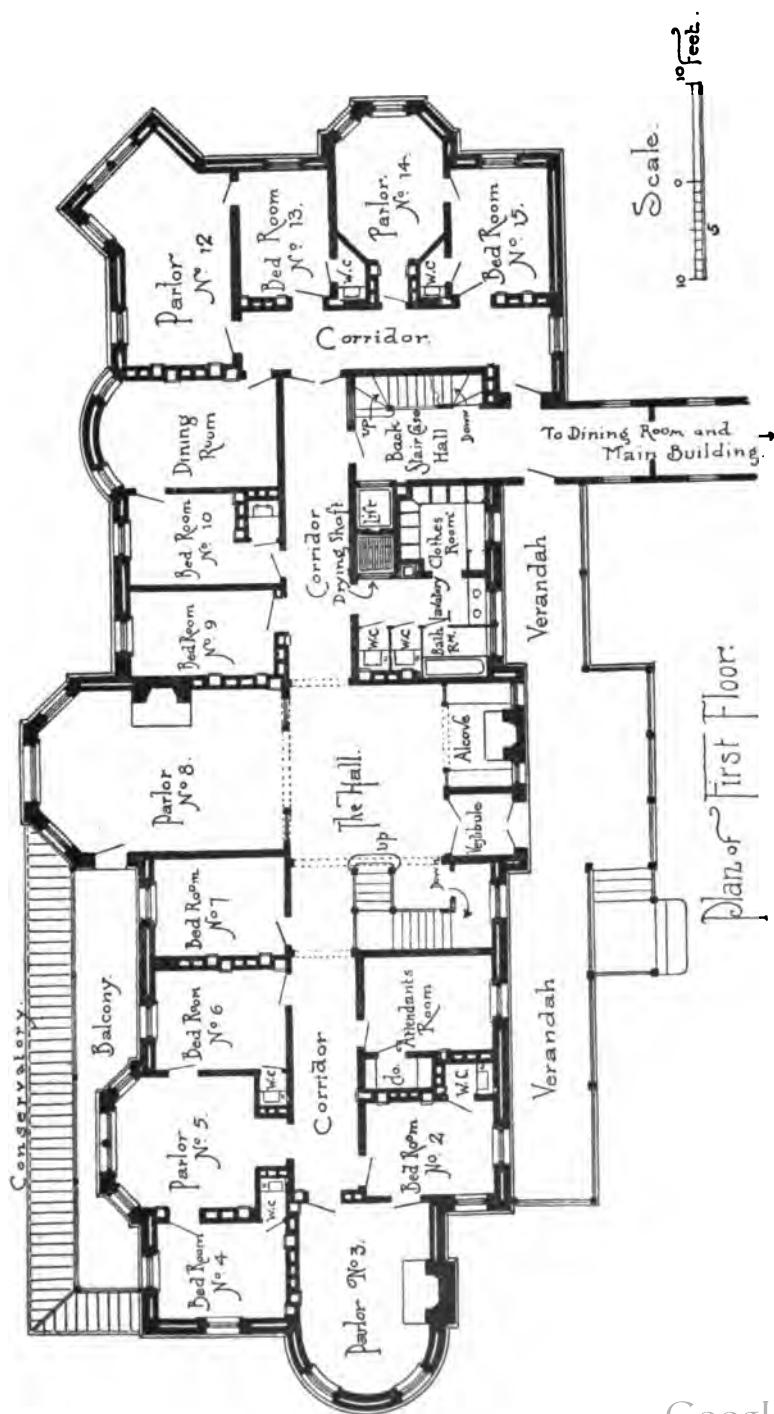
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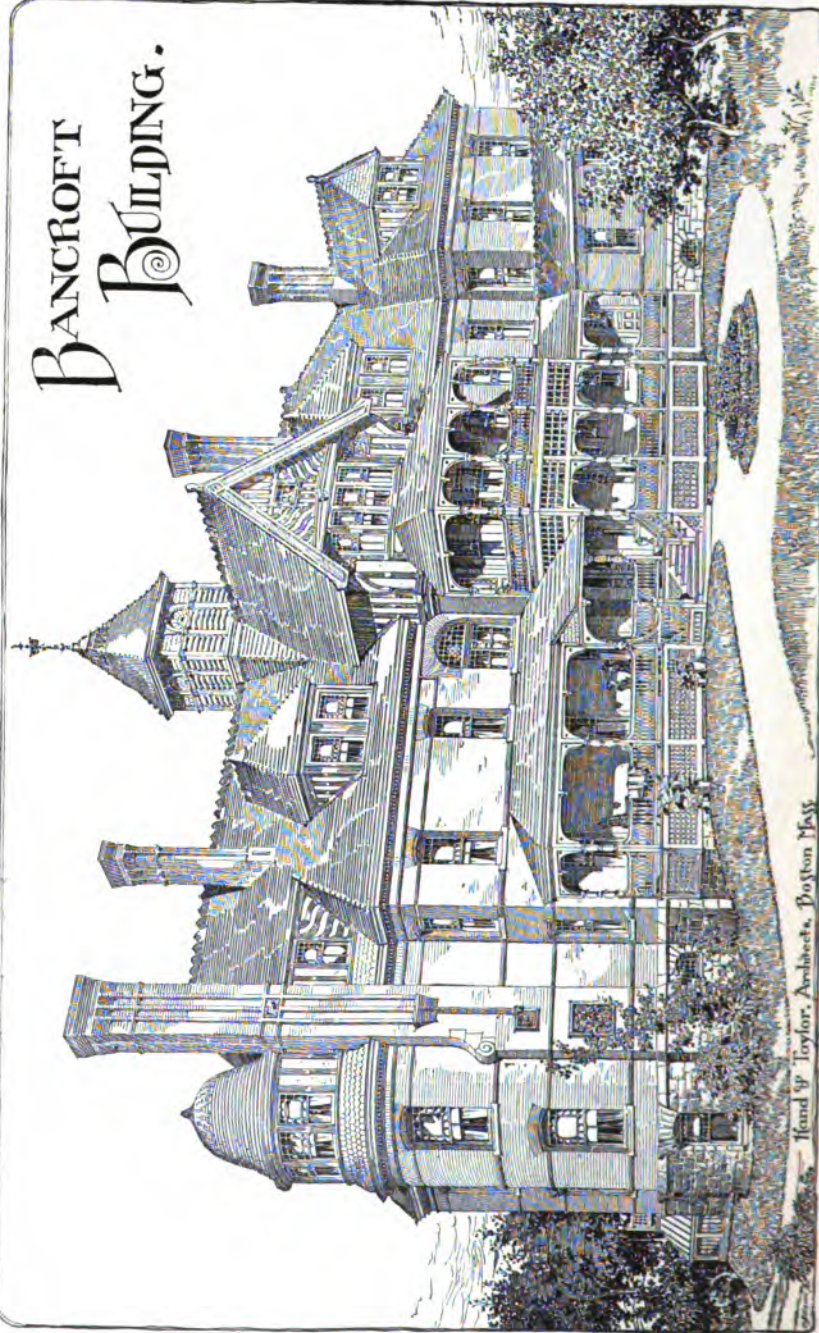
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BANCROFT BUILDING.





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JUNE, 1889.

MANCHESTER:
JOHN B. CLARKE, PUBLIC PRINTER.
1889.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

CONCORD, April 25, 1889.

The Governor and Council, president of the Senate, and speaker of the House, as required by law, having visited the Asylum for the Insane, inspected its several departments, and examined into the condition of the patients, are satisfied that the design of the institution is carried into full effect by the present management, and that its affairs are in excellent condition and well conducted.

CHARLES H. SAWYER,
Governor.

NATH'L H. CLARK,
JOHN C. LINEHAN,
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
JOHN B. SMITH,
A. S. BATCHELLOR,
Councilors.

FRANK D. CURRIER,
President of the Senate.

ALVIN BURLEIGH,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

BOARD OF VISITORS.

(EX OFFICIO.)

HIS EXCELLENCY CHARLES H. SAWYER.

HON. NATHANIEL H. CLARK,

HON. JOHN C. LINEHAN,

HON. CHARLES WILLIAMS,

HON. JOHN B. SMITH,

HON. ALBERT S. BATCHELLOR,

HON. FRANK D. CURRIER, *President of the Senate.*

HON. ALVIN BURLEIGH, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

} *Councilors.*

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

GEORGE B. TWITCHELL, M. D., Keene, *President.*

JOSEPH B. WALKER, Concord, *Secretary.*

EDWARD SPALDING, M. D., Nashua.

EMERY J. RANDALL, Somersworth.

WM. H. H. MASON, M. D., Moultonborough.

ELLERY A. HIBBARD, Laconia.

WILLIAM G. PERRY, M. D., Exeter.

REV. J. E. BARRY, Concord.

WATERMAN SMITH, Manchester.

DEXTER RICHARDS, Newport.

C. P. FROST, M. D., Hanover.

REV. F. D. AYER, Concord.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

C. P. BANCROFT, M. D., *Superintendent.*
 EDWARD FRENCH, M. D., *First Assistant Physician.*
 A. C. NASON, M. D., *Second Assistant Physician.*
 MR. J. H. CARR, *Clerk and Steward.*
 MRS. FANNY B. CARR, *Housekeeper.*

VISITING COMMITTEE FOR 1889-90.

FIRST HALF OF MONTHS.

April, 1889.	WHOLE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.
May,	J. B. WALKER.
June,	DR. W. H. H. MASON.
July,	DEXTER RICHARDS.
Aug.,	DR. WM. G. PERRY.
Sept.,	DR. W. H. H. MASON.
Oct.,	REV. J. E. BARRY.
Nov.,	DR. GEO. B. TWITCHELL.
Dec.,	E. A. HIBBARD.
Jan., 1890.	DR. EDWARD SPALDING.
Feb.,	REV. F. D. AYER.
March,	DR. GEO. B. TWITCHELL.

SECOND HALF OF MONTHS.

April, 1889.	WHOLE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.
May,	REV. J. E. BARRY.
June,	E. A. HIBBARD.
July,	DR. C. P. FROST.
Aug.,	J. B. WALKER.
Sept.,	WATERMAN SMITH.
Oct.,	DR. EDWARD SPALDING.
Nov.,	WATERMAN SMITH.

Dec., 1889. REV. F. D. AYER.
Jan., 1890. DR. C. P. FROST.
Feb., DR. WM. G. PERRY.
March, DEXTER RICHARDS.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES.

To His Excellency the Governor, and to the Honorable Council :

The Trustees of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane present this, their

FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

It is our privilege to announce to your honorable board the continued prosperity of the asylum. Its general operations, since our last report, are clearly set forth in the accompanying report of the superintendent.

For statements in detail of the present financial condition of the asylum, you are respectfully referred to the accompanying reports of the treasurer and of the financial agent. From the latter, it appears that the debt incurred by the asylum in the erection of the Bancroft building has been reduced three thousand dollars since our last report, leaving but five thousand dollars still outstanding. This debt was originally twenty thousand dollars, and has thus far been paid from the income of permanent funds of the asylum received from benevolent persons desirous of aiding the institution in its great work of ameliorating the condition of the insane. How far it is wise to devote any part of the income of such funds to the construction of buildings rather than to a more direct application of it to the benefit of needy patients, we commend to your careful consideration.

During the last year, the Adams and Chandler funds have been raised to their respective established amounts of three thousand and thirty thousand dollars.

The returns of the farm during the past year have been satisfactory, and we herewith transmit a schedule of its various products. It may be seen at a glance that these are all of them of first importance to the asylum. That they have been secured at a less cost than that at which they might have been purchased, there is no doubt. The farm has long been a valuable adjunct to the asylum, not only for the large amount of supplies which it furnishes, but for the extensive open area which it secures to its patients.

For an account of the very important renovation and enlargement of the Fisk wing the past year, you are respectfully referred to the above-mentioned report of the superintendent. This wing is a part of the original structure, and has been in constant use for over forty-six years. The renovation and alterations which it has lately received were imperatively demanded, and will be worth to the patients very many times their cost.

The appropriation of eleven thousand dollars, made by the Legislature in 1887, for warming the asylum, has been expended in strict accordance with the conditions of the act providing for the same. As was foreseen, it proved insufficient in amount, and the deficit has been paid from the asylum treasury, so that all expenses incurred in the work have been met.

During the last three years the warming apparatus of the asylum has been receiving important alterations and renewals. The time taken may seem long, but it will be remembered, upon a moment's reflection, that this work could be prosecuted only during the warm season of a year, or between the months of June and September, when the house required no artificial warming.

This work has embraced the introduction of four new

steam-boilers, each sixty inches in diameter and seventeen feet and four inches long, in place of the five old ones removed, some of which, after very long use, had become unserviceable. As the asylum was to be warmed henceforth with low-pressure steam, the return of the water of condensation to the boilers by gravity required a lowering of the boiler-house floor, as well as a large part of the foundation walls of the building, about seven feet. The substitution of enlarged distribution pipes throughout the house also became necessary, as well as the introduction of many new radiators. In a word, the work has been a renewal of the warming system of the whole house, with the exception of the Bancroft and Kent buildings, which severally possess efficient means of their own.

Never before has the institution been so efficiently warmed and ventilated as it now is. A faithful history of the successive efforts made, from time to time, in the past, to ventilate and warm its various halls and rooms, constantly increasing in number, would present facts surprising to persons acquainted only with the improved means in present use.

As at first constructed, the ventilating flues of the asylum were made of brick, roughly plastered, having a sectional area of four by four inches, and terminating at the attic floors. They possessed no outlets to the out-of-doors air, but, so far as they may have acted at all, they simply discharged their contents into the several attics to which they led. They ere long became clogged with spider-webs and dust, and nearly useless. But some years ago these were all enlarged to nine times their original capacities and led to sufficient openings in the roofs of the buildings which they were constructed to serve, and have ever since done efficient work.

Upon the opening of the asylum, in 1842, three wood furnaces were provided to heat the several buildings,

which at that time comprised the center and the north and south wings. These were simply large stoves placed in chambers of brick, from which warm-air flues led to the various halls.

When the asylum was enlarged by the erection of the Chandler wing, in 1849, the same system was extended to this addition, but when, five years afterwards, the new building for excited patients was erected, and shortly after the Rumford wing, the old furnaces were discarded and steam-heating was introduced. But little was known at the time of this method of warming, yet the trustees availed themselves of the best knowledge they could obtain, and under the superintendence of Mr. Morton, of the South Newmarket Machine Company, three boilers were introduced to the basement of the present laundry building, from which steam was conveyed to pipe radiators sixty feet long, placed in air-chambers of adequate size under the several wings of the house.

This method was continued until its inefficiency could no longer be endured, when the radiators were exchanged for a greatly increased number of smaller ones, of sizes required by single flues, and each inclosed in a separate chamber of its own. This change at once rendered each warming-flue reliable, and the control of the temperature of all parts of the house became easy. It was subsequently found that cast-iron nipple-covered radiators were more efficient, and to these the pipe radiators ere long gave way. The latter, of improved forms, are still used, being efficient and at the same time economical.

Up to about 1869, the fuel used was wood; but as the requisite quantity of this, of the character desired, became difficult of seasonable attainment, its use was discontinued and coal was substituted, some fifteen hundred tons of which are now annually consumed. The various embarrassments overcome and the improvements made

in warming the asylum during the last forty-six years would doubtless be interesting to persons charged with a similar work, but the subject does not possess sufficient general interest to warrant a detailed record of them in this report. We venture, however, here and now to express the belief that the present heating apparatus of the institution is fully abreast of the times, and will need but little modification for some years to come.

The improvement of the southwest section of the farm, which was in progress at the date of our last report, has been nearly completed. The retaining-walls upon the sides of Bow brook, along its course through this portion of our grounds, are now finished, and the land adjacent has been underdrained and partially graded. By the close of the present season it is hoped that the entire undertaking will have been completed, and a worthless bog and adjoining gravel bank converted into a beautiful tract of fertile land; and when, at no distant day it is to be hoped, the avenue which now belts the farm from the gateway on Pleasant street to this section of it shall have been extended to a junction with that encircling the pond, all the main carriage roads originally contemplated will have been secured, and afford a continuous drive of exceeding beauty within our own boundaries.

The number of patients, which is gradually increasing from year to year, is to-day three hundred and thirty-eight. The present accommodations will doubtless become inadequate at a time not far distant, and an important enlargement of the existing asylum buildings will then demand the consideration of the Legislature. We say *important enlargement*, as such will be required upon both the male and female sides of the house. But for the accommodations afforded at the several county farms, at which some four or five hundred insane persons may at this time be found, this enlargement would have been necessary years ago.

The treatment of insanity in hospitals has made great advances since our asylum was erected. The usages and methods at that time in vogue seem crude indeed, as they are examined from the standpoint and in the light of the present day. Fifty years ago the knowledge of mental disease was limited, and the appliances for its alleviation were correspondingly imperfect. Restraint was far more general than now, and asylum life less agreeable and beneficial. The present effort to introduce to our wards as much as possible of the personal freedom and occupations of home life has shown its salutary effects upon large numbers of our patients, and contributed greatly to render their residence at the institution pleasant as well as profitable.

Respectfully submitted.

GEORGE B. TWITCHELL,
C. P. FROST,
F. D. AYER,
JOHN E. BARRY,
W. G. PERRY,
DEXTER RICHARDS,
W. H. H. MASON,
E. A. HIBBARD,
WATERMAN SMITH,
EDWARD SPALDING,
J. B. WALKER,

Trustees.

CONCORD, N. H., April 18, 1889.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

The Superintendent respectfully submits the forty-seventh annual report of the asylum for the year ending March 31, 1889.

The year commenced with three hundred and thirty-nine patients, — one hundred and fifty-nine men, and one hundred and eighty women.

The number admitted during the year was one hundred and fifty-five, — eighty-nine men and sixty-six women.

The number of different persons under treatment during the year was four hundred and eighty-one, — two hundred and forty-four men, and two hundred and thirty-seven women.

The number discharged during the year was one hundred and fifty-eight, — eighty-five men and seventy-three women.

Of the whole number of patients under treatment, ninety-one were known to have the suicidal impulse. It is again very gratifying to report that although several attempts have been made, no one has been successful.

The daily average through the year has been 336.86, of which number 161.06 were men and 175.80 were women. These figures represent the highest daily averages in the history of the asylum.

The percentage of recoveries, based upon the number of cases admitted, is 25.16. This percentage excludes all cases of recovery from alcoholism or opium habit, of

which class there have been several; and the effort has been made to strictly limit the number mentioned to those in whom real recovery has occurred. As usual, however, the preponderance of chronic and incurable cases is very noticeable.

During the year there have been thirty-six deaths, giving a mortality percentage of 7.4. Of these, twenty-eight, or 5.8, had such organic diseases of the brain or other organs as to preclude recovery. Of the eight acute cases which died, a majority were in such a state of extreme exhaustion at the time of their commitment as to render recovery extremely doubtful. The general health of the house has been excellent. There has not been any acute contagious or infectious disease during the year.

IMPROVEMENTS IN STEAM-HEATING.

The past year has witnessed the completion of one of the most radical improvements undertaken by your board during the last six years. I refer to the gradual change from high to low pressure steam-heating. This alteration has necessarily consumed much time, as the removal of nearly all the old piping and many radiators, as well as the substitution of larger pipes and a different style of radiator, became necessary.

The change was begun in 1885 in the Kent building by the placing of a large boiler in its basement and connecting it with the radiators already in place in that building.

In 1886, all the old heating apparatus in the Peaslee building, the Chandler wing, and the center building was removed, and the larger pipes and necessary radiators put in their stead. In 1877, the state appropriation of eleven thousand dollars was granted, and the alterations were extended throughout the Fisk and Rumford wings, and the large pipes placed in the underground conduits and connected with the old boilers.

During the past year the most important and delicate part of the work has been completed. The basement floor and foundation of the boiler-house were lowered seven feet, four new steel boilers put in place of the old boilers, and the final connections made with the piping of the house. These boilers were made by Scannell & Wholey of Lowell, Mass., and are connected with the high-pressure service for power and low-pressure service for heating, so that they are all interchangeable.

The piping has been so arranged that all the exhaust steam from both engine and pumps is utilized for heating water for the general use of the house, the feed water for the high-pressure boiler, and then is diverted into the general low-pressure circulation. In this way every particle of heat possible has been abstracted from the coal and utilized. That an immense saving in the consumption and utilization of coal has been effected, I have no doubt. At no time during the winter have more than three boilers been necessary. A larger number of individual rooms has been warmed, a more uniform heat attained, and a more perfect ventilation secured, than ever before, and this, too, without any especial strain upon the apparatus.

We now possess a steam heating and power plant which will meet the wants of the asylum for many years to come. Undoubtedly, at no very distant date in the future, it will be for the best interest of the institution to be lighted with the incandescent electric light and to maintain its own plant. The erection of these new boilers will render this possible.

The lowering of the foundation walls of the boiler-house necessitated certain alterations in grade on the west and north side of that building, the removal of the old and erection of a new ice-house, and a change in the position and height of the fence about the Kent building.

These alterations have been finished, and have added much to the appearance of this entire locality.

GENERAL AND PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS.

At the semi-annual meeting of the trustees in 1887, it was voted to make such improvements and alterations in the Fisk wing as the interests of the asylum required. It was deemed advisable to sacrifice two rooms in each ward and utilize the space thus obtained for the establishment of a bay-window and sitting-room, and on the attic floor a large, sunny infirmary.

The work was begun April 1, 1888, and at the close of the present asylum year has been nearly all completed, with the exception of the laying of the hard-pine floors and painting of the walls in two of the wards. While these improvements were in progress, only one ward was vacated at a time.

The alterations have been quite thorough and have included the entire renovation of wards 1, 2, and 3, which have not been subjected to any extensive changes since their erection in 1842. New lathing and plastering, new ward floors, the addition of new ventilation and heat flues, and entirely new plumbing and repainting have been included in the alterations mentioned. The plumbing has been most thoroughly done, and every portion of the system is exposed and accessible, from the trap outside the wing to the vent-pipe on the roof. The floors of the washrooms and water-closets are tile, and are water-tight. The flushing of the closets is profuse, and is produced by seat action.

The most gratifying result obtained from the erection of the bay-window is the introduction of sunlight into all three of the wards, as well as the large and pleasant infirmary on the attic floor. The entire Fisk wing is now very bright and cheerful, and the introduction of

an open fireplace in each ward renders the place exceedingly attractive and homelike.

A TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

At the annual meeting of the trustees in 1887, it was voted that a Training School for Nurses should be established at this asylum. Through the kindness of the trustees of the Boston City Hospital, Miss A. A. Brown, our supervisoress, was permitted to take a six months' course at that institution in order that she might become better acquainted with hospital methods and the training-school system. Last October the school was opened at the asylum with a class of thirteen.

A room has been set apart for the use of the school, and furnished with charts and whatever may be necessary for the prosecution of the work. The instruction includes a lecture by one of the medical staff and a recitation every week. The instruction is as simple, direct, and practical as possible. The recitation text-books used are the manuals on nursing, which have met with most general acceptance in the hospital training schools of the country.

The introduction of hospital training schools into asylums for the insane is now meeting with general acceptance, and the time is not far distant when every well-appointed hospital or asylum for the insane will have its training school. All the arguments which have prevailed in the past for the establishing of training schools for general hospitals are of equal force in their application to asylums for the insane. No disease calls for greater intelligence and more careful training on the part of the nurse than insanity.

There is another reason why asylums should have training schools. In every such institution there is a large amount of clinical material that can be utilized in

instructing young women in the profession of general nursing. An asylum like our own ought, therefore, by reason of such instruction, not only to give intelligent care to the unfortunate patients committed to its charge, it should also serve the general community by training nurses who will be competent to care for the nervous and insane outside of the asylum as well as cases of general sickness. In this way our asylum may become of great service to the general practitioners and the public, who can look to it for trained nurses in time of sickness. It will necessarily be quite a while before the number of graduates will be sufficiently large to admit of our furnishing many nurses to the general profession, but it is to be earnestly hoped that the training school will enable the asylum not only to secure a more intelligent service for itself, but to assist the community and general profession in the way indicated.

The course of instruction embraces two years, and includes not only a practical training in the nature and treatment of nervous and mental diseases, but the nursing and care of general disease. The fundamental principles of good nursing are taught, such as the care of the sickroom, its ventilation, the making of beds, the use of disinfectants, the management of fevers, prevention and care of bed-sores, administration of medicine, the diet in disease, the registering and significance of the pulse and respiration in health and disease, surgical dressings, and all the duties required of the trained nurse.

It is gratifying to report that the school has thus far been successful, and that there is reason for hoping that it will continue to prosper in the future. Systematic training in any kind of occupation is productive of good results. The course of training established at this asylum will tend to broaden and liberalize the minds of those who enter upon it; it will dignify the work of the attendant and elevate it to the rank of a profession;

finally, it is to be hoped that systematic training will attract many into the service, which will thus be made more interesting as well as remunerative.

The various methods for procuring mental occupation and diversion that have proved successful in the past have been continued during the last year. Of these, the workshop, the summer picnics at Lake Penacook, and the monthly social parties during the winter have proved most valuable. In a general way, those agencies which tend to draw the mind into natural and healthy channels, and to diminish the distinctions between hospital life and the ordinary life of the world outside such an institution are most successful. It is in this way that the various industries of the shop have proved so serviceable. The contribution of articles to the bi-weekly paper, as well as the printing of the same; the printing of the last report and much other miscellaneous matter; the making of brooms and upholstering, have employed many hands that would have otherwise remained idle, and have furnished a stimulus to many minds that would otherwise have had little diversion.

The experience of each year testifies to the fact that a large class of patients need comparatively little restraint, and that, with certain restrictions, the ordinary social diversions of the world at large are of great value in a hospital for mental diseases. This is well illustrated by the success which attends the monthly social parties held in the chapel during the winter months, the New Year's party, the masquerade ball, which has now become an annual feature among our entertainments, and above all, by the continued enjoyment and stimulation afforded by the weekly picnics to Lake Penacook during the summer.

THE FARM.

An unusually wet season and the advent of an early frost in the fall reduced somewhat the quantity and

quality of the farm products. The appended report shows their quantity and approximate market value.

The work of grading the border avenue, which has already become an excellent walk for patients, and the reclaiming of the low ground has been continued as rapidly as time would admit. The brook wall, after nearly eight years from the date of its commencement, has at last been completed, and admirably serves the purpose of confining the somewhat uncertain waters of this little stream, within their proper channel.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

To all those in the service of the institution who have, by their work and example, contributed so greatly to the year's work, the superintendent wishes to express his appreciation.

The proprietors of the following newspapers have gratuitously supplied the asylum with copies of their issues: "New Hampshire People and Patriot," "Daily Monitor," "Independent Statesman," "Manchester Union," "Nashua Gazette," and "Morning Star."

The kindly assistance and co-operation of the trustees in the various enterprises and work of the year are deeply appreciated by the superintendent.

C. P. BANCROFT,
Superintendent.

N. H. ASYLUM, March 31, 1889.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE I.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Patients in hospital April 1, 1888.....	159	180	339
Cases admitted during the year.....	89	66	155
Discharged within the year.....	85	78	163
<i>Vis.</i> , as recovered from first attack.....	9	12	21
as recovered from other than first.....	8	12	20
as much improved.....	10	10	20
as improved.....	11	7	18
as not improved.....	17	17	34
Alcoholism.....	5	1	6
Eloped.....	3	..	3
Deaths.....	22	14	36
Patients remaining April 1, 1889.....	163	174	337
Number of different persons within the year.....	244	237	481
" " " admitted.....	88	64	152
" " " recovered.....	17	22	39
Daily average number of patients.....	161.06	175.80	336.86

TABLE II.

Showing Result in all under Treatment during the Year.

	Of those in the asylum at begin- ning of year.			Of those admit- ted during the year.			Total of both classes.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Discharged, recovered.....	7	8	15	10	16	26	17	24	41
" much improved.....	7	9	16	3	1	4	10	10	20
" improved.....	3	4	7	3	3	11	11	7	18
" not improved..	8	14	22	9	3	12	17	17	34
Alcoholism.....	1	..	1	4	1	5	5	1	6
Opium habit.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chloral habit.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Died.....	10	9	19	12	5	17	22	14	36
Remaining, improved.....	31	25	56	22	15	37	53	40	93
" not improved..	87	113	200	33	21	44	110	134	244

TABLE III.

Admissions and Discharges from the beginning of the Asylum.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Admitted.....	2,743	2,582	5,325
Discharged.....	2,512	2,340	4,852
" recovered.....	958	925	1,883
" improved.....	613	618	1,231
" not improved.....	526	458	984
Died.....	473	400	873

TABLE IV.

Showing Number and Character of those recovered during the Year.

	Cases in which re-currency is not established.			Cases in which re-currency is established.			Total of both classes.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
From first attack.....	9	11	20	..	..	..	9	11	20
" second ".....	2	3	5	..	..	..	2	3	5
" third ".....	..	..	..	2	3	5	2	3	5
" fourth ".....	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1
" fifth ".....	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	2	2
" sixth ".....	..	..	..	1	3	4	1	3	4
" eighth ".....	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1
" ninth ".....	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1
" nineteenth attack.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1
" twentieth attack.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1
	11	14	25	6	10	16	17	24	41

TABLE V.

Showing Duration of Insanity before Admission in those recovered during the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Less than one month.....	9	11	20
One to three months.....	2	6	8
Three to four months.....	..	4	4
Six to twelve months.....	2	1	3
More than one year.....	3	2	5
Unknown.....	1	..	1
	17	24	41

TABLE VI.

Showing Number of Admissions to this Asylum in those admitted this Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Admitted the first time	64	52	116
“ second “	15	8	23
“ third “	2	1	3
“ fourth “	1	..	1
“ fifth “ .....	..	2	2
“ sixth “	3	1	4
“ seventh “	2	1	3
“ eighth “	2	..	2
“ twentieth time.....	..	1	1
	89	66	155

TABLE VII.

Showing Number of the Attack in those admitted during the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
First.....	57	42	99
Second.....	15	11	26
Third.....	..	6	6
Fourth.....	3	1	4
Fifth.....	2	1	3
Sixth.....	2	2	4
Seventh.....	2	..	2
Eighth.....	1	1	2
Ninth.....	1	..	1
Twentieth.....	..	1	1
Unknown.....	6	1	7
	89	66	155

TABLE VIII.

Showing Duration of Insanity in those admitted during the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Less than one month.....	11	11	22
One to three months.....	13	18	31
Three to six ".....	11	8	19
Six to nine ".....	9	4	13
Nine to twelve months.....	1	..	1
Twelve to eighteen months.....	4	4	8
Eighteen months to two years.....	4	3	7
Two to three years.....	6	3	9
Three to four ".....	9	5	14
Five to ten ".....	6	5	11
Ten to fifteen ".....	4	1	5
Fifteen to twenty years.....	1	1	2
Twenty to thirty ".....	..	..	..
Thirty to forty ".....	..	1	1
Forty to fifty ".....	..	1	1
Alcoholism.....	5	1	6
Opium habit.....	1	..	1
Chloral habit.....	1	..	1
Unknown.....	3	..	3
	89	66	155

TABLE IX.

Showing the Ages of those admitted during the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
10 to 12 years.....	1	..	1
15 to 20 years.....	3	..	3
20 to 25 years.....	7	5	12
25 to 30 years.....	6	10	16
30 to 35 years.....	8	11	19
35 to 40 years.....	7	5	12
40 to 45 years.....	8	9	17
45 to 50 years.....	14	6	20
50 to 60 years.....	20	11	31
60 to 70 years.....	8	7	15
70 to 80 years.....	4	1	5
80 to 90 years.....	3	1	4
	89	66	155

TABLE X.

Showing Form of Disease in Patients admitted during the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Acute mania.....	4	9	13
Sub-acute mania	13	3	16
Chronic mania.....	8	9	17
Recurrent mania.....	10	10	20
Circulatory mania	1	1	1
Acute melancholia.....	18	14	32
Sub-acute melancholia.....	2	2	4
Chronic melancholia.....	2	4	6
Recurrent melancholia.....	..	3	3
Chronic dementia.....	4	3	7
Senile dementia	5	..	5
Epileptic dementia.....	1	..	1
Congenital imbecility.....	2	..	2
Imbecility.....	..	1	1
Epilepsy	1	..	1
Paresis	3	1	4
Hypochondriasis.....	1	..	1
Structural disease of brain.....	5	3	8
Typhomania.....	2	1	3
Hystero-mania.....	..	1	1
Alcoholism.....	6	1	7
Opium habit.....	1	..	1
Chloral habit.....	1	..	1
	89	66	155

TABLE XI.

Showing Complications of those admitted during the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Hereditary tendency.....	14	14	28
Intemperance	10	2	12
Congenital deficiency.....	2	2	4
Hernia.....	3	1	4
Uterine diseases.....	..	3	3
Neuralgia.....	2	1	3
Syphilis.....	1	2	3
Heart disease.....	2	..	2
Insolation.....	1	..	1
Phthisis.....	..	2	2
Rheumatism.....	..	2	2
Caries of vertebrae.....	1	..	1
Caries of femur.....	..	1	1
Chorea.....	..	1	1
Goitre.....	..	1	1
Bright's disease.....	..	1	1
Suicidal tendencies.....	29	23	52
Homicidal tendencies.....	13	8	21
	78	64	142

TABLE XII.

Showing Number with Suicidal Propensity under Treatment during the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Of those in the hospital at beginning of the year.....	18	31	49
Of those admitted during the year.....	29	23	52
	47	54	101

TABLE XIII.

Showing Civil Condition of those admitted during the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Single.....	28	24	52
Married.....	50	36	86
Widows.....	..	6	6
Widowers.....	10	..	10
Divorced.....	1	..	1
	89	66	155

TABLE XIV.

Showing Occupation of those admitted during the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Household.....	..	48	48
Farmers.....	22	..	22
Mill operatives.....	7	4	11
Laborers.....	11	..	11
Masons.....	5	..	5
Agents.....	3	..	3
Shoe operatives.....	5	1	6
Carpenters.....	3	..	3
Lawyers.....	2	..	2
Clerks.....	2	..	2
Physicians.....	2	..	2
Machinists.....	4	..	4
Merchants.....	2	..	2
Tailor.....	1	..	1
Tailoress.....	..	1	1
Compositor.....	..	1	1
Dairyman.....	1	..	1
Piano-tuner.....	1	..	1
Book-keeper.....	1	..	1
Saloon-keeper.....	..	1	1
Music teacher.....	1	1	2
Nurses.....	..	3	3
Clergyman.....	1	..	1
School teachers.....	..	2	2
Wheelwright.....	1	..	1
Sister of Mercy.....	..	1	1
Painter.....	1	..	1
Plumber.....	1	..	1
Hostler.....	1	..	1
Milliner.....	..	1	1
Photographer.....	1	..	1
Jeweler.....	1	..	1
None.....	9	2	11
	89	66	155

TABLE XV.

Showing Nativity of those admitted during the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
New Hampshire.....	60	32	92
Massachusetts.....	3	7	10
Vermont.....	7	4	11
Maine.....	2	3	5
Connecticut.....	2	..	2
New York.....	3	2	5
Rhode Island.....	2	..	2
Wisconsin.....	..	2	2
Iowa.....	..	2	2
Canada.....	3	3	6
Ireland.....	5	10	15
England.....	1	1	2
Germany.....	1	..	1
	89	66	155

TABLE XVI.

Showing Residence of those admitted during the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Hillsborough county.....	22	21	43
Merrimack ".....	13	11	24
Cheshire ".....	9	7	16
Strafford ".....	9	5	14
Rockingham ".....	8	5	13
Grafton ".....	6	6	12
Carroll ".....	4	2	6
Sullivan ".....	4	..	4
Belknap ".....	3	1	4
Cooe ".....	4	..	4
Vermont ".....	2	2	4
Massachusetts ".....	1	2	3
Connecticut.....	1	..	1
Maine.....	..	1	1
Colorado.....	..	2	2
Canada.....	3	1	4
	89	66	155

TABLE XVII.

Showing by what Authority committed.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
By friends.....	61	52	113
By towns.....	14	5	19
By counties.....	7	8	15
By courts.....	6	1	7
By order of the Governor.....	1	..	1
	89	66	155

TABLE XVIII.

Showing by whom supported.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
By self or friends.....	50	47	97
By towns.....	16	6	22
By county.....	12	13	25
By State.....	3	..	3
	89	66	155

TABLE XIX.

Deaths during the Year and their Causes.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Exhaustion from acute mania.....	3	1	4
“ “ chronic mania.....	1		1
“ “ acute melancholia.....	2	2	4
“ “ chronic melancholia.....	..	1	1
“ “ chronic dementia.....	4	1	5
“ “ senile dementia.....	4	..	4
Structural disease of the brain.....	1	1	2
Paresis.....	1	..	1
Exhaustion from senile dementia, complicated with scalding.....	..	..	..
Delirium tremens of traumatic origin.....	1	..	1
Phthisis pulmonalis.....	..	4	4
Chronic catarrhal pneumonia with pleurisy.....	1	..	1
Fatty degeneration of heart.....	1	..	1
Peritonitis.....	1	..	1
Heart failure.....	..	2	2
Chronic Bright's disease.....	..	1	1
Uræmia.....	1	..	1
Old age.....	..	1	1
	22	14	36

TABLE XX.

Showing Ages at Time of Death.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Between 20 and 30 years.....	3	1	4
“ 30 “ 40 “.....	3	4	7
“ 40 “ 50 “.....	4	3	7
“ 50 “ 60 “.....	7	2	9
“ 60 “ 70 “.....	3	2	5
“ 70 “ 80 “.....	1	..	1
Over 80 years.....	1	2	3
	22	14	36

TABLE XXI.

Showing Ages of those remaining at the end of the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under 20 years of age.....	1	..	1
Between 20 and 30 years.....	21	10	31
" 30 " 40 ".....	33	33	66
" 40 " 50 ".....	42	49	91
" 50 " 60 ".....	31	29	60
" 60 " 70 ".....	20	28	48
" 70 " 80 ".....	12	15	27
Over 80 years.....	3	10	13
	163	174	337

TABLE XXII.

Showing Duration of Disease in those remaining.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Less than 1 month.....	2	..	2
" " 2 months.....	1	1	2
From 3 to six ".....	4	3	7
" 6 to 12 ".....	8	11	19
" 12 to 18 ".....	3	5	8
" 18 months to 2 years.....	4	5	9
" 2 years to 3 years.....	7	5	12
" 3 to 5 years.....	18	17	35
" 5 to 10 ".....	37	37	74
" 10 to 15 years.....	22	27	49
" 15 to 20 ".....	10	14	24
" 20 to 25 ".....	15	23	38
" 25 to 30 ".....	5	5	10
" 30 to 40 ".....	4	13	17
Over 40 years.....	3	7	10
Alcoholism.....	2	..	2
Opium habit.....	2	..	2
Chloral habit.....	1	..	1
Unknown.....	15	11	26
	163	174	337

TABLE XXIII.

Prospects of Recovery in those Patients admitted during the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Curable (apparently).....	37	36	73
Incurable (apparently).....	45	29	74
Alcoholism.....	5	1	6
Chloral habit.....	1	..	1
Opium habit.....	1	..	1
	89	66	155

TABLE XXIV.

Prospects of those remaining at the end of the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Curable (apparently).....	25	22	47
Incurable (apparently).....	133	152	285
Alcoholism.....	2	..	2
Opium habit.....	2	..	2
Chloral habit.....	1	..	1
	163	174	337

TABLE XXV.

Statistics of Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, from the Opening of the Asylum.

Year.	Admitted.	Discharged and died.		Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Whole number under treatment.	Remaining at end of hospital year.	Daily averages of the hospital.		
										Men.	Women.	Total.
1843	76	29	12	10	6	1	76	47		..	..	..
1844	104	81	37	20	19	5	151	70	..	..	..	..
1845	88	82	37	17	22	6	168	76	..	..	..	..
1846	98	76	26	23	16	11	174	98	..	..	..	..
1847	89	87	38	17	23	9	187	100	..	..	..	..
1848	92	83	29	20	26	8	192	109	..	..	..	..
1849	81	76	36	15	11	14	190	114	..	..	..	..
1850	108	90	45	18	20	7	217	127	..	..	..	..
1851	88	98	45	25	16	12	215	117	..	..	..	..
1852	107	106	66	13	16	11	224	118	..	..	..	..
1853	132	107	65	25	11	8	250	143	..	..	..	..
1854	141	123	63	24	22	14	284	161	..	..	..	..
1855	95	91	50	20	9	12	246	155	..	..	..	..
1856	85	96	66	13	7	10	250	154	..	..	..	..
1857	97	81	47	15	7	12	251	170	..	..	..	..
1858	76	77	34	20	5	18	246	169	..	..	..	..
1859	98	85	31	22	18	14	267	182	..	..	..	..
1860	85	83	38	16	12	17	267	184	94.0	88.0	182.0	
1861	106	94	34	34	10	16	290	196	90.0	100.0	190.0	
1862	86	94	42	32	7	13	282	188	83.7	105.7	191.4	
1863	101	65	30	32	17	16	289	204	87.4	105.9	193.3	
1864	106	92	36	16	17	23	309	217	99.4	107.4	206.8	
1865	107	102	42	23	14	22	324	223	102.5	115.9	218.4	
1866	104	91	26	28	16	21	327	236	106.3	122.6	228.9	
1867	117	107	39	24	27	17	353	246	119.3	122.6	241.9	
1868	118	129	51	39	18	21	364	235	118.5	121.27	239.77	
1869	95	93	42	20	9	22	330	237	113.7	123.9	243.6	
1870	130	114	37	34	20	23	367	253	123.1	125.9	249.0	
1871	135	163	65	37	29	32	388	225	119.8	123.44	243.22	
1872	182	128	55	31	16	21	377	254	109.36	125.19	234.55	
1873	194	172	61	51	27	33	448	273	127.8	139.5	267.3	
1874	140	137	42	44	27	22	416	281	140.4	127.5	267.9	
1875	120	140	53	37	30	20	401	261	136.8	138.1	274.7	
1876	140	122	35	34	27	26	401	279	121.4	139.1	260.5	
1877	119	118	36	38	27	17	396	280	124.2	150.3	274.5	
1878	114	118	35	36	30	17	394	276	128.9	143.8	272.7	
1879	73	81	27	23	8	23	349	268	126.3	143.8	270.1	
1880	111	94	28	27	22	17	379	285	127.4	147.6	275.0	
1881	134	117	33	39	23	22	419	302	133.3	158.6	291.9	
1882	104	121	38	26	27	30	406	285	131.0	159.1	290.1	
1883	133	123	41	23	34	25	418	295	120.3	164.1	284.4	
1884	141	127	18	41	44	24	436	309	124.3	169.5	293.8	
1885	138	122	30	20	36	36	447	322	128.8	181.9	310.2	
1886	138	143	43	30	34	34	460	317	139.22	182.37	322.19	
1887	143	128	32	28	28	33	460	328	137.22	184.12	321.34	
1888	137	125	33	26	35	28	465	339	150.49	183.59	334.08	
1889	155	158	41	38	34	36	494	337	161.06	175.80	336.86	

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane:

The following statement of receipts and expenditures, from April 1, 1888, to March 31, 1889, inclusive, is respectfully submitted.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand April 1, 1888	\$5,744.42
Cash received for board of private patients	52,525.59
received for board of town patients .	6,217.26
received for board of county patients	10,997.39
received of financial agent for aid to patients	10,000.00
received of state treasurer for aid to indigent patients	6,000.00
received of state treasurer for library (2 years)	200.00
received of state treasurer for board of criminal insane	3,072.00
received for stock and articles sold .	3,527.59
	<hr/>
	\$98,284.25

EXPENDITURES.

Cash paid for meats	\$8,823.26
flour	1,582.45
butter and cheese	3,479.62
sugar and molasses	2,514.62
fish	1,955.12
coffee and tea	1,408.29
potatoes, fruit, and vegetables	615.30
all other table supplies	5,677.10
houses furnishing goods	3,850.51
articles furnished and charged in patients' accounts	3,229.77
for heating, power, and light- ing	17,812.57
medical and surgical supplies	814.30
services of all forms in care of patients and household	22,960.14
ordinary repairs of buildings	5,795.88
permanent improvements	5,571.45
to supplement state appropri- ation for boilers and heat- ing apparatus, and boiler- house changes	3,266.56
provender	1,935.25
stock, farming implements, improvements of farm and grounds	1,479.76
farm and outdoor labor	2,138.30
library, printing and sta- tionery	511.53
postage, express, and tele- graph	621.95
traveling expenses of trustees	209.50

Cash paid for public exercises, including Sunday service and all public means to interest and occupy patients . . .	\$714.67
miscellaneous items . . .	484.19
	<hr/>
Whole amount expended . . .	\$97,402.09
Balance of income carried to new account	882.16
	<hr/>
	\$98,284.25

J. P. BANCROFT, *Treasurer.*

CONCORD, April 1, 1889.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON HEATING APPARATUS.

As instructed in the legislative act making the appropriation of eleven thousand dollars for the work, the committee completed specifications and advertised for bids for boilers. At the time and place specified the bids were opened in the presence of the parties bidding, and it appeared the Messrs. Scannell & Wholey, of Lowell, boilers-makers, had presented the lowest bid, and to them the committee awarded the contract, both for the boilers and the castings required for the setting. Their work was completed in the time specified, and done to the satisfaction of the committee.

The advertisement for bids for the stone and brick masonry and the setting of the boilers was responded to by only one party, Lyman R. Fellows & Son, and to them the contract was given. They performed the difficult work of lowering the foundations of the boiler-house in a skillful manner, without the smallest crack in the superstructure, and the setting of the new boilers to the satisfaction of the committee. The piping and fitting, work made necessary by change from high to low pressure heating, which had already been advanced as far as practicable before the setting of the boilers, and the connection of the same with these was completed by Messrs. Walworth & Co., and with perfect working success.

We can say that the past winter's use of the whole apparatus has proved every part of the work to have

been thoroughly and faithfully done, as well as attest the great value to the asylum of the changes made.

We append a statement of the receipts and payments connected with this work.

RECEIPTS.

From state treasurer	\$11,000.00
From treasurer of New Hampshire Asylum, transferred from ordinary account to supplement state appropriation .	3,266.56
	<hr/>
	\$14,266.56

EXPENDITURES.

Paid Scannell & Wholey for four new steel boilers and all required castings .	\$4,222.68
L. R. Fellows & Son for stone, brick and mason work	1,975.94
Walworth Manufacturing Co. for pipe, fittings, radiators, and mechanics' labor	6,299.79
Samuel Holt for bricks	666.05
for pipe covering	121.78
for advertising	52.25
for lumber	15.40
for concreting	159.15
for fire-brick	171.70
for stone	111.87
for excavations	280.00
for lime and cement	240.00
	<hr/>
	\$14,266.56

C. P. BANCROFT,
J. P. BANCROFT,
J. B. WALKER,
Committee.

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the New Hampshire Insane Asylum:

GENTLEMEN,—Being obliged to be absent from your annual meeting, I hereby submit my report.

I have carefully examined the accounts of the treasurer of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1889, and find them clearly and accurately kept. I have also examined the accounts of the committee on new boilers, boiler-house, and heating apparatus, and find them correct, the money accounted for, and all bills sustained by proper vouchers.

J. E. BARRY, *Auditor*.

CONCORD, April 17, 1889.

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FINANCIAL AGENT.

To the Trustees of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane:

The Financial Agent respectfully presents this report of his receipts and expenditures during the asylum financial year ending March 31, 1889, and the amounts and investments of the several funds in his custody.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand April 1, 1888	\$193.57
received for bonds matured	8,500.00
for interest and dividends	17,229.41
	\$25,922.98

EXPENDITURES.

Cash paid J. P. Bancroft, treasurer, appropriation to indigent patients, etc.	\$10,000.00
for insurance	773.00
bonds and stocks purchased	9,963.05
principal and interest due on loan	3,840.00

Cash paid for balance of annuity of Mrs. Sarah J. Wilson, salary of financial agent, rent of safe in Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company's vaults, and sundry small expenses	\$883.00
Balance carried to new account	963.93
	<hr/>
	\$25,922.98

The following statement presents the amounts of the several permanent funds, at their par value, on the first day of April, 1889, and the manner of their investment:

ADAMS FUND.

(Gift of Isaac Adams, of Sandwich.)

10 shares Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad stock	\$1,000.00
2 United States bonds	600.00
1 Iowa Loan and Trust Company bond	1,000.00
4 shares Suffolk National Bank stock	400.00
	<hr/>
	\$3,000.00

BURROUGHS FUND.

(Legacy of Rev. Charles Burroughs, D. D., of Portsmouth.)

1 St. Louis County bond	\$1,000.00
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CHANDLER FUND.

(Legacy of Abiel Chandler, of Walpole.)

25 shares Portland, Saco & Portsmouth Railroad stock	\$2,500.00
37 shares Boston & Maine Railroad stock	3,700.00

100 shares Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad stock	\$10,000.00
10 shares Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad stock	1,000.00
10 shares Michigan Central Railroad stock	1,000.00
8 shares National State Bank stock	300.00
2 Chicago Water Loan bonds	2,000.00
3 Northern Pacific Railroad bonds	3,000.00
2 Michigan Central Railroad bonds	2,000.00
2 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad bonds	2,000.00
1 Chicago & Northwestern Railroad bond	1,000.00
1 New Hampshire registered bond	200.00
4 Iowa Loan and Trust Company bonds	1,300.00
	<hr/>
	\$30,000.00

CONANT FUND.

(Gift of John Conant, of Jaffrey.)

4 Iowa Loan and Trust Company bonds	\$4,000.00
1 New Hampshire Trust Company bond	500.00
1 Boston & Albany Railroad bond	1,000.00
3 shares Boston & Maine Railroad stock	300.00
2 shares Boston & Providence Railroad stock	200.00
	<hr/>
	\$6,000.00

FISK FUND.

(Legacy of Miss Catherine Fisk, of Keene.)

This fund is held in trust by the State in accordance with an act of the Legislature, approved August 4, 1887 \$26,378.43

KENT FUND.

(Legacy of Moody Kent, of Pittsfield.)

14 Maine bonds	\$7,000.00
8 Chicago (River Improvement) bonds	8,000.00
6 Cleveland bonds	6,000.00
17 Concord bonds	17,000.00
8 Minneapolis bonds	3,000.00
3 United States bonds	1,200.00
5 Eastern Railroad bonds	5,000.00
18 Michigan Central Railroad bonds	13,000.00
5 St. Joseph & Grand Island Railroad bonds	5,000.00
9 Burlington & Missouri River Railroad bonds	9,000.00
19 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad bonds	19,000.00
1 Chicago & Northwestern Railroad bond	1,000.00
7 Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad bonds	7,000.00
10 Boston & Lowell Railroad bonds	10,000.00
4 Northern Pacific Railroad bonds	4,000.00
50 shares Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad stock	5,000.00
82 shares Northern Railroad stock	3,200.00
100 shares Michigan Central Railroad stock	10,000.00
2 shares Boston & Providence Railroad stock	200.00
50 shares Union Pacific Railroad stock	5,000.00
10 shares Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad stock	1,000.00
50 shares Fitchburg National Bank stock	5,000.00
47 shares State National Bank	4,700.00
7 shares Railroad National Bank	700.00
	<hr/>
	\$150,000.00

KIMBALL FUND.

(Legacy of Jacob Kimball, of Hampstead.)

The Kimball fund is held in trust by the
 State, in accordance with an act of the
 Legislature \$6,758.49

PENHALLOW FUND.

(Legacy of H. Louise Penhallow, of Portsmouth.)

1 Boston & Lowell Railroad bond . . . \$1,000.00

RICE FUND.

(Legacy of Arabella Rice, of Portsmouth.)

8 New Hampshire Trust Company bonds . \$7,000.00
 5 Oregon Short Line Railroad bonds . . 5,000.00
 3 Northern Pacific Railroad bonds . . 3,000.00
 1 United States registered bond . . . 5,000.00

 \$20,000.00

RUMFORD FUND.

(Legacy of the Countess of Rumford, of Concord.)

5 Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore
 Railroad bonds \$5,000.00
 5 Burlington & Missouri River Railroad
 bonds 5,000.00
 30 shares Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago
 Railroad stock 3,000.00
 20 shares Boston & Providence Railroad
 stock 2,000.00

 \$15,000.00

SHERMAN FUND.

(Legacy of Mrs. Fannie Sherman, of Exeter.)

3 Iowa Loan and Trust Company bonds	\$3,000.00
1 St. Louis County bond	1,000.00
1 Boston & Lowell Railroad bond	1,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$5,000.00

SMITH FUND.

(Legacy of Betsey S. Smith, of New Ipswich.)

1 New Hampshire Trust Company bond	\$500.00
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SPALDING FUND.

(Legacy of Isaac Spalding, of Nashua.)

10 Cleveland bonds	\$10,000.00
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CONTINGENT FUND.

(This is not a permanent fund, but varies from year to year.)

Deposited in New Hampshire Savings Bank	\$315.26
4 shares Suffolk National Bank stock	400.00
	<hr/>
	\$715.26

The Chandler fund has been increased during the past year from twenty-nine thousand eight hundred dollars to thirty thousand dollars, its established amount. The Adams fund has also been increased during the same period from twenty-six hundred dollars to three thousand dollars, the amount fixed by the trustees, and the income

will henceforth be devoted to the purposes for which it has been established. The whole amount of the invested funds of the asylum at this date is two hundred and seventy-five thousand three hundred and forty-seven dollars and eighteen cents (\$275,347.18).

During the past year the debt incurred in the erection of the Bancroft building has been reduced in the sum of three thousand dollars, and stands now at five thousand dollars and interest from January 1, 1889.

Respectfully submitted.

J. B. WALKER,
Financial Agent.

CONCORD, N. H., April 1, 1889.

I have this day carefully examined the accounts of the financial agent of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, and found them correct. I have examined the securities of the above institution held in the Boston Safe Deposit vaults, and find all accounted for.

J. E. BARRY, *Auditor.*

CONCORD, N. H. April 17, 1889.

Products of the Farm and Garden at Market Value, for the Year 1888.

Beets for table	. . .	135 bushels,	@ \$0.50	\$67.50
Onions	. . .	80 "	1.00	80.00
Peas	. . .	54 "	1.00	54.00
Shell-beans	. . .	43 "	.90	38.70
Parsnips	. . .	51 "	.90	45.90
Tomatoes	. . .	46 "	1.00	46.00
Cucumbers	. . .	51 "	.80	40.80
Sweet corn	. . .	35 "	1.00	35.00
Cabbage	. . .	275 heads,	.06	16.50
Potatoes	. . .	455 bushels,	.50	227.25
Hay	. . .	115 tons,	18.00	2,070.00
Corn fodder	. . .	30 "	7.00	210.00
Squash	. . .	2 "	30.00	60.00
Beets for cows	. . .	95 bushels,	.25	23.75
Radishes	. . .	100 bunches,	.10	10.00
Lettuce	. . .	110 dozen plants,	.40	44.00
Milk produced		75,828 $\frac{1}{2}$ quarts,	.05	3,791.43
Pork for use	. . .	8,700 pounds,	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	652.50
Pork sold	. . .	6,969 "	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	522.67
Pigs sold	. . .	86	3.25	279.50
Shotes sold	. . .	17	6.00	102.00
Calves sold	. . .	25	2.05	51.25
Ice cut	. . .	2,500 cakes,	.06	150.00
Rhubarb	. . .	1,700 pounds,	.01	17.00
Asparagus	. . .	236 bunches,	.10	23.60
Greens	. . .	112 bushels,	.50	56.00
				<hr/>
				\$8,715.35

7 March 31, 1889.

25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	Total daily average.
10%	D.	5%	8%	11%	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	246 qts.
10%	D.	6%	7	10%	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	231
9	D.	4%	7%	9%	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	194%
8%	D.	5	6%	8	8%	16	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	190%
9	S.	6	7	8	9%	12	10%	.....	.....	.....	.....	250%
6	.....	4%	3%	6%	7%	8	8%	.....	.....	.....	.....	187%
6%	.....	4%	3%	7	8%	10	8%	B.	.....	.....	.....	194%
6%	.....	S.	D.	3%	7%	10	8%	8	.....	.....	.....	215%
5%	.....	.....	.....	2%	4%	10	8	8%	B.	.....	.....	200%
7%	.....	.....	.....	D.	1%	9	7%	8%	15	.....	.....	176
8	.....	.....	14%	D.	D.	9%	6%	7%	13%	9	2	198%
7%	.....	.....	13	D.	D.	8%	5	8%	12%	11	14	201
2,483 qts.												

Barfa.

Barfa @ 5 cts., \$3,731.43.

Articles made in Sewing-Room.

Sheets	435
Pillow-cases	383
Table-covers	67
Towels	616
Napkins	102
Mattress ticks	24
Pillow ticks	22
Bed-spreads	54
Comfortables	23
Curtains	156
Mats	36
Carpets	17
Hassocks	10
Horse-blankets	2
Dresses	127
Skirts	23
Basques	15
Night-dresses	3
Underwaists	12
Aprons	102
Bibs	12
Shirts	56
Pants	4
Coats	2

259 days of mending and miscellaneous work.

Made for general Use.

Marmalade	.	.	.	.	.	.	44 quarts.
Jelly	.	.	.	.	.	.	222 tumblers.
Fruit	.	.	.	.	.	.	443 quarts.
Sweet pickle	.	.	.	.	.	.	40 gallons.
Piccalilli	.	.	.	.	.	.	65 "
Mince meat	.	.	.	.	.	.	2 barrels.
Cucumber pickles	.	.	.	.	.	.	8 "

APPENDIX.

4

APPENDIX.

DIRECTIONS CONCERNING ADMISSION.

Those wishing the admission of a person to the asylum should make application to the superintendent previously to bringing the patient, unless the urgency of the case precludes it.

On application, full information as to terms, conditions, etc., and the necessary papers, will be furnished.

With the application a brief statement of the case should be given.

Some person should accompany the patient who can give a correct history of the case, if possible.

On no account should deception be practiced. The necessity of this step and the arrangements having first been settled, the patient should be honestly informed of what is to take place.

When possible, it is better that patients should arrive in day trains.

Patients should not bring valuable property when committed, and the asylum cannot become responsible for its keeping. Such articles should be left at home, unless the patient is fully responsible for their care.

The parties committing a patient, whether private individuals or town officers, are required to give a bond for the payment of expenses in the annexed form, signed by two responsible persons. The certificates of physicians should be filled and signed in all cases, except those committed by courts, and be written in the annexed form.

FORM OF BOND.

In consideration of the admission of _____, of the town of _____, in the county of _____, and State of _____, as a boarder at the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, in the city of Concord, we, of the town of _____, in the county of _____, and State of _____, and _____, of the town of _____, in the county of _____, and State of _____, jointly and severally promise and agree to and with said New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, to pay its treasurer _____ dollars and _____ cents per week, or such other rate as may from time to time be established by said asylum therefor, while he shall remain at said asylum; together with such extra charge as may be occasioned by _____ requiring more than the ordinary care and attention; to pay any reasonable charge for actual damage done by _____ to buildings or furnishings; to assist in returning _____ to said asylum in case of elopement; to remove _____ from said asylum when required to do so by the superintendent; to pay funeral charges in case of death; and not to hold said asylum responsible for any money, jewelry, watches, or other valuables in _____ possession on admission, or given to _____ afterwards.

Payments to be made quarterly, and interest on all sums not paid at the end of each quarter.

Witness our hands, this _____ day of _____, 188 .

Attest:

Principal. [L. S.]

Surety. [L. S.]

NOTE. — Those committing patients are requested to notice the condition in regard to money, jewelry, etc.

FORM OF PETITION.

To be filled and signed by those desiring aid from the state appropriation, to be sent to the superintendent.

To His Excellency the Governor of the State of New Hampshire :

Respectfully represents that _____, an insane person, resident of _____ in this State, is without sufficient property or relatives legally liable for _____ support at the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane. Wherefore the undersigned prays that the said _____ be aided by any funds appropriated by the State for the indigent insane.

Dated at _____, _____, 188 .

We, the undersigned, selectmen of _____, hereby certify that the representations in the above petition are in our belief true, and that said _____ is an indigent insane person.

N. B. — Please write whether the insane person has any property, and, if so, what amount, and any other facts you may think proper in relation to the ability of the insane person's near relatives.

NOTE. — The amount received by the applicant, it will be understood, is regulated entirely by the number who may apply for aid, and the comparative need of assistance.

ORDER FOR SUPPORT OF TOWN AND COUNTY PATIENTS.

We, _____, hereby order the committal of _____ to the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, at Concord, there to be supported at the expense of _____, in accordance with the statute, during _____ residence at said asylum.

_____ 188 .

NOTE. — To be signed by mayor, selectmen, or overseer of poor in case of town charge; by county commissioner in case of county charge.

N. B. — Admission will be refused unless the requirements of the law are strictly complied with. See extract from the laws at the foot of this blank.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF INSANITY.

REQUIRED FOR ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

After due inquiry and personal examination of _____, of _____, made within one week prior to date, we certify that _____ is insane, and a fit subject for treatment at the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane.

_____, _____, M. D.

_____, _____, M. D.

_____, _____, 188 .

Having personal acquaintance with the signers of the above certificate, I certify that the signatures are genuine, and the signers reputable physicians.

_____, _____, 188 .

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

SECTION 18. No person shall be committed to the asylum for the insane, except by the order of the court or the judge of probate, without the certificate of two reputable physicians that such person is insane, given after a personal examination made within one week of the committal; and such certificate shall be accompanied by a certificate from the judge of the supreme court, or court of probate, or mayor, or chairman of the selectmen, testifying to the signatures, and the respectability of the signers.

L A W S

RELATING TO THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

SECTION

1. Corporate name of the asylum.
2. Trustees, how appointed.
3. Tenure of office of the trustees.
4. Trustees to manage the affairs of the asylum.
5. To appoint officers, etc.
6. Trustees not to receive compensation.
7. To make regulations.
8. May hold property in trust; no land taken for public use except by authority of the legislature.
9. Shall make report annually.
10. Board of visitors and their duties.
11. Secretary to cause report to be printed and distributed.
12. Persons dangerous to be at large may be committed to the asylum.
13. Insane persons confined in jail may be committed.
14. Insane paupers, how committed by town.
15. Insane county paupers may be committed by supreme court.

SECTION

16. Support of insane committed by court.
17. Parents, guardians, etc., may commit; Concord not to be liable.
18. Certificate of two physicians required to commit.
19. When county shall support insane person.
20. Means of support failing, county liable after notice.
21. County may recover expense paid.
22. How discharged from asylum.
23. Trustees to visit asylum and hear statements of patients.
24. Superintendent to furnish stationery, and transmit letters to trustees.
25. Inquest on patients suddenly deceased.
26. Property of asylum exempt from taxation.
27. Governor may remove insane convicts from state-prison to asylum.
28. Annual appropriation for indigent insane and for library.

SECTION 1. The asylum for the insane, at Concord, is a corporation under the name of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane.

SECT. 2. The government of the asylum is vested in twelve trustees, appointed and commissioned by the governor, with advice of the council; and all vacancies shall be filled in the same manner.

SECT. 3. The trustees are classified and commissioned in such manner that the offices of three trustees become vacant annually.

SECT. 4. The trustees shall take charge of the property and concerns of the asylum; shall see that its affairs are conducted

properly ; may enter into and bind the asylum by such contracts relative to the support of patients and the affairs of the asylum as they may deem advantageous ; and may receive, appropriate, control, convey, or invest any property given to or owned by the asylum in such manner as they may think expedient.

SECT. 5. The trustees shall appoint a secretary, who shall keep a full and fair record of their proceedings ; a treasurer, who shall give bond for the faithful discharge of his duty ; and such physicians, officers, and assistants, with such salaries and allowances, as may from time to time be found necessary.

SECT. 6. No trustee shall receive any compensation for his services as trustee, but expenses necessarily incurred by him shall be paid by the asylum.

SECT. 7. The trustees may make such regulations for their own government, for the management of the asylum and all persons connected therewith, and for the admission and care of patients, and the same from time to time alter, as convenience may require.

SECT. 8. The trustees may take and hold in trust for the asylum any grant or devise of real estate, or any donation or bequest of personal property, and may apply the same, unless otherwise restricted, to lessen the expenses of the indigent insane. No land connected with the asylum shall be taken for a highway or other public use, except by the express authority of the legislature for that purpose first had and obtained.

SECT. 9. The trustees shall make to the governor and council, annually, a report, covering that of the superintendent to them, of the receipts and expenditures of the asylum, the number of patients admitted and discharged during each year, and all other matters connected with the general interests of the asylum, which shall be furnished to the secretary of state on or before the twentieth day of April.

SECT. 10. The governor and council, president of the Senate and speaker of the House shall constitute a board of visitors of the asylum ; shall visit and inspect the same when necessary ; examine into the condition of the patients, and the regulations and general management of the asylum ; see that the design thereof is carried into full effect ; and make to the legislature, biennially, a report, which shall be furnished to the secretary of state on or before the twentieth day of April next before the June session.

SECT. 11. The secretary shall cause fifteen hundred copies of the reports of the superintendent, trustees, and board of visitors of the asylum to be printed and distributed, — one copy each to the governor, members of the council, Senate, and House, and their officers; one copy to the clerk of each town; and the remaining copies to be placed in the hands of the board of visitors for distribution as they shall order and direct.

SECT. 12. If any insane person is in such condition as to render it dangerous that he should be at large, the judge of probate, upon petition by any person, and such notice to the selectmen of the town in which such insane person is, or to his guardian, or any other person, as he may order, — which petition may be filed, notice issued, and a hearing had in vacation or otherwise, — may commit such insane person to the asylum.

SECT. 13. If any insane person is confined in any jail, the supreme court may order him to be committed to the asylum, if they think it expedient.

SECT. 14. Any insane pauper, supported by any town, may be committed to the asylum by order of the overseers of the poor, and there supported at the expense of such town; and such expense may be recovered by such town of the county, town, or person chargeable with the support of such pauper, in the same manner as if he had been supported in and by the town.

SECT. 15. If the overseers neglect to make such order in relation to any insane county pauper, the supreme court, or any two judges thereof in vacation, may order such pauper to be committed to the asylum, and there supported at the expense of the county.

SECT. 16. Any insane person committed to the asylum by order of the supreme court, such person having been charged with an offence, the punishment whereof as prescribed by law is death or confinement in the state prison, shall, during his confinement in the asylum for the insane, be supported therein at the expense of the State. Any insane person committed to the asylum by any court, except as herein provided, or by any judge of probate, shall be supported by the county from which he was committed.

SECT. 17. The parent, guardian, or friends of any insane person may cause him to be committed to the asylum, with the consent of the trustees, and there supported on such terms as they may agree;

but the city of Concord shall not, in any case, be liable for the support or maintenance of any person committed to said asylum, except from said city.

SECT. 18. No person shall be committed to the asylum for the insane, except by the order of the court or the judge of probate, without the certificate of two reputable physicians that such person is insane, given after a personal examination made within one week of the committal; and such certificate shall be accompanied by a certificate from a judge of the supreme court, or court of probate, or mayor, or chairman of the selectmen, testifying to the genuineness of the signatures and the respectability of the signers.

SECT. 19. Any insane person committed to the asylum by his parent, guardian, or friends, who has no means of support, and no relatives of sufficient ability chargeable therewith, and no settlement in any town in this State, and who is in such condition that his discharge therefrom would be improper or unsafe, shall be supported by the county from which he was committed.

SECT. 20. When the means of support of any inmate of the asylum shall fail or be withdrawn, the superintendent of said asylum shall immediately cause notice in writing of that fact to be given to one of the county commissioners of the county from which such inmate was committed; and such county shall be liable and holden to pay to said asylum the expense of the support of such inmate from and after the service of such notice, and for ninety days next prior thereto.

SECT. 21. The county paying the expense of the support of any inmate shall be entitled to recover the amount so paid of any town, county, or individual by law liable for the support of such inmate.

SECT. 22. Any person committed to the asylum may be discharged by any three of the trustees, or by any justice of the supreme court, whenever the cause of commitment ceases, or a further residence at the asylum is, in their opinion, not necessary; but any person so discharged, who was under sentence of imprisonment at the time of his commitment, the period of which shall not have expired, shall be remanded to prison.

SECT. 23. Some one of the board of trustees of the asylum shall, without previous notice, visit that institution at least twice every month, and give suitable opportunity to every patient therein,

who may desire it, to make to him, in private, any statements such patient may wish to make; and whenever in his opinion it may be deemed proper, he shall call to his aid two other members of said board, who shall with him make a further examination of such patient, and of the statements by him made. If in their view the cause of commitment no longer exists, or a further residence at the asylum is not necessary, it shall be their duty to discharge such patient. Should they deem the treatment of any patient injudicious, they shall order such an immediate change of the same as to them seems proper; and, in case of failure to secure it, they shall at once summon a meeting of the whole board, whose duty it shall be to take such measures as the exigency of the case demands.

SECT. 24. It shall be the duty of the superintendent to furnish stationery to any patient who may desire it, and transmit any letter such patient may address to the board of trustees, to such member as said board shall have designated to receive such correspondence, and all such letters shall be promptly transmitted without inspection.

SECT. 25. In the event of sudden death of any patient in the asylum, a coroner's inquest shall be held, as provided for by law in other cases.

SECT. 26. The property of the asylum is exempted from taxation.

SECT. 27. The governor, with advice of the council, may remove to the asylum, to be there kept at the expense of the State, any person confined in the state prison who is insane.

SECT. 28. The sum of six thousand dollars is annually appropriated for the maintenance of indigent insane persons belonging to this State at the asylum, for such and so many as the governor may from time to time approve, not less than two thirds of which sum shall be applied annually to the support of private patients, exclusive of paupers maintained at public charge; and the sum of one hundred dollars is annually appropriated toward the support and increase of the library for the insane. — *General Laws of New Hampshire, pages 60-63.*

The following persons are also exempted from military duty;
 . . . the attendants upon the insane, employed in the asylum
for the insane; . . . the officers and keepers of the asylum
for the insane . . . — *General Laws of New Hampshire,*
page 229, section 4.

BY-LAWS

OF THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, ADOPTED
BY THE TRUSTEES AT A MEETING OF THEIR BOARD HOLDEN
OCTOBER 31, 1878.

SECTION 1. The annual meeting of the board of trustees shall be holden at the asylum, in Concord, on the Thursday next preceding the twentieth day of April of each year, and a semi-annual meeting shall be held on the second Thursday of November of each year.

SECT. 2. The trustees shall, at the annual meeting, elect by ballot a president, secretary, and treasurer, who shall hold their respective offices one year, and until others are chosen in their stead. At times, when either of said offices is vacant, it may be filled at a special meeting of the trustees duly called for that purpose.

SECT. 3. Notice of the annual and semi-annual meetings shall be given by the secretary to each trustee, either verbally or by mail, at least fourteen days previous to the day of meeting; and any meeting may be continued by adjournment, from time to time, until the business thereof shall be completed. In case of omission to notify the annual meeting, the same shall not be lost, but shall be considered as adjourned for the transaction of business, until the required notice thereof shall be given, which the secretary shall forthwith proceed to give.

SECT. 4. The president, or any four of the trustees, may call a special meeting of the trustees whenever in the opinion of either it may be deemed expedient so to do; and the same notice shall be given of a special as of the annual meeting, which notice shall state specifically the business to be brought before such meeting. In case

of a vacancy in the office of secretary, the president shall notify the annual meeting.

SECT. 5. A majority of the members of the board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of any business; but any less number, at a meeting duly called, may adjourn from time to time until a quorum be obtained.

SECT. 6. Two of the trustees shall visit the asylum each month; and notices of the months by him selected, or to him assigned, shall be sent to each member by the superintendent before the first day of such month.

SECT. 7. No trustee shall receive any compensation for his services as trustee; but expenses necessarily incurred in rendering the same shall be paid by the asylum.

SECT. 8. The trustees shall, at each annual meeting, appoint from their number an auditor, whose duty it shall be to examine the books and audit the accounts of the treasurer and of the financial agent for the ensuing year, and make a written report to the board.

SECT. 9. The treasurer shall give a bond, acceptable to the trustees, in the penal sum of fifteen thousand dollars, for the faithful performance of his duties for and during such time as he shall continue to hold the office of treasurer, which bond shall be deposited with the president of the board.

SECT. 10. The treasurer shall receive, hold, and disburse all moneys coming to the asylum, except the permanent funds and the income thereof. He shall make an exhibit of the state of his books, and of the property in his custody, when called for by the trustees. He shall make up his accounts to the 31st day of March inclusive in each year, which accounts, with his report thereon, shall be laid before the trustees at their annual meeting. His books shall at all times be open to the examination of the trustees.

SECT. 11. The treasurer shall pay all bills approved by the superintendent, and, in addition thereto, such orders as the superintendent may draw on him for the ordinary expenditures of the asylum, when said offices are held by different individuals.

SECT. 12. The treasurer shall receive such compensation for his services as the trustees may from time to time determine.

SECT. 13. The secretary shall attend all meetings of the board

of trustees, and keep a record of their proceedings. He shall also prepare, or cause to be prepared, all documents, statements, and notices which may be ordered by the board, or by the president thereof.

SECT. 14. The secretary shall receive such compensation for his services as the trustees may from time to time determine.

SECT. 15. The board of trustees shall appoint a superintendent, who shall be a physician, and reside at the asylum. He shall have the entire control of the treatment and management of the patients; the power to appoint and discharge all persons employed in their care; and shall exercise a general supervision and direction of every department of the institution.

SECT. 16. The superintendent shall make a written report to the trustees, at their annual meeting, of the condition of the asylum, and embracing such other topics as may have been suggested by the progress of the institution and the experience of the year.

SECT. 17. The superintendent shall receive for his services, in addition to furnished apartments, board, lights, and fuel for himself and family, such a salary as the trustees may from time to time determine.

SECT. 18. The superintendent shall furnish, to the acceptance of the trustees, a bond for the faithful performance of his duties in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, which bond shall be kept by the president of the asylum.

SECT. 19. The superintendent shall appoint two assistant physicians, who shall reside at the asylum. They shall possess such characters and qualifications as will enable them to discharge the ordinary duties of the superintendent, and shall at all times perform such duties as he may assign them, and to his acceptance.

SECT. 20. The assistant physicians shall receive such compensation for their services as the trustees may from time to time determine, in addition to furnished apartments, lights, fuel, and board.

SECT. 21. All funds amounting to one hundred dollars and upwards, which have heretofore been or which may hereafter be given to the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, shall, unless otherwise ordered by the donors, be entered upon the books of the financial agent as permanent funds, with the surnames of the donors attached to each, and be forever kept intact. The income of each

shall be expended from time to time in accordance with the conditions upon which it was given, or, in the absence of conditions, in such manner as the trustees shall deem to be for the highest interest of the asylum and its patients.

SECT. 22. There shall be chosen, by ballot, a financial agent, who shall have charge of the permanent funds of the asylum, shall collect, and, under the advice of the finance committee, from time to time invest, manage, and disburse any moneys arising therefrom. He shall be, *ex officio*, a member of the finance committee, shall give a satisfactory bond for the faithful performance of his trust in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, and continue in office until his successor is elected. He shall receive for his services such compensation as the trustees shall from time to time determine.

SECT. 23. The trustees shall annually choose two from their board, who, with the financial agent, shall constitute a finance committee, and have general supervision and control of the permanent funds of the asylum, with power to sell and transfer any stocks, bonds, and other securities belonging to said funds, whenever, in their judgment, it may be expedient so to do.

SECT. 24. Besides attending the annual meeting, the trustees shall severally visit the asylum twice each year, in such months as they may select, or as may be assigned to them; make a thorough examination of the house and of the condition of the patients; and, before leaving, make a record of their respective visits in a book to be kept at the asylum for that purpose.

SECT. 25. These by-laws may be altered or amended at any annual meeting by a vote of two thirds of the trustees present, or at a special meeting called for that purpose.

SERVICE MANUAL.

A strict observance of the following rules is the established condition of all contracts for service with the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane ; and any applicant for a position not willing to observe them strictly, will do better to seek employment elsewhere.

1. Any employé wishing to leave the premises to go into the city or elsewhere must apply at the office, that such absence may be understood ; and all must be at the asylum at 9.30 o'clock in the evening, unless away later by permission.

2. It is expected that all persons employed will consider that, on the conditions of their respective contracts, they have engaged their time and best services to the asylum ; that it is inconsistent with their duties to hold any political office ; that they are under obligations to do every duty assigned them, promptly and faithfully ; that they will feel personally interested in the good care, safety, and welfare of the patients ; and that they will give their personal influence in support of good order and the established regulations of the institution. To this end it is most desirable that all should cultivate quiet, kind, and dignified manners and correct habits in all things, considering always that this is no less for the interest of the employé than for that of the employer.

3. Those proposing to discontinue their services will give at least thirty days' notice, that time may be given to supply their places.

4. That the house may be quiet, it is expected that all will be at their own rooms after 9.30 o'clock in the evening, at which time the house is closed for the night. After this time the quiet of the house must not be disturbed by passing and conversation. All must bear in mind that the repose of the patients is a thing of prime im-

portance. All having duties must rise at the morning bell and proceed to the performance of the same.

5. No light must be carried about the buildings except in a lantern, and the greatest care must be taken in the use of matches that none be left exposed. A little carelessness in this thing might be followed with the most serious consequences. No smoking will be allowed on the asylum premises, except in the smoking-room provided for that purpose.

6. No one will invite visitors to stop in the house without permission to do so; but on application all reasonable privileges will be granted.

7. No one shall employ a patient to do private work for himself or herself without the consent of the superintendent, assistant superintendent, or other officer authorized to give such permission; and no one is allowed to trade or make bargains with patients.

8. Provision is made to afford each person employed a vacation of two weeks in the year, during which time the duties of the position will be done by a substitute; but the superintendent does not guarantee to retain the place of any one for a longer term of absence. On leaving for a vacation, or permanently, every one will deliver his or her keys at the office.

9. Whenever patients are encouraged to engage in any kind of labor, it is with a view to their own benefit; and hence no one will be taken from the halls for that purpose unless some order to that effect has been given in the case.

10. The person taking patients to labor will be held strictly responsible for their safety, kind care, and safe return to their respective halls.

11. All farmers or others to whom patients are intrusted for labor will remember that they are not to be treated as servants; they will avoid all appearance of commanding, and will exercise the greatest care that no willing one shall be made a drudge or work too long. It will be treated as a grave offence if any employé shall take advantage of the willingness or mental weakness of any patient to impose on such one the harder or more unpleasant parts of the work on which they are employed. The head farmer is required to see that this rule is obeyed in spirit and letter, and report promptly to the superintendent any violation of the same. As occupation is

a thing of the greatest value to most patients, every employé is required to do all in his or her power to interest them in it in some form, and make it attractive.

12. As far as practicable, provision will be made to give each employé opportunity to be absent from duty for church services on Sunday a due proportion of the time ; and any whose ordinary labor is wholly suspended on Sunday are liable to be called on to relieve others, whose duties continue, a portion of the time, and such must hold themselves in readiness to be so called on. It is expected that all employés, whose duties do not interfere, will be present at the regular Sunday service in the chapel.

STEWARD.

The steward will have the general oversight of the buildings, farm, stock, and premises. It will be his duty to attend to ordinary business transactions, and see that asylum property in every department is saved, kept in its proper place, protected from harm or waste, and properly used. He will see that everything about the premises is kept in good order, that the grounds near the house are kept clean, free from waste and rubbish, and will extend the same supervision to the basement and attics, and see that the person to whom it is assigned to care for these spaces discharges his duty faithfully. He will see that all animals are properly taken care of, and that carriages, tools, and implements are kept in repair, and stored in their places when not in use ; and, generally, he will be responsible to the superintendent for the good condition of property and premises, and must properly notify him of anything adverse to the welfare of the asylum which comes to his knowledge. He will attend to procuring ordinary supplies for subsistence, except so far as otherwise provided for by the superintendent, and see that such goods are delivered and stored in their proper places. He will see that the house is closed and the doors locked at the appointed hour at night, and hold himself ready to discharge any special duty required by the superintendent.

CLERK.

It will be the duty of the clerk to keep the books and accounts in a neat and accurate manner, take systematic care of all papers

connected therewith, and perform any special clerical work required by the superintendent.

HOUSEKEEPER.

SECTION 1. The housekeeper will have the general management of the internal domestic affairs. The labor in the kitchen, laundry, and sewing department will be done under her direction; and those employed in these departments will hold themselves subject to her orders in the discharge of their duties. She will attend to the good condition of all apartments connected with the general housekeeping, will see that they are properly furnished and kept in good order. She will see that all the work in her departments is done in accordance with the general instructions of the superintendent.

SECT. 2. She will have the care of all goods and material used in her department, and will see that they are saved and economically used; all bedding and articles manufactured for housekeeping purposes will be under her care, and she must see that they are not wasted or given out needlessly. She will have the care of the making of any clothing furnished to female patients, and will be required to keep an accurate account of the cost of such clothing or other articles furnished to any one. The cost of any articles furnished for patients must be returned by her to the supervisor, to be entered in the accounts of such patients.

SECT. 3. It is the duty of the housekeeper to report to the superintendent any instance of misconduct, failure in the proper discharge of duty, or violation of the established regulations occurring in her department, and not promptly rectified by the delinquent. It will also be her duty to report to the person who keeps the time-book the times of commencing and leaving duty of all employed in her department.

SUPERVISORS.

SECTION 1. The supervisors in their respective departments will have the general oversight of the halls and the patients; and the prudence and tact with which their duties are performed will be an important factor in the condition of the house. It is expected that they will see that the rules of the house relating to the patients are observed in every particular; that all patients are treated with uniform respect and kindness; and it is their imperative duty to report

immediately to the superintendent or assistant superintendent any instance of neglect, incivility, or ill usage of a patient, or any violation of the established rules.

SECT. 2. They will see that all medicines prescribed are faithfully and in a proper manner administered, and that all directions of the medical officers are strictly obeyed.

SECT. 3. They will be expected to pass as much time in the halls as the proper discharge of other duties will allow, will instruct new attendants in their duties, and as much as possible assist in efforts to interest and employ the patients.

SECT. 4. The supervisors must see that the dining-rooms are furnished with the necessary utensils, that the attendants take proper care of the dining-rooms, that the cupboards are sweet and in order, the tables neatly set, and the meals properly served.

SECT. 5. They will have the general charge of the clothing of the patients, and an oversight of the beds and bedding of the halls. The attendants must report to them any deficiency in either which may exist, and it is their duty to see that such wants are supplied.

SECT. 6. On the admission of patients, their clothing will be taken in charge by the supervisors, entered in the book provided for the purpose, and each article plainly marked. All articles afterwards furnished or received will be cared for in the same manner.

The clothing of patients leaving must be compared with the record, neatly packed, and delivered at the office by the appropriate supervisor.

Any knives, razors, or other dangerous article in possession of a patient on admission must be brought to the office for safe-keeping and record.

SECT. 7. They will pay special attention to the sick, report promptly at the office any change of symptoms, see that they have proper attention, and that any special diet prescribed is delicately prepared and served.

SECT. 8. After passing through the halls and learning the condition of the patients early in the morning, the supervisors will very briefly report to the physicians any sickness or other fact demanding attention before these morning visits.

SECT. 9. Before the Sunday chapel service, and other occasions of public gathering, the supervisors will see that the patients are

properly dressed for the occasion, and accompanied to the chapel by their attendants.

SECT. 10. The supervisors will report to the clerk the times of commencing and leaving off work on the part of the attendants employed in their respective departments.

SECT. 11. In general, the supervisors are expected to hold themselves in readiness to carry into practical effect the instructions of the superintendent, and to use all their personal influence in support of the spirit and design of these regulations.

ATTENDANTS.

SECTION 1. In all their intercourse with the patients, the attendants are required to treat them with respect and civility, to be kind and gentle in manner, and avoid roughness of every kind. They must answer, as far as they can, the civil questions of a patient, and attend to every reasonable request. They must be calm and quiet under provocation, never scold, threaten, or recriminate, and make every request in a respectful manner.

SECT. 2. In the care of the insane, sympathy, kindness, and tact should take the place of force and display of authority. But if at any time the use of force becomes a necessity, the *manner* of using it should take away its offensiveness; *and force* should never be resorted to without the presence of sufficient assistance to render a violent struggle unnecessary.

SECT. 3. A cheerful look, a kind manner, a respectful demeanor, and expressions of sympathy will do much to quiet the excited, and give the attendant influence and easy control over patients, and render duty easy and agreeable.

SECT. 4. The opposition which the insane make often arises from delusions that lead them to believe they are to be injured in some way, and for this reason every effort to control them to administer food, medicine, or baths, or to do anything for them, should be made in the most kind and delicate manner, that their confidence may be secured and retained. On the other hand, cross words, angry looks, or violent acts destroy their confidence and diminish their chances of recovery. No one must risk the consequences of such measures.

SECT. 5. A blow or a kick is never to be inflicted on a patient

by any employé under any circumstances. Any violation of this rule will be treated as a grave offence.

SECT. 6. Mechanical restraint must never be put on a patient without the authority of a medical officer.

SECT. 7. The attendant should be an example of good manners, avoiding all rude and ungentlemanly or unladylike habits not suited to the well-ordered household. They should treat each other and all with civility and politeness, cherish a high sense of obligation, and never forget the golden rule, to do by others as, in changed circumstances, one would wish to be done by. By this simple means the attendant is sure to gain not only self-respect, but an easy control and personal influence.

SECT. 8. Attendants should hear with patience, and answer with caution; should never promise what cannot safely be performed, and having made a promise, be faithful in its execution.

SECT. 9. The peculiarities of patients must never be made a subject of sport or ridicule, but, rather, withheld from publicity, with tender regard for their feelings and welfare.

SECT. 10. The attendants must rise at the ringing of the morning bell, and at once commence the labors of the day. On opening the sleeping-rooms of the patients, they shall greet the occupants with expressions of kindness, see that they rise (if able), are properly dressed, washed, and prepared for breakfast at the appointed hour.

SECT. 11. As soon as practicable after the patients have arisen from bed, the attendants must see that the night-vessels are removed from the rooms and the beds are thrown open for airing; and as soon as other duties will allow, they will remove all soiled bedding, and see that the beds are put in good order.

SECT. 12. Immediately after breakfast the halls and patients' rooms must be made clean and put in good order, and so kept at all times. Scrupulous care must be given to the water-closets, which will require frequent rinsing with hot water, and the use of disinfectants. The same care must be taken of the wash-bowls, and a sufficiency of clean towels must be at hand, as well as combs and brushes for the hair.

The attendants will follow the same rule of cleanliness in the care of the halls, windows, spaces, back-stairs, and dining-rooms,

never being satisfied until they are as clean as they can be made. Patients able and willing to assist in these labors are to be encouraged to do so, *but never compelled to work*. The attendants are held responsible for the complete execution of these requirements.

SECT. 13. The attendants will ever be watchful of the state of the atmosphere in the halls, and report to the office any evidence of impurity which is beyond their power to correct otherwise.

SECT. 14. The attendants must see that clean linen is put on each bed once in every week, and oftener if necessary; and if a sufficient supply of this or of towels is not at hand, the fact must be promptly reported to the supervisor.

SECT. 15. The attendants must see that the tables are properly laid, that everything about them is perfectly clean, and that they are made as inviting as practicable. During meals the attendants must always be present and wait on the table in a respectful and delicate manner, such as they would be willing to have adopted toward themselves under like circumstances. *Patients must not be hurried through their meals*, to hasten the clearing of the table. The attendants must use special care that no knife, fork, or other article is carried from the table by any patient.

SECT. 16. It is obviously improper for the attendants, after the hall work is done, to retire to their own rooms and leave the patients alone during hours of duty. Their time and attention are due to the patients, and must be devoted to keeping them quiet and tidy, preventing improper conduct of every sort, or lapsing into listlessness and torpor; to efforts to preserve their self-respect, and to carry into effect the general direction of the physicians. These ends are to be sought by efforts to keep patients occupied; either in work, reading, games, or judicious social intercourse.

SECT. 17. Visiting from hall to hall during hours of duty, without special business, or going away to other parts of the premises out of one's field of service, is wholly improper, and not allowed.

SECT. 18. The attendants are expected to know how every patient in their charge is employed, and to be vigilant, by every means in their power, to better the condition of every one.

SECT. 19. The attendants must not allow a patient to be taken from the halls by any one employed in other departments unless a general or special permission from a medical officer to that effect has

been given ; nor will the patients leave the halls before breakfast or on Sunday without the same permission.

SECT. 20. The attendants must always be alive to the welfare of those in their charge, and in the night hold themselves ready to arise and assist the night attendant if the condition of a patient requires it. They will come to the office for medicines or instructions when needed, and follow all directions carefully. After giving medicines, they should wash and return the glasses *at once*.

SECT. 21. If damage is done to buildings or property, by patients, the attendants will report it to their supervisor.

SECT. 22. The attendants are never to give up their keys except at the office, on leaving ; nor are they ever to admit strangers into the halls without special permission.

SECT. 23. *The attendants will always take care that the clothing worn by patients is adapted to the season and the occasion. In case of sudden change from heat to cold, they must make at once the needed change in clothing.*

SECT. 24. It is particularly expected of attendants to see that every patient is cleanly in person, that the hair and nails are attended to, that any rent in clothing is properly mended, that the garments worn are kept buttoned or hooked, and that any stains from carelessness in eating are promptly removed. Each attendant should keep at hand a sponge and soap, and a small stock of sewing utensils, as needles, thread, buttons, hooks and eyes, etc., for immediate use when needed.

SECT. 25. When the physicians visit the halls, one of the attendants must be on hand to give any information required, to accompany them to any patient's room or render any other assistance needed.

SECT. 26. Each patient will take a warm bath each week, unless made an exception by direction of the physician. In particular cases of weakness or special delicacy, the sponge bath may be substituted for the tub. In such cases, as well as those who may desire to bathe more frequently, the attendant should apply to the attending physician for specific directions. The attendants must superintend the baths of patients, and not leave the halls with the bathrooms open [unless exceptions are made] ; and in no case must an epileptic or suicidal patient bathe without the presence of an attendant.

SECT. 27. In suitable weather all patients who are able will go out for exercise, accompanied by their respective attendants, on such conditions as shall from time to time be prescribed. In these outdoor exercises the attendants must see that no one strays from the party, and so regulate the speed of walking or the character of other exercise as to suit, as well as may be, the average of persons present. They must try to avoid all appearance of restraint, and seek to make these occasions as enjoyable as possible. Preference should be given to walks within the asylum grounds; but when walks are taken into the city, it is not permitted to visit stores, hotels, railroad stations, or other public places, except by permission previously obtained.

In the airing-courts the same rules for the care of patients will be observed as apply to the halls. The attendants must not allow any rubbish to accumulate on the ground of the courts.

SECT. 28. The attendants must shave those patients who do not desire to wear a beard. In shaving, great care must be taken to have the razor in good order, and to shave easily and neatly. No other patient should be present; and the razors must be kept under lock and key in the attendant's room.

SECT. 29. The attendants, in their respective halls, will strictly observe the instructions of the superintendent in regard to the time for the patients' retiring; and in assisting them to bed they must practice the same delicacy and courtesy enjoined elsewhere in these rules. Before closing the doors for the night they must see that the patients are comfortably in bed; *and it is especially enjoined* that they offer gentle and patient assistance to the feeble and aged, and leave all with a kind "good-night."

NIGHT ATTENDANTS.

SECTION 1. The night attendants will visit the office at eight o'clock in the evening, to receive their instructions for the night and go on duty at once. They will continue in charge of their respective sections of the house until after the ringing of the rising-bell, at the times established, after which they will be relieved by the attendants. They must be always awake, vigilant, and faithful, giving their whole attention to the condition of the house and the patients. They must make their respective rounds, not hastily, thus leaving a large part of the time to be spent at the office, but

dividing it between the various apartments as directed. They must pass through the halls in the most quiet manner, being especially careful in opening and closing doors, and make the personal observations required with the most respectful delicacy, disturbing the patient as little as possible. They must be especially watchful of the sick, minister tenderly to their wants, carry out scrupulously all instructions in regard to them, and report to a physician any unfavorable change of condition. They must promptly attend to the call of patients, ascertain their wants, and satisfy them, if practicable. They must do all in their power to soothe and quiet any who may be wakeful or timid, and assure them of their safety.

SECT. 2. They must be especially vigilant in the care of those inclining to suicide or self-injury, and neglect no effort to be assured of the safety of such, in accordance with the specific directions they receive in each case.

SECT. 3. They must be always watchful in regard to fire; and, if it occurs, must at once, and in the most quiet manner, inform the officers and employes, without a general alarm, and proceed to extinguish it. They must frequently inspect the attics of their respective departments, and see that the iron doors are kept shut. The safety, the comfort, and the lives of large numbers are intrusted, in a great measure, to the night attendants; and a degree of vigilance and faithfulness corresponding to the magnitude of the interests at stake is expected of them in the execution of all instructions given them.

SECT. 4. It is the imperative duty of the night attendants to report any irregularity or violation of the rules of the house which may come to their knowledge to the superintendent, and not to make the same a subject of remark elsewhere.

SECT. 5. During public services in the chapel on Sunday, and other occasions, it is made the duty of the night attendants to look to the condition of the halls in the absence of the attendants.

COOK.

Under the direction of the matron, the cook will have the supervision of the work in the kitchen, the care of utensils, and of supplies of provisions within the kitchen premises.

The cook must see that the kitchen and all utensils are kept clean and in perfect order, that good order is preserved in the kitchen,

and that each employé performs all duties assigned in a proper manner.

The cook shall see that all food is prepared as directed, is made palatable and inviting, and sent to the halls hot. Special care must be taken in preparing messes for the sick, that they are nicely cooked, and sent to the patients in acceptable form.

The cook will report to the matron any instance of failure in duty or violation of the rules occurring in the department.

Persons employed elsewhere in the institution will not be allowed to loiter about the kitchen premises or bakery.

If any meat, butter, or other articles of food, of poor quality, are furnished for use, the head cook must promptly report it to the steward or superintendent.

BAKER.

The baker will see that the baking-room, oven, and all utensils belonging to his department are kept scrupulously clean at all times, that the house is kept supplied with the various kinds of bread prescribed, and he must keep his stock of bread sufficiently in advance of the demand that it may not be eaten absolutely new. On the mornings designated, he will make warm rolls or biscuit in season for breakfast.

It is his duty to report at once to the superintendent or steward any defect he may discover in the quality of the flour or other material for food furnished to his department.

PORTER.

The porter will have the whole charge of the food car, and will keep it always clean and in good order; will, at the appointed times, take the prepared meals from the kitchen to the several dumb-waiters, and deliver them to the attendants, who shall be present at the call of the slide-bell, assist the porter in running up the dumb-waiter, if necessary, and remove the meals carefully to the dining-rooms. In this, care must be taken by all that the food and utensils are handled gently, and that the meals reach the tables in good order. In like manner must the dishes and slops be received from the attendants by the porter, and by him be properly disposed of.

The porter will be responsible for keeping the basement and attics swept, and everything in its place. It is also his duty to fill the underbeds for the female attendants, great care being taken

that the sacks be not soiled in the process. He will also remove the discarded beds each morning to the place designated. At the appointed times the porter will attend to the delivery of ice to the hall attendants and others, according to instructions of the superintendent. He will see that any objects thrown from the windows during the night are removed promptly in the morning, and will hold himself ready to perform any item of duty required by the superintendent.

ENGINEER.

The engineer will be responsible for the good care of the boilers, engine, steam and water pumps, and all parts of the machinery, which must be kept in repair and in good running order. He shall promptly attend to the repairs needed in steam or water apparatus, or other repairs or alterations assigned to him. It will be his duty to see that the boilers are properly fired, and the fuel used in the most economical and efficient manner. He will see that the radiators, air-chambers, and flues are properly adjusted for heat and ventilation, and that the amount of steam generated is wisely adapted to the state of the weather. It will be his duty in summer to attend to all needed alterations and repairs in steam-heating apparatus, preparatory to the demands of winter.

He must at all times be so thoroughly familiar with the location and condition of all hydrants, hose, or water-cocks provided for the extinguishing of fire, that he can put them in operation instantly, if needed. He will also be expected to hold himself in readiness to attend to any special duty required by the superintendent.

FARMER.

The head farmer will have the immediate supervision of the farm laborers, the laying out of the work, and the direction of the care and use of the stock and farming utensils; and all farm laborers will look to him for specific directions as to their duties.

It is his duty to see that all farm fences are kept in repair, and that everything on the farm and about the farm buildings is kept in perfect order, that the stock is well cared for, that every farmer performs his duty well, and that all material is properly and economically used. He will report to the clerk the time of service of each person in his department, and to the superintendent any fault or failure in duty on the part of any under his charge.

SUCCESSION OF OFFICERS.

TRUSTEES.

Commissioned.	Name.	Residence.
1840, June 20.	Daniel Abbot,	Nashua.
June 20.	Amos Twitchell,	Keene.
June 20.	Ichabod Bartlett,	Portsmouth.
June 20.	John Conant,	Jaffrey.
June 20.	Joseph Low,	Concord.
June 20.	Charles H. Peaslee,	Concord.
June 20.	Ira St. Clair,	Deerfield.
June 20.	Charles A. Cheever,	Portsmouth.
June 20.	John P. Hale,	Dover.
June 20.	Charles J. Fox,	Nashville.
June 20.	Samuel Swasey,	Haverhill.
June 20.	John S. Wells,	Lancaster.
1841, June 15.	Enos Stevens,	Charlestown.
June 15.	George W. Kittredge,	Newmarket.
June 15.	Joseph Low, reappointed,	Concord.
1843, June 19.	Moses Norris, Jr.,	Pittsfield.
June 19.	Ira St. Clair, reappointed,	Deerfield.
June 19.	Charles J. Fox, reappointed,	Nashville.
1845, June 30.	Abiel Walker, <i>vice</i> Joseph Low,	Concord.
June 30.	A. McFarland, <i>vice</i> G. W. Kittredge,	Meredith.
June 30.	Timothy Hall, <i>vice</i> Enos Stevens,	Keene.
June 30.	Luke Woodbury, <i>vice</i> C. J. Fox,	Antrim.
June 30.	Wm. Plumer, Jr., <i>vice</i> S. E. Coues,	Epping.

1845, Dec.	23.	James Farrington, <i>vice</i> A. McFarland,	Rochester.
1846, July	10.	Nathaniel S. Berry,	Hebron.
July	10.	George B. Upham,	Claremont.
July	10.	William Plumer,	Londonderry.
1847, Aug.	9.	Jos. B. Walker, <i>vice</i> A. Walker,	Concord.
Aug.	9.	Israel Hunt, Jr.,	Nashua.
Aug.	9.	Warren Lovell,	Meredith.
Aug.	9.	Thomas Shannon,	Moultonborough.
1848, June	26.	Wm. Plumer, reappointed,	Epping.
June	26.	Franklin Pierce,	Concord.
June	26.	R. Metcalf, <i>vice</i> G. B. Upham,	Newport.
June	26.	Charles H. Peaslee, reappointed,	Concord.
1849, July	3.	Jos. B. Walker, “	Concord.
July	3.	Joseph H. Smith,	Dover.
July	3.	Amos A. Parker,	Fitzwilliam.
1850, July	5.	Ralph Metcalf, reappointed,	Newport.
July	5.	Isaac Ross, <i>vice</i> N. S. Berry,	Hanover.
July	5.	David Pillsbury, <i>vice</i> William Plumer,	Chester.
1851, July	4.	Charles Burroughs, <i>vice</i> T. Shannon,	Portsmouth.
July	4.	Israel Hunt, reappointed,	Nashua.
July	4.	Warren Lovell, “	Laconia.
1852, June	19.	Franklin Pierce, “	Concord.
June	19.	Wm. Plumer, “	Epping.
June	19.	Chas. H. Peaslee, “	Concord.
1853, July	1.	Jos. B. Walker, “	Concord.
July	1.	Jos. H. Smith, “	Dover.
July	1.	Amos A. Parker, “	Fitzwilliam.
1854, July	15.	Ralph Metcalf, “	Newport.
July	15.	Samuel Herbert,	Rumney.
July	15.	Enoch D. Yeaton,	Wakefield.
Sept.	29.	J. A. Richardson, <i>vice</i> William Plumer,	Durham.
1855, July	10.	Rufus Clement,	Concord.
July	10.	Alvah Smith, <i>vice</i> Ralph Metcalf,	Lempster.
July	10.	Chas. Burroughs, reappointed,	Portsmouth.

1856,	Feb. 23.	Timothy Haynes, <i>vice</i> R. Clement,	Concord.
	July 11.	John Preston,	New Ipswich.
	July 11.	Chas. H. Peaslee, reappointed,	Concord.
1857,	June 30.	George B. Twitchell,	Keene.
	June 30.	Joseph B. Walker, reappointed,	Concord.
	June 30.	John H. White,	Lancaster.
1858,	June 26.	Jeremiah F. Hall,	Wolfeborough.
	June 26.	Ralph Metcalf, reappointed,	Newport.
	June 26.	Samuel Herbert, “	Rumney.
	Sept. 28.	Edward Wyman, <i>vice</i> R. Metcalf,	Newport.
	June 27.	Charles Burroughs, reappointed,	Portsmouth.
1859,	June 28.	Timothy Haynes, “	Concord.
	June 27.	Woodbury Melcher,	Gilford.
1860,	June 27.	J. A. Richardson, reappointed,	Durham.
	June 27.	Chas. H. Peaslee, “	Concord.
	June 27.	John Preston, “	New Ipswich.
1861,	July 2.	Geo. B. Twitchell, “	Keene.
	July 2.	Joseph B. Walker, “	Concord.
	July 2.	John H. White, “	Lancaster.
1862,	July 2.	John Conant, “	Jaffrey.
	July 2.	Isaac Spalding,	Nashua.
	July 2.	Moses Clark,	Landaff.
1863,	June 29.	Charles W. Flanders,	Concord.
	June 29.	Charles Burroughs, reappointed,	Portsmouth.
	June 29.	Woodbury Melcher, “	Laconia.
1864,	July 7.	Charles H. Peaslee, “	Concord.
	July 7.	John Preston, “	New Ipswich.
	July 7.	Wm. G. Perry,	Exeter.
1865,	July 16.	Geo. B. Twitchell, reappointed,	Keene.
	July 16.	Joseph B. Walker, “	Concord.
	July 16.	Denison R. Burnham,	Plymouth.
1866,	June 22.	Charles A. Tufts,	Dover.
	June 22.	John Conant, reappointed,	Jaffrey.
	June 22.	Isaac Spalding, “	Nashua.
	Oct. 23.	Isaac Adams, <i>vice</i> C. H. Peaslee,	Nashua.
1867,	June 19.	Charles Burroughs, reappointed,	Portsmouth.
	June 19.	Woodbury Melcher, “	Laconia.
	June 19.	Ebenezer S. Towle,	Concord.

1868,	April 13.	I. Goodwin	<i>vice</i> C. Burroughs,	Portsmouth.
	July 1.	Isaac Adams,	reappointed,	Sandwich.
	July 1.	Waterman Smith,		Manchester.
	July 1.	Wm. G. Perry,	reappointed,	Exeter.
	July 1.	Ebenezer S. Towle,	"	Concord.
1869,	July 1.	Joseph B. Walker,	"	Concord.
	July 1.	Geo. B. Twitchell,	"	Keene.
	July 1.	Denison R. Burnham,	reappointed,	Plymouth.
1870,	Jan. 3.	John W. Sanborn,	<i>vice</i> Isaac Adams,	Wakefield.
	July 8.	Isaac Spalding,	reappointed,	Nashua.
	July 8.	Charles A. Tufts,	"	Dover.
	July 8.	Dexter Richards,		Newport,
	Nov. 17.	Ellery A. Hibbard,	<i>vice</i> W. Melcher,	Laconia.
1871,	Aug. 9.	Ellery A. Hibbard,	reappointed,	Laconia.
	Aug. 9.	Geo. W. Haven,		Portsmouth.
	Aug. 9.	Henry Colony,		Keene.
1872,	July 16.	Waterman Smith,	reappointed,	Manchester.
	July 16.	Wm. G. Perry,	"	Exeter.
	July 16.	John W. Sanborn,	"	Wakefield.
1873,	Oct. 23.	Joseph B. Walker,	"	Concord.
	Oct. 23.	Geo. B. Twitchell,	"	Keene.
	Oct. 23.	Josiah Minot,		Concord.
1874,	July 8.	Isaac Spalding,	reappointed,	Nashua.
	July 8.	Charles A. Tufts,	"	Dover.
	July 8.	Dexter Richards,	"	Newport.
1875,	July 26.	Ellery A. Hibbard,	"	Laconia.
	July 26.	Charles H. Bell,		Exeter.
	July 26.	Albert Smith,		Peterborough.
1876,	June 22.	David Gillis,		Nashua.
	July 20.	William G. Perry,	reappointed,	Exeter.
	July 20.	Waterman Smith,	"	Manchester.
	July 20.	Joseph Burrows,		Plymouth.
	Aug. 10.	John V. Barron,	<i>vice</i> J. Minot,	Concord.
1877,	Oct. 17.	Joseph B. Walker,	reappointed,	Concord.
	Oct. 17.	Geo. B. Twitchell,	"	Keene.
	Oct. 17.	John V. Barron,	"	Concord.

1878, May	2.	John H. George, <i>vice</i> J. V. Barron,	Concord.
	May	2. Carlton P. Frost, <i>vice</i> A. Smith,	Hanover.
	July	8. Dexter Richards, reappointed,	Newport.
	July	8. Charles A. Tufts, "	Dover.
	July	8. David Gillis, "	Nashua.
1879, July	30.	Ellery A. Hibbard, "	Laconia.
	July	30. Jeremiah F. Hall,	Portsmouth.
	Aug.	14. Carlton P. Frost, reappointed,	Hanover.
1880, July	20.	William G. Perry, "	Exeter.
	July	20. Waterman Smith, "	Manchester.
	July	20. Joseph Burrows, "	Plymouth.
1881, Oct.	12.	Joseph B. Walker, "	Concord.
	Oct.	12. Geo. B. Twitchell, "	Keene.
	Oct.	12. John H. George, "	Concord.
1882, June	21.	Emery J. Randall,	Somersworth.
	June	21. Frederick E. Potter,	Portsmouth.
	Sept.	22. Dexter Richards, reappointed,	Newport.
1883, April	26.	William H. H. Mason, <i>vice</i> J. Burrows,	Moultonborough.
	May	17. Edward Spalding, <i>vice</i> F. E. Potter,	Nashua.
	Aug.	28. Ellery A. Hibbard, reappointed,	Laconia.
	Aug.	28. Carlton P. Frost, "	Hanover.
	Aug.	28. Jeremiah F. Hall, "	Portsmouth.
1884, July	25.	Wm. G. Perry, "	Exeter.
	July	25. Waterman Smith, "	Manchester.
	July	25. Wm. H. H. Mason, "	Moultonborough.
1885, Oct.	14.	Joseph B. Walker, "	Concord.
	Oct.	14. Geo. B. Twitchell, "	Keene.
	Oct.	14. John H. George, "	Concord.
1886, Sept.	9.	Dexter Richards, "	Newport.
	July	8. Emery J. Randall, "	Somersworth.
	July	8. Edward Spalding, "	Nashua.
1887, Sept.	7.	Ellery A. Hibbard, "	Laconia.
	Sept.	7. Carlton P. Frost, "	Hanover.
	Sept.	7. Jeremiah F. Hall, "	Portsmouth.

1888, Mar. 6.	John E. Barry, <i>vice</i> John H. George, deceased,	Concord.
Mar. 6.	Franklin D. Ayer, <i>vice</i> J. F. Hall, deceased,	Concord.
July 24.	William G. Perry, reappointed,	Exeter.
July 24.	Waterman Smith, “	Manchester.
July 24.	Wm. H. H. Mason, “	Moultonborough.

PRESIDENTS.

John H. Steele	1839-1840
John Conant	1840-1846
George B. Upham	1847-1848
William Plumer	1848-1855
Charles Burroughs	1855-1868
Isaac Spalding	1868-1875
George B. Twitchell	1875-

SECRETARIES.

Dixie Crosby	1839-1841
Charles H. Peaslee	1841-1848
Joseph B. Walker	1848-

TREASURERS.

James Thorn	1839-1840
Joseph Low	1840-1846
John Atwood	1846-1847
Andrew McFarland	1847-1852
John E. Tyler	1852-1857
Jesse P. Bancroft	1857-

SUPERINTENDENTS.

George Chandler	1842-1845
Andrew McFarland	1845-1852
John E. Tyler	1852-1857
Jesse P. Bancroft	1857-1882
Charles P. Bancroft	1882-

